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BY
Mrs. Alexander Proudfit.

THE
FAMILY EXPOSITOR;
OR,
A PARAPHRASE
AND
VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT;
WITH
CRITICAL NOTES,
AND
A PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENT OF EACH SECTION.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME SECOND, CONTAINING THE LATTER PART OF
THE HISTORY OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST,
AS RECORDED BY THE FOUR EVANGELISTS.

DISPOSED IN THE ORDER OF AN HARMONY.

BY P. DODDRIDGE, D. D.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR,
BY ANDREW KIPPIS, D.D. F.R.S. AND S.A.

Sint Scripturæ tuæ deliciae meæ ! Nec decipiar in eis, nec decipiam ex eis !

AUG.

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PREFACE.

THE publication of this *second volume* of the FAMILY EXPOSITOR hath been delayed so long, beyond my own expectation, and that of my friends, that it may perhaps seem necessary to introduce it with an apology for that delay. But it would be tedious to enumerate a variety of circumstances which have concurred to occasion it. It is generally known, that the unusual severity of the last winter laid a kind of *embargo* on the press; and they that are at all acquainted with the business of *printing*, will easily apprehend, that under the most faithful and careful direction, a work of considerable bulk is liable to many other interruptions, even where the *manuscript* is entirely finished before the impression is begun. But after all, the chief reason why *this* hath been published no sooner, is (what I hope my *subscribers* will easily excuse) the large *addition* I have made of more than *fifty sheets* to the *hundred* which I was by the *proposals* obliged to deliver.

On the mention of this, I think myself obliged to renew my thanks to those, who, by honouring me with their names and encouragement on this occasion, have put it into my power to publish the work with such improvements; and shall think myself happy, if those improvements, however laborious and expensive to the *author*, may render it more acceptable and useful to *them*.

The *tables* prefixed to the *first volume* are included in *this*, and represent the disposition of the *harmony* in so clear a view, that by comparing them together it would not be difficult to find any particular *text*. But a deference to the request of some of the *subscribers*, engaged me to add another *table* at the end of *this volume* (of the same kind with that in *Mr. Bonnel's Harmony*,) which will at once direct both to the *section* and *page* where any *verse* may presently be found.

I cannot pretend so much as to conjecture when the remainder of my undertaking will be completed. I shall however proceed in it as fast as my health and other affairs will permit. In the mean time, I think it necessary to observe, that I have, by the advice of some considerate and judicious friends, deferred the

index, and some other things which I intended to have thrown into an *appendix* here, till I have finished what I am preparing on the *Acts*; that so they may stand, as they very properly will, at the end of the *historical books* of the *New Testament*.

How far the *subscribers* to these *two volumes* may think it proper to encourage the rest, must be referred to themselves. In the mean time, as that must be exceeding precarious which depends on the continuance of one man's life and health, I would desire permission here to take leave of my friends, at least for the present, with such a serious address as may be the most substantial expression of my sincere gratitude and respect.

I should have thought, my honoured friends, that I had made you a very unworthy return for this public token of your regard to me, if I had offered you merely an *amusement*, though ever so *critical* and *polite*. It had been much better, on both sides, that the work should never have been undertaken or perused, than that these *Divine authors* should be treated like a set of *profane classics*; or that the sacred and momentous transactions they relate should be handled and read like an invented tale, or a common history. I have often reminded *myself* of it, and permit me now, Sirs, solemnly to remind *you*, that these are the *memoirs* of the holy Jesus, the *Saviour* of sinful men, *whom to know is life eternal*, and whom to neglect is everlasting destruction. We have here the *authentic records* of that *gospel* which was intended as the great medicine for our souls; of that *character* which is our pattern; of that *death* which is our ransom; of *Him*, in short, whose *name* we bear as we are professed *Christians*, and before whose *tribunal* we are all shortly to appear, that our eternal existence may be determined, blissful, or miserable, according to our regard to what he has taught, and done, and endured. Let not the *greatest* therefore think it beneath their notice; nor the *meanest* imagine, that, amidst all the most necessary cares and labours, they can find any excuse for neglecting, or even for postponing it.

Had I not been fully convinced of the *certainty* and *importance* of *Christianity*, I should not have determined to devote my whole life to its service (for on the principles of *natural religion*, I know the *soul* to be *immortal*, and should expect nothing but its ruin in the ways of the most sanctified fraud;) but as I am thus convinced, I must make it my humble request to every one that enters on the perusal of *these volumes*, that they

may, for a little while at least, be the employment of his retired hours ; and that as he proceeds from one *section* to another, he would pause and reflect, “ Whose *words* do I hear? Whose *actions* do I survey? Whose *sufferings* do I contemplate?” And as all must know they are the *words*, the *actions*, and the *sufferings* of Jesus the Son of God, our supreme *Lord*, and our final *Judge*, let it be farther and very seriously inquired in what degree the obvious and confessed *design* of the glorious *gospel* has been practically regarded and complied with: “ Can I, in my heart, think that I am a *disciple* whom such a *Master* will approve, and whom he will choose for his attendant in that world of glory to which he is now gone?” Let the plainness of this advice be forgiven ; for such is the temper and conduct of most who call themselves *Christians*, that, if this religion be true, their cold and unaffecting knowledge of the *history of Christ*, and of the *purposes* of his *appearance*, will only serve to furnish out matter for eternal selfaccusation and remorse : and he is, at best, but a *learned and polite infidel* who would not rather be the instrument of conducting the lowest creature, capable of reading or hearing these lines, to the saving knowledge of a *crucified Redeemer*, than fill the most refined nation with his own applause, while the *grace* of the *Saviour* is forgotten, or his *service* neglected.

I have yet one farther request to add to those of my readers who are *heads of families* ; which is, that they would please to remember the *title of the work*, and consider it as chiefly intended, in its most essential parts, for a *Family Expositor*. I heartily rejoice in the reason which I have to hope, that, low as our religious character is fallen in these degenerate days, acts of *domestic worship* are yet performed by multitudes of *Christians* of various denominations : yet I cannot but fear, that the *scriptures* are not so constantly *read* at such seasons as they formerly were ; an omission which must be to the great detriment both of *children* and *servants*. One would think, that those who believe the *Divine authority* of *Scripture*, and its *infinite importance*, should be easily prevailed upon to restore this useful exercise, at least for one part of the day ; and I would hope, that what I here offer them may render it more agreeable and useful. It would give me inexpressible delight to find that this is the case in *those families* with which I am most intimately acquainted ; and would be an encouragement to hope this work may be proportionably useful in places and times to which neither my observation nor intelligence can extend.

I shall conclude this *preface*, with my hearty prayers, that, weak and imperfect as these labours are, the *Divine blessing* may *every where* and *always* attend them ; and that it may rest on all who have patronized them, and on all who shall peruse them ! May every prejudice against the *truth* of Christianity, *or against its power*, be vanquished ! May the most insensible minds be awakened to attend to *religion*, and may the weak and languishing be animated to press on to greater attainments in it ! May those that are preparing for the *service of the sanctuary* (as every part of this performance is their concern,) be by every part of it more abundantly furnished for the various duties of their important office ! And may those who are as yet but *babes in knowledge*, through the Divine blessing *grow* by that *sincere milk of the word*, which is here presented, as I trust, in its genuine simplicity ! In a word, may many *persons, families*, and larger *societies*, receive devout pleasure and solid lasting improvement from it ; that the Great God, *of whom and through whom are all things*, may in all *be glorified, through Jesus Christ our Lord*, who in all the sacred volumes, and especially here, is *the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last*, to whom be everlasting honour, love and obedience ! *Amen.*

NORTHAMPTON, }
August 9, 1740. }

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THE
FAMILY EXPOSITOR.

The latter Part of the History of CHRIST, as recorded by
the EVANGELISTS.

S E C T. XC.

Christ goes up to a mountain, where he is transfigured, and discourses with his disciples concerning the expectation the Jews had of Elijah. Mat. XVII. 1—13. Mark IX. 2—13. Luke IX. 28—36.

MARK IX. 2.

MARK IX. 2.

AND [LUKE, it came to pass] **A**ND it came to pass after six days, [or] if you include the first and last, about eight days after these discourses, which were related in the two last sections, Jesus took with him those three disciples whom he honoured with something of a peculiar intimacy (compare Mark v. 37, and Mat. xxvi. 37,) namely, *Peter and James, and his brother John, and brought them up, privately, to an high mountain apart from the people,*^a whither he retired to pray; intending, as he often did, to spend the night in that holy exercise.^b

SECT. XC.

Mark IX. 2--

[LUKE, to pray.] [MAT. XVII. 1. Luke IX. 28.] *And as he was praying, it came to pass that he was suddenly, in a most glorious manner,* Luke IX. 29

^a *An high mountain apart* from the people.] *Jerom* tells us (*Epist.* 17, 18,) that there was in his days an ancient tradition that this was Mount Tabor, which lay in the tribe of Zebulon. Its standing apart (as *Mr. Maundrell* observes that it does, *Travels*, p. 112) is to be sure no argument to prove it; for that expression only signifies that it was a private retirement, which it might have been, had it made part of a ridge of mountains. However, as this happened at the distance of six days, there seems to be but little probability in *Mr. Fleming's* conjecture, that since

Christ was just before near Cesarea Philippi, this must be the mountain in that neighbourhood on which one of Jeroboam's calves had been worshipped; over which he thinks it a kind of triumph that the *Shekinah* was thus gloriously manifested, where it had been so long affronted by idolatry. See *Fleming's Christology*, Vol. I. p. 40.

^b To spend the night in that holy exercise.] This appears from Luke ix. 37, where we read of their coming down from the mountain the next day. See p. 8.

SECT. *transfigured in their presence; and the form of* [MARK, he was
 XC. *his countenance was changed;*^c [so that] *his face* transfigured before
 — *shone with a brightness like that of the sun;* them, and] the fash-
 Luke *and his whole body was clothed with such a* ion of his counte-
 IX. 29 *lustre, as shone through his raiment, insomuch* nance was altered,
that the appearance of it was all white and [so that his face did
dazzling,^d *shining so exceedingly, that it seemed* shine as the sun;]
as white as snow, [yea] as resplendent as the and his raiment was
light itself, to so great a degree as no fuller on white and glister-
earth could whiten it. Such a glory did God ing, [MARK, shin-
confer on his Son, as an earnest of that in ing exceeding white
which he was finally to appear; and he per- as snow,] [or as the
mitted these his servants to see it, that they light,.] [MARK, so as
might not be offended at those scenes of deep no fuller on earth
abasement in which they were shortly to attend can white them.]
him. (Compare Mat. xxvi. 37, sect. clxxxii.) [MAT. XVII. 2.
 MARK IX. — 2, 3.]

Mark *And behold, there appeared to them, at the*
 IX. 4 *same time that they saw their Lord in this*
splendid form, two men, that were talking with
Jesus in a language and accent which the three
apostles heard and understood, who were
 Luke *known to be Moses the great giver, and Elijah*
 IX. 31 *the zealous restorer of the law. These were*
the persons whom they saw with Christ, in
whose honour their respective ministrations
terminated; who appearing to their view in
forms of glory, somewhat resembling that
which he now wore himself, spake of his exit,
or departure out of the present life and state,
which he was shortly after, even at the ensuing
passover, to accomplish at Jerusalem;^e
suggesting and enlarging on such thoughts as
were proper to animate him to so painful and
glorious a conflict.

32 *But Peter, and they that were with him, even* 32 But Peter, and they that were with

^c *The form of his countenance was changed.*] This was so striking a circumstance, that Eusebius (*Vit. Jambl.* p. 22,) relates a story of Jamblicus, which seems evidently to be borrowed from this; as many things which Philostratus tells us of Apollonius Tyaneus seem also to have been borrowed from other histories recorded of Christ by the evangelists.

^d *White and dazzling.*] The words λευκος εἰς ἀστέρην may literally be rendered, *white as lightning*; but as this clause stands here connected with parallel passages in the other evangelists, I chose to render it *dazzling*, that some proper gradation might

be observed, which might otherwise have been destroyed.

^e *Spake of his exit, which he was shortly to accomplish at Jerusalem.*] Dr. Hammond and Le Clerc seem greatly mistaken in referring this to Christ's victory over the impenitent Jews in the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans; for though the word ἐξόδος does sometimes signify a military expedition (see *Elsner. Observ.* Vol. I. p. 219,) yet it is plainly used for death, or departure out of the world, 2 Pet. i. 15, and *Wisd.* iii. 2; which suits much better here with the construction, *ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ.*

him, were heavy with sleep : and when they were awake, they saw his glory, and the two men that stood with him.

the two other disciples, did not see the beginning of this glorious vision, nor hear the whole of this wonderful and edifying discourse ; for, wearied with the labours of the preceding day, they were quite overburdened and sunk down with sleep ; but being awakened with the splendour of those rays which pierced through the darkness of the night that had before favoured their slumbers, they saw, to their inexpressible astonishment, his unusual glory, and the two men who were standing with him, and heard the conclusion of their conference, from whence they collected who they were.^f And it came to

SECT.
XC.
—
Luke
IX. 32

33—And it came to pass, as they departed from him, Peter [answered and] said unto Jesus, Master, it is good for us to be here ; and [if thou wilt] let us make [here] three tabernacles, one for Thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias : [MAT. XVII. 4. MARK IX. 5.]

MARK IX. 6. For he wist not [LUKE, what he said, or] what to say, for they were sore afraid.] [LUKE IX.—33.]

pass that, just as they were departing from him, Peter answered and said unto Jesus, Master, it is good for us to be here in such a circumstance as this : let this glorious appearance and converse be prolonged ; for we could delight to spend all the remainder of our days thus ; and therefore, if thou pleasest, let us make three tents here,^g for Thee one, and for Moses one, and one for Elijah, that thou with them mayest lodge here in a more convenient manner. This was indeed a wild kind of proposal, ill-suited to the state of these glorified persons, or the subject of their late discourse : but it is the less to be wondered at, considering the great surprise in which Peter was, for he knew not what he said, [or] should say ; for such was the effect it had on him and the two other disciples who were then present, that they were vastly terrified at the majesty of this unparalleled sight, which broke out upon them at once in so unexpected a manner.

33

Mark
IX. 6

^f Heard the conclusion of their conference, &c.] It might not perhaps have been proper they should have heard the whole of it : God might intend to reveal some of those things to them by the Spirit, and the knowledge of others might be reserved to the discoveries of the heavenly state.

^g Let us make three tents here.] Mr. Fleming thinks it is as if he had said, “ Lord, let this mountain be to Israel now what Sinai was to our Fathers : hold, as it were, thy court here ; and let the people resort hither to learn thy will, and pay their homage to thee, attended by these thy glorified servants.” (See Fleming’s *Christology*, Vol. I. p. 46.) But

this seems too great a refinement, and too deep a scheme. I rather choose to interpret them as words of rapturous surprise, intended merely to express the pleasure they had in what they saw and heard. The proposal was, as St. Mark observes, very improper ; but perhaps few, in such an astonishing circumstance, could have been perfectly masters of themselves. The tents they proposed to build must be only slight huts or bowers ; and there is no reason at all to suppose they meant any sumptuous tabernacles like that of Moses in the wilderness ; and, that no such idea might accidentally be raised, I chose to use the word tents.

SECT. XC. *And as he was speaking thus, behold, there came a bright cloud, which in a most surprising manner spread itself over the top of the mountain, and overshadowed them all : and the disciples were seized with such a kind of religious horror, that they feared, when they entered into the cloud,^h and saw it diffused on every side of them. And behold, an ever memorable circumstance then happened ; for there came a most awful voice out of the cloud, as the sacred symbol of God's immediate presence, which said, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased ;ⁱ hear ye him therefore with the humblest submission and obedience, as the object of my dearest complacency, and your surest guide to duty and happiness, in all respects superior to the greatest of your prophets.*

Mat. xvii. 6 *And when the disciples heard [this voice,] they fell prostrate on their faces to the ground with the humblest reverence, and were exceedingly terrified by this tremendous manifestation of the present Deity. And Jesus, knowing their confusion, came and touched them, and said, Rise up, and be not afraid ; infusing into them, at the same moment, a secret strength and fortitude of mind. (Compare Dan. x. 10, 19.)*

Mark ix. 8 *And on a sudden, while the heavenly voice was uttered, Jesus was found alone, Moses and Elijah disappearing in a moment ; [and] the disciples,*

LUKE IX. 34. While he thus spake, [behold,] there came a [bright] cloud, and overshadowed them : and they feared, as they entered into the cloud. [MAT. XVII. 5.—MARK IX. 7.—] 35 And [behold,] there came a voice out of the cloud, [which said] This is my beloved Son, [in whom I am well pleased,] hear [ye] him. [MAT. XVII.—5. MARK IX.—7.]

MAT. XVII. 6. And when the disciples heard it, they fell on their faces, and were sore afraid. 7 And Jesus came and touched them, and said, Arise, and be not afraid.

MARK IX. 8. And suddenly [LUKE, when the voice was past, Jesus was found alone : and] when

^h *There came a bright cloud, and overshadowed them, &c.]* I cannot think it probable (though a late eminent critic has so explained it) that this only means that the cloud cast a shadow which fell upon them, but rather that it spread over the mountain ; and this not like a canopy or umbrella, but that it covered it in such a manner as a cloud does ; yet with this difference, that it was more like a thick smoke than a shower ; and that whereas the skirts of clouds are generally rarer than the central parts, this was darker towards the edges, a glory being in the midst : and probably it was the darker part with which the apostles were enveloped, while the excellent glory (as St. Peter calls it, 2 Pet. i. 17) seemed much higher, and the rays of it were much attempered, by that part of the cloudy veil which was between

it and them. And thus we know that the *Shekinah* had appeared in former ages ; particularly when it took possession of the tabernacle of Moses, Exod. xl. 34, 35, and the temple of Solomon, 1 Kings viii. 10, 11.

ⁱ *In whom I am well pleased.]* Though neither Mark nor Luke have given us these words, we may be sure that they were really spoken, as we have the concurrent testimony both of Matthew, and of Peter, who has thus quoted them, 2 Pet. i. 17. Some have thought their being omitted by Mark an intimation that Peter did not review that gospel with any great accuracy, supposing it was (as Clemens Alexandrinus reports) put into his hands. Perhaps the command that is added to hear him may refer to that solemn charge to hear the great prophet, Deut. xviii. 15.

they had [lift up their eyes, and] looked round about, they saw no man any more, save Jesus only with themselves. [MAT. XVII. 8. LUKE IX. 36.—]

lifting up their eyes, upon the kind encouragement that he had given them, [and] *looking round about them* for the persons *they* had seen but just before, *saw no man any more, but Jesus only with themselves*, who now again appearing in his usual form, graciously entered into conversation with them in the same condescending manner he was used to do.

SECT.
III.
MAT.
IX. 8

9 And as they came down from the mountain, [Jesus charged them, that they should tell no man what things they had seen, till the Son of man were risen from the dead.] [MAT. XVII. 9.]

And as they came down from the mountain on 9 which this wonderful transaction had passed, *Jesus strictly charged them, that they should tell no one what they had seen, unless it were when the Son of man was risen from the dead*; lest, till that glorious evidence was given of his Divine mission, this story should appear as an idle dream, or an incredible tale. *And when* 10 *he spake of rising from the dead, they laid hold on that word,* disputing among themselves what this rising from the dead could mean*; for as often, and as plainly, as Christ had declared it to them, they could not persuade themselves to understand it in a literal sense. However, in obedience to the charge he gave them, *they were silent as to what had passed, and told no one in those days any of the things which they had now seen and heard.*

10 And they kept that saying with themselves, questioning one with another what the rising from the dead should mean; [And they kept it close, and told no man in those days any of those things which they had seen.] [LUKE IX. —36.]

MAT. XVII. 10. And his disciples asked him, saying, Why then say the scribes, that Elias must first come? [MARK IX. 11.]

And his disciples as they could not doubt but ^{Mat. xvii. 10} *he was the Messiah, took that opportunity of informing themselves as to a scruple which had long lain on their minds, and asked him, saying, Why then do the scribes, the teachers of our nation, and professed students of the law, say, that Elias must first come before the Messiah appear? Is this vision that we have now seen, all the coming of that prophet which was to be expected?*

11 And Jesus answered and said unto them, Elias truly shall first come, and restore all things,

And Jesus replying said unto them, It does 11 *indeed appear from the scripture, that Elias shall first come to make way for the Messiah, and regulate all things,¹ by preaching repent-*

* *They laid hold on that word.*] So I think *τον λογον εχραησαν* may most literally be rendered; the verb often signifying *to lay hold on*, and, in consequence of that, *resolutely to retain*; but never, that I can recollect, *to keep a secret*. Compare Mat. ix. 25; xiv. 3; Mark xii. 12; and Rev. xx. 2.

I think the words *εχραησαν* should be joined with *συζητησεις*, as they are with the same word Mark i. 27; ix. 16; Luke xxii. 23; and Acts ix. 29.

¹ *Shall first come, and regulate all things.*] It is plain that *αποκαταστησει* here, (as *αποκαταστασις*, Acts iii. 21) cannot, as it

SECT. ance and reformation : and yet, how little is [and how it is writ-
 XC. the influence that his coming will have upon a ten of the Son of
 Mat. wicked and ungrateful generation? And how man, that he must
 xvii. ii. is it also written of the Son of man himself,^m suffer many things,
 that illustrious Person whom Elijah is to and be set at
 introduce? It is plainly foretold, *that he must nought.*] [MARK
 suffer many things, and be contemptuously reject- IX. 12.]

12 ing slighted. And the event, you know, has 12 But I say unto
 been answerable to it: do not therefore expect you, that Elias is
 another to appear, *but* observe what *I* now say [indeed] come al-
 to you, while I assure you *that Elijah is indeed* ready, and they knew
come already, as it is written of him^a in various him not, but have
 passages of scripture (see Isa. xl. 3, and Mal. done unto him what-
 iii. 1;) *and they* who pretended so eagerly to soever they listed,
 expect him, *did not know* and acknowledge him, [as it is written of
but have treated him in the most arbitrary and him:] likewise shall
 and cruel manner, even *just as they pleased*, without also the Son of man
 any regard to piety, justice, or humanity: suffer of them.
and thus likewise shall the Son of man quickly suffer [MARK IX. 13.]
by them, and with the utmost enmity and malice
 shall be persecuted by a hardened people, who
 will shew no more regard to him than to
 Elijah his herald.

13 Then the disciples understood that he spake to 13 Then the disci-
 them concerning John the Baptist, who was ples understood that
 foretold under the name of Elijah, as the he spake unto them
 Messiah was under that of David. (Compare of John the Baptist.
 Mal. iv. 5, and Ezek. xxxiv. 23, 24.)

generally does, signify restoring things to their former state, but only, in the general, reducing them to order. It is strange Tertullian (*de Resur.* cap. 35) should infer from hence that Elijah the prophet is to come before Christ's second appearance. Grotius has well confuted that wild notion in his annotations, *in loc.*

^m And how is it also written of the Son of man himself? The construction of this verse in the original is as perplexed as almost any in the New Testament. The Prussian Testament, which is followed by the late English version, renders it roundly and elegantly enough: "It is true," said he, "that Elias must first come to restore all things, and that it is foretold of him, as

well as of the Son of man, that he should have much to suffer, and be rejected with contempt." But this is not strictly agreeable to the original, nor can I find the martyrdom of John the Baptist any where foretold in the Old Testament: I choose therefore to render this clause as a question. That *καὶ* sometimes signifies [and yet] evidently appears from John v. 40; Luke ix. 45; Mat. xxiii. 37; and other places.

^a *Elijah is indeed come already, as it is written of him.*] For the reason assigned in the preceding note I choose to connect these two clauses, and conclude that the words which lie between, both in the original and in our translation, are to be included in a parenthesis.

IMPROVEMENT.

How glorious and delightful was this view of our blessed Redeemer, which the apostles had, when he was transfigured before them, clothed, as it were, with the Divine *Shekinah*, and shining with a lustre like that of the sun! How pleasing and how edifying must it be to them to see with him *Moses* and *Elijah*, those two eminent saints who had so many ages ago quitted our world, but whose names they had often read in the sacred records with wonder and reverence!

SECT.
xc.

Mat.
xvii. 2
3

Well might *Peter* say, *It is good for us to be here*. Well might he be contented to resign his entertainments and his hopes elsewhere, that they might prolong these delightful moments, feasting their eyes with these Divine visions, and their minds with these more than human discourses. Nor can we wonder that the scene, transitory as it was, left so abiding a savour on his spirits, that in an *epistle* which he wrote many years after, and but a little before his death, he should single this story from a thousand others to attest it as he does, and to argue from it. (Compare 2 Pet. i. 16—18.) But, oh! how much more desirable is it to stand upon *mount Zion*, and to behold those brighter glories which our *Jesus* wears in the heavenly regions! To behold, not merely *Moses* and *Elijah*, but all the prophets, the apostles, and martyrs; and, in a word, all the saints of God in every age, whether to us personally known or unknown, surrounding him in a radiant circle; and not only to behold them, but to converse with them. Lord, it is good for us to be there, in our desires at least, and in our meditations, till thou please to call us to that happy world, and to take us thither, where no drowsiness will cloud our eyes, where no hurry will discompose our thoughts; but where the perfection of holiness, and of love, shall cast out every degree of terror, as well as of sorrow.

Luke
ix. 32
Mark
ix. 6

In the mean time let us reverently attend to that Saviour who appeared in this majestic form, and who comes recommended to us with so many testimonials of his Divine authority. He was again declared by a voice from heaven to be the beloved Son of God; as such let us hear him, receiving all his revelations with the assurance of faith, and all his commands with the obedience of love. If these sentiments govern our hearts and our lives, the thoughts of that departure from this world, which we are shortly to accomplish, will be no grief or terror to our souls. Like our blessed Master, we may connect the views of it, and intermix discourse upon it, with the most delightful enjoyments and converse; nay, it will serve to render them yet more pleasing. For who would not long to be made conformable to Christ, even in his sufferings and death, if it may be a means of transforming us into the resemblance of his glories!

Mat.
xvii. 5

Luke
ix. 31

S E C T. XCI.

Christ, descending from the mountain on which he was transfigured, drives out an evil spirit which had obstinately withstood the attempts of his apostles. Mat. XVII. 14—21. Mark IX. 14—29. Luke IX. 37—43—.

LUKE IX. 37.

SECT.
XCI.Luke
ix. 37Mark
ix. 14

THUS did our Lord discourse with his three disciples after he had been transfigured in so glorious a manner in their presence: *and it came to pass, that on the next day, when they came down from the mountain on which the night had been so delightfully spent, a great crowd of people met him. And, being come to the disciples, and particularly to the rest of the apostles, who, knowing their Master was on the hill, waited for him in the adjacent valley, he saw a great multitude around them, and, among the rest, some of the scribes and Pharisees, who were disputing with them, and endeavoured to take the opportunity of their Master's absence to expose and distress them.*

15 *And immediately, as soon as he came near them, all the multitude seeing him, was struck into astonishment at those unusual rays of majesty and glory which yet remained on his countenance; and, running to him, they saluted him with the greatest marks of respect and affection: yet the scribes and Pharisees, without*

LUKE IX. 37.

AND it came to pass, that on the next day, when they were come down from the hill, much people met him.

MARK IX. 14.

And when he came to his disciples, he saw a great multitude about them, and the scribes questioning with them.

15 And straightway all the people, when they beheld him, were greatly amazed; and, running to him, saluted him.

* *Was struck into astonishment, &c.*] It is strange that so few critics should have said any thing concerning the reason of the multitude's being thus astonished. It could not be, as Dr. Clarke supposes, his coming down from the mountain the day after he went up; for they were gathered round it in expectation of his descent; and I do not remember that he ever continued more than *one night* in such a retirement. Nor is it easy to imagine the multitude were under any apprehension, after he had been no longer absent, that they never should be able to find him again. I therefore follow Dr. Whitby's natural conjecture in his

paraphrase, which is agreeable to what we read of Moses, that *the skin of his face shone when he came down from the mount.* (Compare Exod. xxxiv. 29, 30, and 2 Cor. iii. 7.) One would indeed have expected that Luke, who has mentioned the *lustre* on Stephen's countenance, when pleading his cause before the *sanhedrim* (Acts vi. 15,) should have taken some notice of the fact here supposed: but it is observable Mark tells the story before us far more circumstantially than either of the other evangelists; which, by the way, is another most convincing proof that his *gospel* was not (as Mr. Whiston supposes) an abridgement of Matthew.

regarding his return, continued their illnatured attack on his disciples.

SECT.
XCI.

16 And he asked the scribes, What question ye with them ?

And, taking notice of the warm dispute they were engaged in, he asked the scribes, What is the point you are debating, and what do you contend with them about ?

Mark
ix. 16

17 And [LUKE, behold,] [a certain man] of the multitude, [kneeling down to him,] answered and [LUKE, cried out, saying,] Master, I have brought unto thee my son, which hath a dumb spirit. [MAT. XVII. 14. LUKE IX. 38.—]

And presently, upon his making this inquiry, behold, a [certain] man of the multitude came, and kneeling down to him, answered the question in effect ; and, crying out with a loud and eager voice, said, O thou great Teacher and Master in our Israel, I have brought thee my poor afflicted son, who has for a long time been possessed with a dumb spirit ; and the malicious demon has deprived him of the use of his hearing and speech : And in this moving case, O Lord, I beseech thee look upon my son, for he

17

Mat.
xvii. 15

[MAT. XVII. 15. Lord, [I beseech thee, look upon my son, for he is mine only child ; and] have mercy on him, for he is lunatic, and sore vexed : for oft times he falleth into the fire, and oft into the water. [LUKE IX.—38.]

is mine only child, [and] yet, instead of being any comfort to me, is a most melancholy spectacle of horror ; let me entreat thee therefore to have compassion on [him,] for he is lunatic,^b and grievously tormented with terrible fits, which frequently seize him, and sometimes endanger his life ; for he often falleth into the fire, and often into the water. And behold, wherever [this] spirit seizes him, he has no strength or thought to take care of himself, but suddenly cries out in a violent manner ; and it convulses him so, that he foams again at the mouth ; and gnashes with his teeth in extremity of anguish ; and thus he miserably pines, and withers away in the bloom of his age : and [it] is with great difficulty that the malignant demon departs from him for a little while, having bruised him to such a degree by violent distortions, that he is hardly able to use his limbs in the interval of these dreadful agitations.

Luke
ix. 9

[LUKE IX. 39. And lo, [wheresoever] this spirit take him, he suddenly crieth out, and it teareth him, that he foameth again, [and gnasheth with his teeth, and pineth away ;] and bruising him, it hardly departeth from him. [MARK IX. 18.—]

[MAT. XVII. 16. And I brought him to thy disciples, [and spake to them,] [LUKE, and besought them to cast

And I am persuaded there is some more than ordinary difficulty in the case ; for I brought him to thy disciples, and spake to [them] concerning him, and entreated [them] in the most affectionate manner, to use

Mat.
xvii. 16

^b *He is lunatic.* Grotius well observes that this word (which exactly answers the etymology of the original) might with great propriety be used, though there was something preternatural in the case ; as

the evil spirit would undoubtedly take advantage of those disorders into which the brain and nerves of this unhappy child were thrown by the changes of the moon.

SECT. their utmost efforts to cast him out ; and they
XCI. could not accomplish it, nor heal him.

Mat. Then Jesus said in reply to him, O ye incred-
xviii.17-17 ulous and perverse generation of men, how long
shall I be with you before you will learn a be-
coming regard to me ? How long shall I endure
that infidelity which you are shewing on so
many occasions ? And thus did he mean at
once to reprove the weakness of faith in the
father, and in his disciples, as well as the obsti-
nacy and perverseness of the Jewish teachers,
who were triumphing in their present disap-
pointment : and then, turning to the father of
the child and his attendants, he said, *Bring
thy son hither to me*, and you shall see what my
power can effect.

Mark ix. 20 And upon this they brought him that was pos-
sessed to Jesus, and presented the poor creature
to him. And immediately, as soon as he saw him,
while he was yet coming, the evil spirit in a
rage wrought in him with such violence that he
threw him down, and convulsed him ; and he fell
on the ground with great force, and there lay,
and rolled from one side to the other, a spec-
tacle of horror, foaming at the mouth, and
sweating profusely, till nature was almost
exhausted, and he seemed ready to die.

- 21 And, that the greatness of the cure might
more plainly appear, while the unhappy youth
lay thus before him, he asked his father, *How
long time is it that he hath been thus afflicted ?*
- 22 And he said, *Even from his childhood :^c And the
evil spirit is so outrageous, and so malicious,
that it frequently, as I said, has thrown him into
the fire, and into the waters, when he has hap-
pened to be near them, as if he watched for
opportunities to destroy him ; so that I am sen-
sible it is a most difficult, as well as dreadful
case . but if thou canst do any thing in it,^d have
compassion on us, and help us ; for surely none
ever needed thy pity more.*

^c From his childhood.] So the word *αἰσχροδαιμονία* properly signifies ; and, I think with Grætius, it is much more convenient to render it thus ; than from his infancy.

^d If thou canst do any thing in it.] Per-
haps, observing the fit grow more violent on his approaching Christ, his faith might begin to fail. This was a very natural manner of speaking, and yet strongly pa-
thetic, and obliquely interesting the honour of Christ in the issue of the affair. See
Raphels ex. Xen. p. 73.

23 Jesus said unto him, If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth.

And Jesus said unto him, The question is not at all concerning my power, but concerning the strength of thy faith ; for *if thou canst* firmly and cheerfully believe, the deliverance will surely be effected, as *all things* of this kind *[are]* possible to him that believeth.*

SECT.
XCI.
Mark
ix. 23

24 And straightway the father of the child cried out, and said with tears, Lord, I believe ; help thou mine unbelief.

And immediately the father of the child, touched to the very heart to think that his dear son might possibly lose the cure through the weakness of his own faith, *cried out aloud, and said, with tears* in his eyes and ardour in his countenance, *Lord, I* do from my heart believe that thy power is unlimited ; yet such is my frailty, that when I look on this spectacle of misery, my faith is ready to fail me again : *help* me therefore against *my unbelief*, by mitigating the circumstances of the trial, or communicating suitable strength to my soul.^f

24

25 When Jesus saw that the people came running together, he rebuked the [unclean] spirit, saying unto him, Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him, and enter no more into him. [Luke IX. —42.—MAT. XVII. 18.—]

Then Jesus, seeing that the crowd ran together, and was continually increasing round them, rebuked the unclean spirit which had possessed the child, and said unto him, with an air of superior power and Divine authority, *Thou dumb and deaf spirit*, who hast so maliciously deprived this youth of his speech and hearing, *I* strictly charge and command thee immediately to *come out of him*, and presume to *enter into him no more*, nor farther to disquiet him as long as he lives.

25

26 And the spirit cried and rent him sore, and came out [of him ;] and he was as one dead, in

And immediately, as soon as he had spoken these words, *[the evil spirit,]* having cried out with great earnestness, and thrown him into violent distortions, came out of him ; and the poor youth had been so miserably handled, that he fell into a swoon, and seemed as one dead, so

26

* *If thou canst believe, &c.*] As the construction in the original is something uncommon. To *ei dynameis pisteuete*, I cannot forbear mentioning a singular conjecture which I lately had from the mouth of a very accurate critic, especially in biblical learning. He thinks, instead of *To*, it might be *Ti*, as some copies read it ; and then taking *pisteuete* to be the imperative mood, would render and paraphrase it with an interrogation after *Ti* ; “ *What dost thou mean by saying if thou canst ?*” referring to *ei dynameis* in the verse before : “ *believe : all things are possible to him that believeth : see thou to the firmness of thy faith ; and leave the rest to me.*”

^f *Help my unbelief, &c.*] It seems an inconvenience inseparable from this method of paraphrasing, that sometimes (as in the present instance) some lively and strongly pointed sentences should lose something of their spirit by it ; yet keeping the original thus distinct may in part remedy it ; and, on the whole, many of these expressions are so full of meaning, that the general laws of interpretation require they should be unfolded. To observe the exact medium here is a felicity which I dare not say I have obtained, though I have laboured after it.

SPECT. that many who were present, said, *He is un-* somuch that many
XCI. doubtedly quite dead, and will revive no more. said, *He is dead.*

Mark But Jesus, taking hold of him by the hand, [MAT. XVII.—18.]
ix. 27 lifted him up, and strengthened him, so that he

arose and stood on his feet. And when [he] him by the hand, and
thus had perfectly restored and healed the lifted him up, and
child, he took and delivered him to his father, he arose : [LUKE,
who received him with an inexpressible child, and delivered
mixture of joy and amazement. And the child him again to his
was well from that very hour, and these terrible father.] [And the
symptoms returned upon him no more. child was cured from
that very hour.]

Luke And they who beheld it were all astonished MAT. XVII.—18.
ix. 43 at the mighty power of God, by which this illus- LUKE IX. 42.]
trious miracle had been wrought.

Mark And when he had left the multitude, and was And they were all
ix. 28 come into the house, where he then resided, his amazed at the
disciples, something mortified at the repulse mighty power of
they had met with in their late attempt, came God.

to Jesus when he was alone, and asked him pri- MARK IX. 28.
vately, *Why could not we prevail so far as to* And when he was
cast out this demon, and expel him, since we come into the house,
have performed many cures which seemed his disciples [came
equally difficult ? to Jesus apart, and]
Why could not
we cast him out ?

Mat. And Jesus said unto them, *It was because of* [MAT. XVII. 19.]
xvii. 20 *the remainder of your unbelief ; for verily I say* MAT. XVII. 20.

unto you, If you had but the least degree of And Jesus said unto
faith in a lively exercise, though it compara- them, *Because of*
tively was but as a grain of mustardseed,^s *you* your unbelief : for
might perform the greatest wonders, so as even verily I say unto you,
to say to this mountain here in the neighbour- If ye have faith as a
hood, Remove from this place to that, and it grain of mustard-
should accordingly remove ; and, in a word, seed, ye shall say
nothing will be impossible to you. But as to unto this mountain,
the case that was lately before us, he farther Remove hence unto
said unto them, This demon which possessed the yonder place, and it
child was one of a very obstinate kind, which shall remove ; and
cannot be expelled so readily as others ; nor nothing shall be im-
must you expect to have power over such spi- possible unto you.

21 *rits as these, to oblige them to go forth by any* 21 Howbeit, [he
means, unless you do by frequent prayer and said unto them,] this
fasting intercede with God for his more kind [can come forth
abundant cooperation ; and by such extraordi- by nothing] but by
prayer and fasting.
[MARK IX. 29.]

^s Faith as a grain of mustardseed.] It is our Lord expresses it, one of the smallest
very trifling to suppose that here is a among seeds. Thus the rabbies say the
reference to the poignancy of mustardseed, globe of the earth is but as a grain of mus-
as an emblem of a vigorous and lively faith. tardseed when compared with the expanse
It is apparently a proverb to express any of the heavens. See Drusius, in loci.
thing inconsiderably small, that being, as

nary devotions endeavour to prepare your souls for his farther influences.^h

SECT.
XCI.

IMPROVEMENT.

THE invidious opposition which these *scribes* and *Pharisees* made to our Lord, and the illnatured joy they expressed in what they imagined would disgrace his *disciples*, appears exceeding odious ; and it shews us the fatal effects of ambition, pride, and avarice, when they possess the hearts of those who should be (as these by their office were) *teachers of others*. Such qualities render those in the number of the most dangerous enemies of mankind, who ought to be its most affectionate friends, and most useful benefactors. May the light of the gospel break in on their souls, and form them to a better temper !

The solicitous concern of this *parent* when he saw his child under such sad symptoms of *disorder*, may surely remind persons in that relation of the sentiments with which they should view those of *their children*, who are, in a spiritual sense, under the power of *Satan* : and of the importunity with which they should entreat that the hand of *Christ* may be stretched out for their rescue.

Mat.
xvii.
14, 15
Luke
ix. 38

A lively exercise of *faith* is greatly to be desired in this and all other applications of this nature. But, alas ! how often do we

^h This kind cannot go forth by any means, unless by prayer and fasting.] An ingenious physician, mentioned by the learned Author of the *Inquiry into Demoniacs*, &c. p. 47, instead of *ei πορευθη και νηστεια*, would read *ei πορευθη νηστεια*, by constant fasting ; and supposes it refers to the necessity of frequent and long continued abstinence, in order to the cure of such an epileptic distemper as the child in question had been subject to. But as the criticism is founded on mere conjecture, contrary to all the copies known in the world, so I cannot think it at all natural in itself, or pertinent to the occasion ; for it seems not at all to our Lord's purpose to speak of the natural methods of cure, in answer to the apostles demand why they could not miraculously perform it ? Nor can any instance be produced to prove that the expression is proverbial for any thing very difficult. I could therefore see no reason to recede from the usual interpretation, which I have given in the paraphrase. As for the interpretation of Chrysostom and Theophylact, who suppose that *γενος* signifies at large this kind of beings, that is, demons, it seems very wrong ; since

the apostles evidently did cast out many demons, whatever peculiar malignity there might be in this and others of his rank, which might make more intense devotion necessary to eject them. Sir Norton Knatchbull's sense is extremely forced, who understands it as if it had been said, This sort [of miraculous faith] advances not but by prayer and fasting. *Raphelius* has abundantly shewn how inconclusive those authorities from Xenophon are by which he would justify so odd a version of *ἐξελθεν*. (See *Raphel. Annot. ex Xen.* p. 44 -45.) And were the words considered as they stand in Mark, where there is nothing said of faith, it would be easy to perceive our Lord is speaking of a kind of demons which they were not able to cast out : and that some demons are more malignant than others is most manifest from Mat. xii. 45. But oftentimes an explication has been built upon the words of one evangelist, and many learned remarks have been made to establish it, which could not be applied without great violence to suit the parallel place in another, and presently has fallen to the ground upon comparing them together.

SECT. find the remainders of a contrary principle! In how many in-
 XCI. stances does that passionate exclamation of *the father* in this
 story suit us? *Lord, we believe, help thou our unbelief!* How
 Mark difficult is it, in the midst of so much guilt and weakness, of so
 xi. 24 much perplexity and unworthiness, to *believe* the promises of
 forgiveness and preservation, of grace and glory! Yet we may
 humbly hope that He, who by his grace has wrought the Divine
 principle in our souls, will maintain it there. Only let it be
 our concern to oppose those corruptions which would enervate
 Mat. and suppress it. Perhaps there are some of them which will
 xvii. 21 not be driven *but by prayer and fasting*, by deep humiliation,
 and more than ordinary solemnity and intenseness of devotion.
 But surely they have little regard to the peace and security of
 their souls who can allot only a few hasty moments to them,
 when they have whole hours and days to bestow, not only on
 the labours, but even on the amusements of life.

S E C T. XCII.

*The disciples are offended at the warning Christ gives them of
 his approaching sufferings. He makes a miraculous provision
 for paying the tribute money. Mat. XVII. 22, to the end.
 Mark IX. 30—33. Luke IX.—43—45.*

MARK IX. 30.

SECT.
XCII.Mark
ix. 30

AND while every one of the spectators was
 amazed at this stupendous miracle wrought
 on the child who had been so terribly possessed,
 and at all the other extraordinary things
 which Jesus did, our Lord and his apostles
 left that place, and, setting out on a further
 progress, they departed from thence, and passed
 from the mountain on which he had been trans-
 figured, through the rest of Galilee: and Jesus
 chose to do it as privately as he could; for he
 was desirous that no one might know [it,] lest
 the important conversation into which he then
 entered with his disciples should be interrupt-
 ed. For while they continued travelling and
 conversing in Galilee, and especially when they
 came to the places where they lodged, Jesus
 taught his disciples^a more largely than he had

MARK IX. 30.

AND [while
 they wonder-
 ed every one at all
 things which Jesus
 did,] they departed
 thence, and passed
 through Galilee:
 and he would not
 that any man should
 know it. [LUKE
 IX. —43.—]

31— For [while
 they abode in Gali-
 lee, Jesus] taught
 his disciples, and
 said unto them,
 [MAT. XVII. 22.—
 LUKE IX. —43.]

^a For Jesus taught his disciples.] Mark assigns this as the reason why he desired his journey should be private, viz. that

he might have an opportunity to talk over this subject at large; which shews that the continuance or abode in Galilee,

done before, what was to befall him. (Compare Mat. xvi. 21 ; Mark viii. 31 ; Luke ix. 22 ; Vol. I. sect. lxxxix.)

LUKE IX. 44. Let these sayings sink down into your ears : for the Son of man shall be delivered into the hands of men, [and they shall kill him ; and after that he is killed, he shall rise the third day.] [MARK IX. —31. MAT. XVII. —22, 23.—]

And he said unto them, with great solemnity, *Apply your ears attentively to these sayings*,^b how disagreeable soever they may be, and let them sink into your hearts ; *for the Son of man, instead of reigning in that grandeur which you expect, shall very shortly be betrayed into the hands of sinful men,*^c and shall seem for a while to be a helpless prey to their rage ; *for they shall put him to death* in a most cruel and infamous manner ; *but they shall not finally triumph over him ; for after he is thus slain, he shall rise from the dead on the third day*, according to the intimations I have often given you. (See Vol. I. p. 144, 347, 478.)

45 But they understood not this saying, and it was hid from them, that they perceived it not : and they feared to ask him of that saying, [and were exceedingly sorry.] [MAT. XVII.—23. MARK IX. 32.]

But they were so strongly prepossessed with the expectation of a temporal kingdom, that they understood not this saying, plain as it was, and the sense of it was hid from them, so that they perceived it not ; foolishly imagining it inconsistent with what the sacred oracles had declared of the glorious success of the Son of man, and the universal empire he was to establish. (Dan. vii. 14.) And yet they were afraid to ask him what was the meaning of that saying, lest he should upbraid them as unteachable ; considering how lately he had given them the like warning before, and how severely he had rebuked Peter for endeavouring to dissuade him from it (sect. lxxxix :) nevertheless, they perceived that their Master foretold his own death ; and were exceedingly sorry that a Person of so excellent and amiable a character, from whom they had entertained such glorious

mentioned by Matthew, refers to the short stay they made in the places where they lodged ; and indeed he could not so conveniently speak to all the twelve while they were actually travelling.

^b Apply your ears to these sayings.] This seems to me a just translation of *ἑστέθε υμῶν εἰς τὰ ῥήματα τὰς λόγους ταύτας*, which is literally, Put these sayings to your ears ; a phrase which our language will hardly admit. It intimates the propensity they had to withdraw and turn away their

ears from such declarations as he was now about to make.

^c Shall shortly be betrayed, &c.] Mark has expressed it in the present tense, and says, *The Son of man is delivered* ; but nothing is more common in the sacred language than to speak of what should certainly and quickly be, as if it was already done. Compare John xii. 31 ; xvii. 4, 11, 24 ; Eph. ii. 5, 6 ; Heb. xii. 22 ; and Rev. xviii. 2, 4.—The explanation of many other scriptures depends on this obvious remark.

SECT. expectations, should meet with so unworthy a
XCII. return.

Mat.
xvii. 24

And soon after this, he came with his disciples to Capernaum: and when they were come to Capernaum, the receivers and collectors of the sacred tribute,^d which was gathered every year through all their cities, came to Peter, and said, Does not your Master, who has the character of so religious a Teacher, pay the usual tribute of the didrachma,^e or halfshekel, to the service of the temple? And he says, Yes, I know that he uses to pay it, and make no doubt but he will do it now. And when he came into the house, Jesus, who was there before, prevented him, before he could speak of the affair in question, and said to him, What dost thou think, Simon, and what seems fit to thee on this occasion? Of whom do the kings of the earth receive custom or tribute? of their own sons, or of strangers? Peter says to him, Lord it is evident they receive it only of strangers. Jesus said to him, Then the sons, by virtue of their father's dispensation, are free from the obligation: and, on the like principle, I, as the Son of God, might plead an exemption here, especially as I have not now the sum which is required towards the maintenance of the temple worship. Nevertheless, lest we should offend them, by giving an occasion to imagine that I put any slight on the temple, or lest others from my example should in far different circumstances omit this contribution, I will not debate the matter, but rather work a miracle than fail in the payment. Go therefore to the sea, and when thou comest to the neighbouring shore, throw in a hook, and take the first fish that comes up; and when thou hast

MAT. XVII. 24. And [he came to Capernaum: and] when they were come to Capernaum, they that received tribute money came to Peter, and said, Doth not your Master pay tribute?

[MARK IX. 33.—] 25 He saith, Yes. And when he was come into the house, Jesus prevented him, saying, What thinkest thou, Simon? of whom do the kings of the earth take custom or tribute? of their own children, or of strangers?

26 Peter saith unto him, Of strangers. Jesus saith unto him, Then are the children free.

27 Notwithstanding, lest we should offend them, go thou to the sea, and cast an hook, and take up the fish that first cometh up: and

^d The collectors of the sacred tribute.] Josephus has expressly asserted that each of the Jews used yearly to pay a didrachma, or halfshekel, the piece of money here mentioned, to the service of the temple: (see Joseph. Antiq. lib. xviii. cap. 9, [al. 12] §. i.) A custom which probably took its rise from the demand of that sum from each of the Israelites, whenever they were numbered; Exod. xxx. 13. And therefore, with Beza, Casaubon, Hammond, Grotius, and many other great critics, I choose to understand this passage as referring to that, rather than to any civil tax; chiefly

because I think, notwithstanding what Salmasius says to the contrary (*against Milton*, p. 259), our Lord's argument, ver. 25, 26, can otherwise have no force. The reader will find an excellent note in Grotius here, which renders it unnecessary to enlarge any farther.

^e Does not your Master pay the usual tribute, &c.] It seems then to have been a voluntary thing, which custom rather than law had established. In Nehemiah's days it was accounted so, and the sum was then something lower. See Neh. x. 32.

when thou hast opened his mouth, thou shalt find a piece of silver coin, called a *stater*, which it has just swallowed ;^f take that, and give it to them that collect the tribute, both for me and thee ; for thou knowest it will answer their demands for both. Accordingly Peter went, and having caught a fish, he found the money in its mouth, and presently returned and paid it according to his Lord's command.

SECT.
XCII.
—
Mat.
xvii.27

IMPROVEMENT.

How slow and untractable were the minds of the *apostles*, who understood not these plain things when thus inculcated again and again ! But, on the other hand, how much integrity does it shew in the *historian* to record what seemed so little to the honour of himself and his brethren ! In this respect, and many others, surely credit rises to the *gospel*, even by occasion of the *infirmities* of those to whom it was committed, and out of *weakness they are made strong*. The lenity of our blessed Lord was truly admirable, that he should bear with such *stupidity* in his *disciples* with so much gentleness and patience, and should, with so much earnestness, go on to *renew his instructions* to them. Let us, however, learn to be upon our guard against the prejudices of worldly interest, since, as we see, they may take such strong hold of minds, in the main upright and pious. And therefore let us earnestly pray that God would give us a greater relish for spiritual and eternal blessings.

Mark
ix. 32

Luke
ix. 44

It cannot surely become us to seek the grandeur and riches of this world, when our *blessed Master* was so *poor*, that he could not pay this *little tribute* without having recourse to a *miracle*. Yet this he chooses, rather than to *give offence* by a refusal, how justly soever he might have pleaded an *exemption* from it. Let us learn from hence that *meekness of wisdom* which will teach us to seek the interest of others rather than our own ; and

Mat.
xvii.27
26

^f *A stater, which it has just swallowed.*] The *stater* was (as appears in part from this text) a piece of coin, in value about two *halfshekels*, or, according to Dr. Prideaux, near *three shillings* of our money, though most *critics* reckon the *shekel* but about *half a crown*. (See Drusius on this verse and the 24th.) I see no reason, with Schmidius, to suppose this piece of money was created on this occasion : but supposing, as in the *paraphrase*, that the *fish* had accidentally *swallowed it* (perhaps as it was falling into the water, near some other prey), I cannot forbear remarking how illustrious a degree of knowledge and power our Lord discovered in the case be-

fore us ; *knowledge*, in penetrating into the bowels of this animal, though in the *sea* ; and *power*, in directing this particular fish to Peter's hook, though he himself was at a distance. Hardly any circumstance can be imagined more fit to encourage him and his brethren in a firm dependence on Divine Providence. And it is very natural to reflect how easily Christ could, if he had seen fit, have drawn up immense treasures, by this very method, from the heart of the sea : but he intended that his servants should be enriched and adorned in a much nobler manner than with pearls and costly array.

SECT. to consider how we may edify others by the abundance of our
 XCII. good works, rather than how we may excuse ourselves in the
 — omission of any. That extent of *knowledge* and *power* which
 our Lord displayed on this occasion, can never be at a loss for
 means to repay whatever we may thus sacrifice for his sake.

S E C T. XCIII.

Christ reproves his apostles for their contention who should be greatest; and recommends to them humility and mortification.

Mark IX.—33—37, 42, to the end. Mat. XVIII. 1—9.
 Luke IX. 46—48.

MARK IX. 33.

SECT.
 XCIII.

Mark
 ix. 33

NOW when Peter was returned from the seaside, and had paid the tribute money with which the fish had supplied him,^a our Lord, from a late occurrence which he had observed among his disciples, took occasion to recommend humility to them: *and being in the house with his apostles, that he might naturally introduce the discourse he intended, he asked them, About what were you disputing with each other on the way* in so eager a manner, that I could not forbear taking particular notice of it?

34 But, instead of answering him directly, *they were confounded with the question, and continued silent, being ashamed to confess the truth; for as they were travelling on the way, a controversy arose among them, [and] they had warmly debated the matter one with another, which of them should be the greatest man in that temporal monarchy, which they assured themselves that Jesus, as the expected Messiah, would erect, whatever sufferings might lie in the passage to it.*

35 And Jesus perceiving, notwithstanding their silence, *the secret thought of their ambitious heart, and observing the same carnality and emulation to be still working there, when he*

MARK IX.—33.

AND being in the house, he asked them, What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the way?

34 But they held their peace: for by the way [there arose a reasoning among them, and] they had disputed among themselves, [which of them should be greatest.] [LUKE IX. 46.]

35 And [Jesus perceiving the thought of their heart,] sat down, and called the

^a When Peter was returned, &c.] In order to remind those who may hear these sections read in a family, of the connection of them, I have generally introduced each with a brief hint at the subject of the former; which, though it makes the

paraphrase on the first verse of a section sometimes much longer than I should otherwise have chosen, yet I hope it may be attended with advantage sufficient to balance that inconvenience.

twelve, and saith unto them, If any man desire to be first, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all. [LUKE IX. 47. —] SECT. XCIII. Mark ix. 35

was sat down, called all the twelve about him,^b and says unto them with great seriousness and earnestness, It is humility that is the way to honour in my kingdom; and therefore if any one would be chief there, let him, in all the offices of condescending friendship to his brethren, be as the last of all, and the servant of all.

MAT. XVIII. 1. *Now at the same time,^c when the disciples were thus called, they came to Jesus, and finding that he knew the subject of their late debate, some of them at length took the liberty of saying, Lord, decide this question, and tell us plainly, who is intended to be the greatest in the kingdom of heaven, and to whom wilt thou commit the chief management of affairs in it?* Mat. xviii. 1

2 And Jesus called a little child unto him, and [took and] set him [LUKE, by him] in the midst of them, and [when he had taken him in his arms, he said unto them,] [MARK IX. 36. LUKE IX. — 47.] *And, when he had answered the inquiry in 2 the manner related above, Jesus, in order to impress the important maxim yet deeper on their minds, having called to him a little child that happened then to be in the house where they lodged, took and set him by him in the midst of them; and taking him up, and embracing him in his gracious arms, in token of his tender regard, he said unto them, I assuredly declare it to you as a most solemn and important truth, That except ye be converted and turned from 3 these ambitious and carnal views, and become like little children in lowliness and meekness, in a candid teachable temper, and an indifference to the great things of the present life (Psal. cxxxi. 1, 2,) you will be so far from having any distinguished rank among my subjects, that ye shall by no means so much as enter at all into the kingdom of heaven, or be entitled to any of its final blessings. Whoever therefore 4*

3 Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

4 Whosoever therefore shall hum-

^b Called all the twelve about him.] It is natural to suppose that twelve persons travelling together on foot would form themselves into two or three little companies, while some of them, no doubt, would be attending Christ, and discoursing with him: but our Lord judged it proper, as he was now in the house, that all the twelve should hear this admonition, though they might not all have been engaged in the dispute which occasioned it.

^c At the same time.] By these words Matthew expressly fixes the connection between this story and that which concluded his xviii chapter. But Clarius seems to refine too much, when he supposes that Christ's having thus miraculously provided for paying Peter's tribute with his own, gave umbrage to the rest: yet this precarious turn serves the church of Rome as an argument for the supremacy of the Pope; nor is it wonderful that in so weak a cause they should catch at such a shadow.

SECT. shall humble himself even as this little child, and ble himself as this
 XCIII. act with such candour, simplicity, and modesty, little child, the same
 — as you see in him, *He is the person that here-* is greatest in the
 Mat. after will be regarded as *the greatest in the* kingdom of heaven.
 xviii.4 kingdom of heaven, and will stand high in its

5 final glories. And whosoever cordially shall 5 And [LUKE, whosoever shall re-
 entertain this child, [or] shall discover an affec- ceive this child,]
 tionate regard to any one of such little children, [or one of such]
 in my name, and for my sake, as one whom I little [children] in
 love, and recommend to his care, *entertaineth* my name, receiveth
me; for I shall take the kindness as done to me; [and whoso-
 myself: and I would have you to remember, ever shall receive
 that it shall not terminate even there, but (as me, receiveth not
 I have formerly told you, Mat. x. 40, Vol. I. sent me:] [LUKE, for he that is least
 p. 421), *whoever thus shall entertain and shew among you all, the
 a regard to me, entertains not me alone, but him same shall be great.]*
that sent me,^d even my heavenly Father, who is [MARK IX. 37.
 honoured or affronted as I am respected or LUKE IX. 48.]
 slighted. And this regard to the meanest of
 my servants, I must urge upon you, as of the
 utmost importance; for (as I just now told
 you) *he that by such a condescension is as the
 least among you all, He shall be eminently great
 in my esteem, and be distinguished by peculiar*
 6 marks of the Divine favour. But whoever 6 But [whoso-
 shall deliberately do any thing to offend, and to ever] shall offend
 occasion the fall of *one of these little ones who* one of these little
believe in me,^e or of any disciple of mine, ones, which believe
 though he may seem as weak as this infant, will in me, it were bet-
 expose himself thereby to such guilt and pun- ter for him that a
 ishment, that *it were better for him he should millstone were hang-
 undergo the most certain and terrible destruc- ed about his neck,
 tion one can imagine, even that a huge mill- and that he were
 stone^f should be hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea,
 should thus be thrown headlong into the sea,*^g and] drowned in the
 [and] there be drowned in the depth of it. depth of the sea.
 [MARK IX. 42.]

^d Entertains not me alone, but him that sent me.] Here Christ was interrupted by a speech of John, related Mark ix. 38—41, which is paraphrased and explained below, in sect. xvi. where I have accounted in note ^a for placing it apart.

^e Shall offend one of these little ones, &c.] To offend a person generally signifies (as was observed before, Vol. I. p. 221, note ^c) *laying a stumbling block in his way*; so that any who should by a scandalous life lead others to think ill of the Christian profession in general, or should by persecution discourage the weak, or by sophistry, bad example, or otherwise, pervert them from the way of truth and goodness, would fall under the weight of this terrible sentence. ^f A huge millstone.] So I render *μυρος ονμος*, which (as Erasmus, Grotius, Raphaelius, and many others observe) properly signifies a millstone too large to be turned, as some were, by the hand, and requiring the force of asses to move it; as it seems those animals were generally used by the Jews on this occasion. See Raphael. Annot. ex Xen. p. 46. ^g Thrown headlong into the sea.] Ca- saubon and Elsner (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 85,

7 Wo unto the world because of offences: for it must needs be, that offences come: but wo to that man by whom the offence cometh.

Wo unto the world, because of such offences, or scandals as these; for they will bring upon it the most dreadful judgments: indeed, considering the corruption and weakness of mankind, and the various temptations with which they are surrounded, it is, humanly speaking, necessary, or unavoidable, that offences come; but I may well say, Wo to that man by whom the offence cometh, whoever he be, that by avarice, ambition, or any other vicious affection, lays a stumblingblock in men's way, and makes himself accessory to the ruin of immortal souls, tempting them either to renounce or to despise the gospel; for the time will come when he shall bitterly repent it.

SECT. XCIII.
Mat. xviii.7

8—Wherefore, if thy hand — offend thee, [cut it off,] and cast it from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life — maimed, rather than having two hands, [to go into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched:]

[MARK IX. 43.]

Wherefore let me renew the exhortation which I formerly gave you, Rather to submit to the severest mortifications than to indulge your sinful inclinations, to the scandal of others, and to your own ruin: and, as I then told you in my sermon on the mount^h (see on Mat. v. 30, Vol. I. p. 221), If thy right hand offend thee, that is, if any thing dear unto thee as a right hand should be the means of leading thee into sin, rather than indulge it, cut it off, and cast [it] from thee, whatever pain or deformity, or other detriment, might follow from such a loss; for it is much better for thee to enter maimed into eternal life, than having two hands, to go down into the prison of hell, even into that fire which shall never be extinguished: Where their

MARK IX. 44.
Where their worm dieth not, and the

Where their Mark
corroding and upbraiding consciences is as a ix. 44
*worm, which dieth not,*ⁱ but, with unutterable

not to mention others, have shewn at large, that *drowning in the sea* was a punishment frequently used among the ancients, and that the persons condemned had sometimes *heavy stones* tied about their necks, or were rolled up in *sheets of lead*. It seems to have grown into a *proverb* for dreadful and inevitable ruin.

^h As I told you in my sermon on the mount.] It will, I hope, be observed, that Matthew, who had before so largely recorded that sermon, gives us again this passage of it on the present occasion; which is one proof, among many others, that our Lord did not think it improper or unnecessary sometimes to repeat what he had then said: (See Vol. I. p. 251,

note e.) And, considering the importance of these maxims, and how little many of his hearers were disposed to receive and retain them, it was a valuable instance of his compassion and wisdom.

ⁱ *Where their*—conscience is as a worm which dieth not.] There may indeed be an allusion here to Isa. lxvi. 24 (compare Eccus. vii. 17, and Judith xvi 17); but the expression had been just and proper without it: and it is observable that some of the ancients expressed the same thought by saying, that *the marrow of the backbone* did, in a wicked man, *turn into a huge and fierce serpent*; thereby intimating (by a much finer figure than *Ælian*, who reports it, understood) that their own

SEC. T. anguish, still gnaws upon the heart; and where fire is not quench-
 XCIII. the fire of Divine wrath, which shall penetrate^{ed}.
 Mark into the very soul of the sinner, is not, and shall
 ix. 44 not, be quenched throughout all the endless
 ages of eternity.

- 45 And again, if thy foot offend thee, cut it off with as much resolution as thou wouldest part with a gangrened member for the preservation of thy life; for something yet more important is here concerned, and it is better for thee to enter lame into the regions of eternal life and blessedness, though thou wast ever to continue so,^k than having two feet to be cast into the inex-
 46 tinguishable fire of hell; Where their tormenting worm dieth not, and where the fire is not quenched, nor the violence of its heat abated through all the ages of eternity.
 47 And, to repeat so wholesome and necessary an admonition a third time, If thine eye offend thee, or would necessarily be the means of leading thee into sin, choose rather with thine own hands to tear it out of its socket, and to cast it away from thee as an abhorred thing, than, by complying with the temptation, to hazard thy far more precious soul; for it is far better for thee to enter into the kingdom of God, [or] into everlasting life and blessedness, with but one eye, even though the other were not to

45 And if thy foot offend thee, cut it off: it is better for thee to enter halt into life, than having two feet, to be cast into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched: [MAT. XVIII.—8.]

46 Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.

47 And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, [and cast it from thee:] it is better for thee to enter into the kingdom of God, [or into life,] with one eye, [rather]

thought should be their torment, and they should be unable to disarm it by those artifices which had prevailed in the present life; see *Ælian, Hist. Anim.* lib. i. cap. 51, and *Gataker, Antonin.* lib. viii. § 58. Since the first edition of this work I have met with an explication of these words in *Dr. Rymer's Representation of Revealed Religion*, p. 155, so new to me, and at the same time so considerable, that I could not forbear mentioning it. He supposes that both the worm and the fire are meant of the body, and refer to the two different ways of funeral among the ancients, interment and burning. So that our Lord may seem here to prevent an objection against the permanent misery of the wicked in hell, arising from the frail constitution of the body: as if he should have said, "The body will not then be as it is at present, but will be incapable of consumption or dissolution. In its natural state, the worms may devour the whole, and die for want of nourishment; the fire may consume it, and be extinguished for want of fuel. But there shall be perpetual food for the worm that corrodes it, perpetual fuel for the fire that torments it." The words of the *Apocryphal* writer above mentioned, *Judith* xvi. 17, greatly illustrate this interpretation; where it is said, *The Lord Almighty will take vengeance on the wicked in the day of judgment, putting fire and worms into their flesh, and they shall feel them, and weep for ever.*

^k Though thou wast ever to continue so.] It is certain no man will enter into life halt, maimed, or blind, as the bodies of the saints will be restored in the greatest perfection. I know indeed that, with some latitude in the expression, he may be said to enter halt, or maimed, into life, whose spirit passes from a dismembered body into the regions of the blessed; but it seems to me that the propriety of the phrase is most exactly preserved by taking it as in the *paraphrase*, and the spirit of the thought is greatly increased by that interpretation.

than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire : [MAT. XVIII. 9.]

48 Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.

49 For every one shall be salted with fire, and every sacrifice shall be salted with salt.

be restored at the resurrection, but the blemish were to continue for ever, *than having two eyes*, and all the other members of thy body in the greatest perfection, *to be cast into hell*, where they will all be full of unutterable anguish, being tormented with everlasting fire. In that dreadful prison of Divine vengeance, *where* (as I have told you again and again) *their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched* nor abated, but preys perpetually on the miserable sinner that is condemned to it. For as the flesh burnt on the altar has salt rubbed upon it, in consequence of which it burns so much the more fiercely, so every one of those unhappy creatures, the victims of Divine justice, shall be (as it were) *salted with fire*;¹ and, instead of being consumed by it, shall, in those wretched abodes, continue immortal in the midst of their flames; whereas every acceptable sacrifice shall be seasoned with another kind of salt,^m even that of Divine grace, which purifies the soul and preserves it from corruption.

In allusion to this, you, my disciples, may remember, I have formerly called you the salt

¹ *Shall be salted with fire.*] Grotius, Spanheim, Gataker, Le Clerc, and Dr. Mill, have abundantly answered the favourite criticism of Scaliger, by which he would here read *αυρις* instead of *αυγι*, that it might be rendered, *Every offering made by fire shall be salted*. The learned and laborious Wolfius has proposed a multitude of interpretations on this text. He and Mons. L'Enfant think it refers to the *fiery trial* through which Christians must expect to pass : but this neither seems a natural sense of the phrase itself, nor does it so well suit the context, by which it should seem to be a reason why the *infernal fire is never quenched*. I know it may be answered that it is however a reason why the disciples should practise the mortification required above : but it seems desirable, where it can be done, to interpret the particles in their most usual sense, though sometimes it is necessary (as we have else where observed, Vol. I. page 283, note¹) to recede from it. To suppose, as Dr. Clarke and some others do, that here is a reference to the ambiguity of the Hebrew word *נמלח*, which signifies either to be salted or consumed, seems very unwarrantable ; since *αλισθησεται* has no such ambi-

guity ; not to say how much it would impair the force of the sentence, leading to an *idea*, the very contrary to what Christ had suggested above no less than *threetimes*.

^m *Every sacrifice shall be seasoned with salt.*] It is well known that the mosaic law required this. See Lev. ii. 13. Heinsius thinks that as *salt* contracts and binds, it was therefore used as an emblem of friendship, which he supposes our Lord afterwards to refer to ; and that it was the foundation of the figure by which a perpetual engagement is called a *covenant of salt* ; Numb. xviii. 19. I should rather think it intended as a circumstance of decency, that the meat of God's table should be salted ; and conclude that, if it had any emblematical meaning, it was to recommend to the worshipper an incorrupt heart, seasoned with savoury sentiments of wisdom and piety. Sinners are else where represented as the victims of Divine justice : (Isa. xxxiv. 6 ; Jer. xii. 3 ; xlv. 10 ; Ezek. xxi. 9, 10 ; and xxxix. 17.) And good men (as in the end of this verse) are represented in another view, with regard to their consecration to God, as *acceptable sacrifices* ; Rom. xii. 1 ; xv. 16. Compare 1 Peter ii. 5.

SECT. of the earth (Mat. v. 13, Vol. I. p. 212); and, 50 Salt is good :
 XCIII as salt is a very good thing, so will you, if you but if the salt have
 Mark answer that character, be inestimable blessings lost his saltness,
 ix. 50 to the world, by purifying and preserving it wherewith will ye
 from corruption, and diffusing the savour of season it? Have salt
 that knowledge and grace with which you are in yourselves, and
 seasoned : *but*, as I added then, *if the salt itself have peace one with*
be grown insipid, with what will you season it ? another.
 or what can restore you, if you are corrupted,
 who should be the means of curing or restoring
 others? See to it therefore, that you *have* this
 excellent salt in yourselves ; and, as one in-
 stance of it, be careful to *maintain peace with*
each other, and do not give way to those very
 unbecoming disputes and emulations which have
 been the occasion of my present discourse.

IMPROVEMENT.

Mat. How deeply is *pride* rooted in the heart of fallen man ; when
 xviii.1 neither the daily instructions, nor edifying example, of the
 humble *Jesus* could prevent it from appearing, even among the
apostles themselves, in so mean and unworthy a manner ! Still
 did worldly interest and grandeur so intoxicate their minds,
 that they seemed even *against hope* to have *hoped* for it, and to
 have found out a strange kind of method of grafting these
 expectations, even on the very *cross of Christ*, which was in-
 tended to destroy them.

Mark How edifying and affecting are these lessons which the meek
 ix. 36 and lowly *Redeemer* gave us, with this *little child in his arms*,
 whose example we are required to copy ! Lord, give us of thy

Mat. *regenerating grace*, that we may do it ; that we may *be converted*,
 xviii. 3 *and become as little children*, free from avarice and ambition,
 malice and prejudice ! How melancholy is it to think that many,
 who have by their *office* been employed to read and explain this
 lesson to others, and who have not been *children in understanding*,
 seem to have learnt so little of it themselves ; as if it had never
 been at all intended for that order of men to whom indeed it
 was immediately addressed ! If there be any such yet remaining
 in the *Christian ministry*, let them seriously weigh the *wo* de-
 nounced on *that man by whom the offence cometh*. May the infinite
 mercies of God be extended to all professing *Christians* who give
 themselves up to worldly pursuits and projects ; and especially
 to those who make the *church of Christ* only a kind of *porch* to
 the *temple of mammon*, and the *sacred office* itself merely a con-
 venient vehicle for swallowing down riches and honours ! May
 Divine grace deliver us from such fatal snares, and form us to

that *selfdenial* and *mortification*, without which we cannot be the true *disciples of Christ*; but, after having *pierced* ourselves through with many unnecessary sorrows here, shall plunge ourselves deep into eternal perdition !

May these repeated and dreadful representations of *future misery*, which we have now been reading, impress our souls in a becoming manner ! Blessed *Jesus* ! thou bringest *good tidings*; yet which of the *prophets* under the legal dispensation ever represented *the terrors of the Lord* in so awful a light as that in which thou hast placed them ! Let none of thy *ministers* be afraid to imitate thee herein ! nor let any of thy *followers* presume to censure them for it ! May we all be effectually *warned to flee from the wrath to come* ; and, as we would not another day be *salted with fire*, may our hearts now be *seasoned with thy grace* ! and may we, by a modest and *peaceful*, a benevolent and useful life, be daily bearing a testimony to it, and, as *the salt of the earth*, may be labouring to cure the growing corruption of the world about us !

SECT.
XCIIIMark
ix.
43-48

S E C T. XCIV.

Our Lord farther enforces condescension and humility, and gives rules for the accommodation of disputes and offences among Christians. Mat. XVIII. 10—20.

MAT. XVIII. 10.

MAT. XVIII. 10.

TAKE heed that ye despise not one of these little ones ; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven.

FARTHER to promote the humility and moderation of his disciples, our Lord proceeded in the discourse which he began (as in the former section) with the little child in his arms, and said, *Take special heed that you despise not one of these little ones*, or that you do not cast contempt on the weakest and meanest of my servants, nor slight even the soul of a child ; *for I say unto you, that their attendant angels, while in heaven, do incessantly behold the face of my heavenly Father ;*^a

SECT.
XCIV.Mat.
xviii.
10

^a *Their attendant angels while in heaven, &c.* The fathers looked on this as an argument that each good man has his particular guardian angel : (see *Suicer. Thesaur.* Vol. I. p. 43.) And Grotius also seems to allow the force of it. I apprehend this passage rather intimates that the angels who sometimes attend the little ones spoken of, at other times stand in God's immediate presence ; and consequently that different angels are at different times employed in this kind office, if it be incessantly performed. The general sense is plain, that the highest angels do not disdain, on proper occasions, to perform services of protection and friendship for the meanest Christian ; but, as St. Paul says, they are all *ministring spirits sent forth to minister to the heirs of salvation* : (Heb. i. 14.) I say, the highest ; because to behold the face of God may signify waiting near his throne, and be an allusion to the office of chief ministers in earthly courts, who daily converse with their princes. See Grotius and compare 2 Sam. xvi. 19 ; 1 Kings xii. 6 ; Esth. i. 14 ; and Luke i. 19.

SECT. and if the highest courtiers in the world above
XCIV. do not disdain, on proper occasions, to minister unto them, much less should you disdain it.

Mat.
xviii.

11 greater an instance of condescension you have continually before you, than it is possible even the angels should give; *for the Son of man himself,*^b that great and illustrious Personage, came not, as many have imagined, to reign and triumph upon earth, but by all the offices of humility and endearment *to save that which was lost* and undone; and he takes a gracious and constant oversight of the least, as well as the greatest, of his redeemed ones. (Compare

11 For the Son of man is come to save that which was lost.

12 Luke xix. 10, sect. cxliii.) *What do you think would be the conduct of a faithful shepherd? If a man had a flock of an hundred sheep, and but one of them should wander from the rest, would he not leave the ninety-nine in their pasture or fold on the mountains,^c and go out with the most solicitous care and labour to*

12 How think ye? If a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?

13 *seek that which is gone astray? And if he happen to find it, I assuredly say unto you, that he will bring it back with greater pleasure, and the recovery of it will give him a more sensible joy, than the safety of the ninety-nine which had not wandered at all.* (Compare Luke xv. 4, 5,

13 And if so be that he finds it, verily I say unto you, he rejoiceth more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray.

14 sect. cxxii.) *Even so the love and tenderness of God for those who are regarded by him as his children is such, that you may be assured it is not the will of your heavenly Father that any one of these little ones should be lost, for want of your care in attending it, or through your negligence in seeking its recovery.*

14 Even so it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish.

15 *And, as in order to the recovery of your weaker brethren, admonition will frequently be necessary, let me lay down a rule, which, when larger societies are formed among you, it will be of great importance to attend to with the utmost care: If thou shalt know thy brother*

15 Moreover, if thy brother shall tres-

^b For the Son of man himself.] The particle *for* here introduces another reason to enforce the caution *not to despise these little ones*, and not a proof of their angels beholding God's face. See note^d on Luke xi. 36, Vol. I. p. 352.

^c Leave the ninety-nine on the mountains.] The original will bear either this construction, or that which is given in our common translation; but I have rather chosen to express it thus, as most agreeable to what we find in Luke, chap. xv. 4, sect. cxxii.

pass against thee, go to be guilty of a fault, and he shall *sin against thee, go and reprove him* in the most convincing, yet the most gentle manner that thou canst;^d and that he may take it the better, let it be done *between thee and him alone* : if he will hear thee with due regard, it is well, for by this means *thou hast gained thy brother* ; he will return to the way of his duty, and the friendship between you will thus be established on firmer foundations than ever, in consequence of this substantial token of thy impartial sincerity and frankness of temper. (Compare Prov. xxviii. 23.) *But if he will not* 16

16 But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. *harken [to thee,] take with thee one or two more,* who are persons of character and reputation in the society, *that* their presence may add greater weight to the admonition given, and may be of service, either to silence his objections, and bring him to a sense of his fault, or to prevent disputes, and justify thy conduct, if the matter should be carried farther ; as *in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established* more effectually than it could otherwise

17 And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the have been. (See Deut. xix. 15.) *But if he* 17 shall be still incorrigible in his fault, and *disregard them* in the advice they offer him for peace, then *tell it to the whole church,*^e or

^d *Reprove him* in the most convincing — manner that thou canst.] The word *πειρῶ* signifies to *convince* as well as to *admonish*. Compare John viii. 9, 46 ; xvi. 8 ; 1 Cor. xiv. 24 ; Tit. i. 9 ; and James ii. 9. The reader will observe I often choose to give the full force of a word in the *paraphrase*, rather than greatly to increase the number of words in the *version*, though so increased they might express no more than is expressed in a single word or two in the Greek.

^e *Tell it to the whole church.*] This is one of those many *scriptures* which would have been very intelligible if they had not been learnedly obscured by ingenious men, whose interest it has been to spread a cloud over them. I am more and more convinced that the *vulgar sense* of the *New Testament*, that is, the sense in which an honest man of plain sense would take it on his first reading the *original*, or any good *translation*, is almost every where the true general sense of any passage ; though an acquaintance with *language* and *antiquity*,

with an attentive meditation on the text and context, may illustrate the spirit and energy of a multitude of places in a manner which could not otherwise be learned. The old English editions of 1539 and 1541, render it, *Tell it to the congregation* ; and, I think, properly enough. The word *church* is unhappily grown into a *term of art*, and has by different persons a variety of *secondary ideas* annexed to it ; as *Dr. Watts* has beautifully shewn in his *Essay on Uncharitableness*, p. 7—10. But it signifies in general an *assembly*, or number of people, *called together* on whatever occasion, as is well known. (Compare Acts xix. 32, 39.) It is in the *New Testament* generally used, as here, for a *particular assembly* (Acts xiv. 23 ; 1 Cor. iv. 17 ; xiv. 23 ; xvi. 19) ; but sometimes it is used for the *whole body of Christians*, because they are now *called out from the world*, and are at last to be *gathered together* in the presence of Christ their head (2 Thes. ii. 1), and to dwell for ever with each other, and with him. (1 Thes. iv. 17.) Compare Mat. xvi. 18 ;

SECT.
XCIV.
Mat.
xviii.
15

SECT. society of worshipping Christians to which he church: but if he
 NCIV. belongs, and among whom he has immediate neglect to hear the
 Mat. communion in gospel ordinances; and if they church, let him be
 xviii. concur in any admonition to the offender, and unto thee as an hea-
 then man and a pub-
 lican.

17 he be so far hardened as to *disregard the whole church*, or society of Christians, you have then done your utmost to reclaim him; and while he continues in this obstinate temper, you will do well to enter your protest against it, by forbearing any intimate friendship with such a person; and let him therefore in this case be to thee even as a heathen, and a publican, or other most notorious sinner,^f to whom you would perform only the common offices of humanity, but would avoid his intimate society as scandalous, and to whom you are not under those peculiar obligations whereby Christian brethren are bound to each other.

18 These are the maxims which you, my apostles, are to inculcate on my other followers, and let them see to it, that they duly regard you; for *verily I say unto you*, You shall be furnished with such Divine illumination and assistance, as shall abundantly confirm the authority of your decisions on every case and question which may occur; and fully prove (as I formerly told you that *whatsoever you shall bind*, even in this course of your humble ministry on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and *whatsoever you shall loose on earth*, shall be loosed in heaven. (See note ^h on Mat. xvi. 19, Vol. I. p. 485.)

18 Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven.

Eph. i. 22; iii. 10; v. 24; and Col. i. 18, 24. According to Bishop Stillingfleet's interpretation of this text, (in his *Irenicum*, book ii. cap. 5, § 8) it should be rendered, *Tell it to an assembly, or a select company*. But it is certain the force of the article is better preserved by our version; and as undoubtedly it must be an assembly of Christians (compare 1 Cor. vi. 1), so no interpretation seems so natural as that it should be that assembly which was under a peculiar obligation to watch over the person in question (compare 1 Cor. v. 12, 13, and 2 Thes. iii. 14, 15), and that whose advices and remonstrances he was peculiarly obliged to hear. And this was likewise conformable to the usage of the Jews, who admonished offenders in their synagogues, and to many of

their maxims, which commentators mention on this text. See Lightfoot's *Hor. Hebr. in loc.* and Selden de Syned. lib. i. cap. 9.

^f As a heathen, and a publican, or other most notorious sinner.] If I am not much mistaken, that celebrated text in Titus relating to heretics (chap. iii. 10), which requires that a man who disturbs the peace, or subverts the faith of his Christian brethren, should be twice admonished, and then discarded by the society, may be much illustrated by this passage. When such a case occurs (as well as when an offended brother has just cause of complaint) each particular person concerned must judge as well as he can, remembering he is answerable to Christ for the impartiality of such judgment.

19 Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth, as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven.

20 For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.

And further, as a convincing token and demonstration of this, *I say unto you, That this authority and power not only shall attend the actions of your whole united body, but even if any two of you shall agree together here on earth, & concerning any thing which they shall think it proper to ask in prayer, for the miraculous confirmation of any of their determinations, it shall be immediately done for them by my Father in heaven.*^h For where but two or three are assembled in my name, with a regard to my authority, and to the purposes of my glory, whatever the peculiar occasion be, *I am there* by my special, though invisible, presence, in the midst of them, and will shew, by all proper interposition of my Divine power, the regard I have to their interest and their prayers.

SECT.
xciv.
Mat.
xviii.
19

IMPROVEMENT.

THUS happy are the meanest servants of Christ, in the care and favour of their heavenly Master, and in the angelic guard which, by his high command, are continually attending even the lambs of his flock. So condescending are the blessed spirits above, that even the greatest of them do not disdain to minister unto the heirs of salvation; (Heb. i. 14.) Let not the wisest and greatest men despise those whom angels honour with their guardianship and care; especially since the Son of man, that merciful Shepherd, has come forth into this wilderness to save that which was lost, and even to seek and recover us when we were gone astray, and should otherwise have wandered on to our eternal ruin.

What could have been more happy for the church of Christ than the observation of this plain and easy rule which he has given for ending disputes among his followers! And yet who, that sees the conduct of the generality of Christians, would imagine they had ever heard of such a rule? Instead of this private expostulation, which might often bring a debate to a speedy and amicable conclusion, what public charges! what passionate complaints! what frequent and laboured attempts to take, if the least

^g If any two of you shall agree together here on earth.] The text so expressly refers to agreeing in a petition, that I wonder the learned and judicious editors of the

Prussian Testament should render it, *If any two of you shall live on earth in a good understanding with each other.* Perhaps there may be a reference to the notion the Jews had, that it was necessary at least ten should concur in social prayer, if any

extraordinary success was expected. See Trigland de Secta Karzorum, cap. x. page 172.

^h It shall be done for them, &c.] That this refers to a miraculous answer of prayer may appear from comparing Mat. xxi. 21, 22; Mark xi. 13, 24; John xiv. 13, 14; 1 John iii. 22; v. 14, 15; and Jam. v. 16. See Tillotson's Works, Vol. III. page 307.

SECT. scandalous, yet not the least pernicious kind of *revenge*, by
 XCIV. wounding the characters of those whom we imagine to have
 injured us !

ver. 17

As for *church censures*, how lamentable is it that they have been so little conformable to *this rule*, and in many instances so contrary to it, in almost every *Christian nation* under heaven ! Is this the form in which *ecclesiastical judgments* do appear in the *Popish*, or even in the *Protestant world* ? Are these the maxims by which they have been, or by which they are determined, even by those who claim the largest share in the promises made to the *apostles*, and boast with the greatest confidence of the presence and authority of *Christ* with them, to confirm their sentences, and to sanctify perhaps rapine and murder ? Vain wretched confidence ! Let us earnestly pray that this dishonour to the *Christian name* may every where be wiped away ; and that true religion, and even common humanity, may not with such solemn mockery be destroyed in the name of the *Lord*.

- 18 Let humble submission be always paid to *apostolical decisions* in every difficulty ; and let the *promises* made to these leaders in the *Christian Church* be some encouragement even to us, *on whom the ends of the world are come*. None but an Omnipresent, and
 20 consequently a Divine Person, could say, *Wherever two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them*. His power and his goodness can never be impaired ; let it therefore be an encouragement to *social prayer* ; and let the remembrance of *our Redeemer's* continued presence and inspection, engage us to behave ourselves agreeably to the relation that we claim to him, and to those expectations from him which we profess.

S E C T. XCV.

Our Lord cautions his disciples against a revengeful spirit, and inculcates mutual forgiveness, by the affecting parable of the unmerciful servant. Mat. XVIII. 21, to the end.

SECT.

XCv.

MAT. XVIII. 21.

Mat.

xviii.

21

THEN when Jesus had given this advice for the accommodation of differences among his disciples, *Peter*, imagining it might be abused by illdisposed persons, as an encouragement to offer injuries to others, *came to him and said, Lord, how often must I forgive my brother, if he offend against me ? must I go on to do it until he has repeated the injury seven times ?*

22

And *Jesus*, in reply, *says to him, I do not merely say to thee, Till seven times, but even till seventy times seven : in short, the precept is*

MAT. XV. III. 21.

THEN came *Peter* to him, and said, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him ? till seven times ?

22 *Jesus* saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times ; but, until seventy times seven.

unbounded, and you must never be weary of sect.
forgiving your brethren, since you are so xcv.
much more indebted to the Divine mercy,
than they can be to your's. Mat.

xviii.

23

23 Therefore is *For this reason, or with respect to this mat-*
the kingdom of hea- *ter, I may properly say, that the kingdom of*
ven likened unto a *heaven, in its constitution and final process,*
certain king, which *may be likened to, or be illustrated by, the in-*
would take account *stance of a certain king that ruled over a large*
of his servants. *country,^a who, as he had a great number of*
officers under him, was determined at length to

24 And when he *settle an account with his servants. And when* 24
had begun to reckon, *he began to reckon with them, there was brought*
one was brought *to him one who had so abused the eminent station*
unto him, which *in which he had been placed, and the high*
owed him ten thou- *confidence which his prince had reposed in*
sand talents : *him, that he owed him a most immense sum,*
and stood accountable for ten thousand talents :^b 25

25 But forasmuch *And as he had nothing to pay which could be*
as he had not to pay, *any equivalent for the debt, or any considerable*
his lord commanded *composition for it, his lord, according to fre-*
him to be sold, and *quent custom in such cases (Exod. xxii. 3 ;*
his wife and child- *Lev. xxv. 47 ; and 2 Kings iv. 1), commanded*
ren, and all that he *him to be sold for a slave, and also his wife and*
had, and payment to *children, and all the goods that he had, and pay-*
be made. *ment to be made with the price of them, as far*
as it would go. The servant therefore falling 26

26 The servant *down in helpless consternation, prostrated him-*
therefore fell down *self at his master's feet, and said, Lord, I be-*
and worshipped him, *seech thee to have patience with me for a while*
saying, Lord, have *longer, and I will endeavour to pay thee all.*
patience with me, *Then the Lord of that unhappy servant, whose* 27
and I will pay thee *affairs were so utterly desperate, being melted*
all. *with compassion, graciously discharged him ;*
and, knowing how vain it was to expect he

27 Then the Lord *should ever pay him, declared that, on con-*

^a *May be likened to, or be illustrated,*
[&c.] See sect. lviii. noteⁱ, Vol. I.

^b *Owed him ten thousand talents.*] Ac-
cording to Dr. Prideaux's computation, if
these were talents of gold, this would
amount to seventy two millions sterling ;
which is so immense a sum, that it seems
strange Antiochus the Great should be
able to pay it, as Eutropius tells us he did,
to purchase a peace with the Romans :
(Eutrop. lib. iv. cap. 2.) But, by Livy's
account of the conditions of peace, they
were talents of silver, of which Antiochus

was to pay fifteen thousand talents, that is,
five hundred talents down, two thousand five
hundred when the senate should ratify the
peace, and the remaining twelve thousand
in twelve years, at a thousand talents a
year : (Liv. Histor. lib. xxxvii. cap. 45, and
lib. xxxviii. cap. 38.) And even thus the
sum must have amounted to 6,750,000l.
See Prid. Connect. Vol. I. Pref. p. 20, and
Vol. II. p. 138. Our Lord seems to have
mentioned so large a sum on purpose to
intimate the number and weight of our of-
fences against God, and our utter incapaci-
ty of making him any satisfaction.

SECT. dition of his future good behaviour,^c he frankly and forgave him the debt.
 XCV. *for gave him all the debt.*

- Mat. But just as that servant went out from the presence of his generous and indulgent sovereign, he met with one of his fellow servants, who owed him but a very inconsiderable sum of money, no more than an hundred pence;^d and laying hold of him by the throat, and almost strangling him,^e he said, in a furious and outrageous manner, *Pay me that which thou owest me immediately, or I will detain thee as my prisoner.* And his poor fellow servant fell down at his feet, as he had done at his lord's, and entreated him, saying, in the very words which he himself had used but just before on the like occasion, *Have patience with me for a while longer, and I will endeavour to pay thee all.*
- 28 But the same servant went out, and found one of his fellow servants, which owed him an hundred pence: and he laid hands on him, and took him by the throat, saying, *Pay me that thou owest.*
- 29 And his fellow-servant fell down at his feet, and besought him, saying, *Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.*
- 30 And he would not be prevailed upon to forbear him any longer; but went away with him before a magistrate, and cast him into prison, protesting he should lie there till he should pay even the last farthing of the debt.
- 31 And when his other fellow servants saw what was done, they were exceedingly grieved at such an instance of unexampled cruelty from a man in his circumstances, and came and gave their lord the king an exact and faithful account of the whole matter,^f who was highly incensed at so inhuman an action. Then his lord, having called him again, said unto him with just indignation, *Thou wicked and barbarous slave,*^g thou knowest that I frankly forgave thee all that vast debt which thou owedst to me, because thou didst entreat my pity: And shouldst not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow servant, when in thy power, even as I but just before had compassion on thee? Thou art most inex-
- 32 Then his lord, after that he had called him, said unto him, O thou wicked servant, I forgave thee all that debt, because thou desiredst me:
- 33 Shouldst not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow servant, even as I had pity on thee?

^c On condition of his future good behaviour.] This is a circumstance exceeding natural, and by the revocation of the pardon afterwards it seems strongly implied.

^d An hundred pence.] Reckoning the Roman denarius at seven pence halfpenny of our money, it amounted to three pounds and half a crown.

^e By the throat, and almost strangling him.] This is the proper import of the word *επιηκε*, which yet more strongly expresses his cruelty.

^f Gave their lord an exact and faithful account.] This is the meaning of the word *διεραφησαν*, as Albert has shewn; *Observ.* p. 116.

^g Thou wicked slave.] The word *δουλε* is not always a term of reproach, nor does it necessarily imply more than servant: (compare Mat. xxv. 21, 23.) Yet in this connection I thought it would well bear the version I have given it, which may best express the indignation with which his lord is supposed to speak.

cusable in what thou hast done, and I am de- sect. xciv.
 termined to treat thee accordingly.

34 And his lord *And his lord, being justly incensed,* revoked
 was wroth, and de- the grant of remission he had just before made, Mat. xviii.
 livered him to the as forfeited by so vile a behaviour; and not 34
 tormentors, till he only put him in prison, but *delivered him to the*
 was due unto him. *tormentors* there, to fether and scourge him,^h
till he should pay all that was due to him; which
 was equivalent to condemning him to per-
 petual confinement and painful imprisonment
 during life.

35 So likewise And Jesus concluded the discourse with 35
 shall my heavenly saying, *Thus also will my heavenly Father deal*
 Father do also unto *with you, if you do not every one of you from*
 you, if ye from your *your very hearts forgive his brother his tres-*
 hearts forgive not *passes*; and I leave it to your own consciences
 every one his brother to judge whether it be safe for you to tempt
 their trespasses. the strictness of his inexorable justice, by the
 severity of your conduct towards your offend-
 ing brethren.

IMPROVEMENT.

How unreasonable and how odious does a severe and un-Verse
 charitable temper appear, when we view it in the light of this 24
parable! Yet what light can be more just than this? We are
indebted to God more than *ten thousand talents*; from our infancy
 we begin to contract the debt, and are daily increasing it in our
 ripening years: justly, therefore, might he *cast us* into the *prison*
of hell till we *paid the uttermost farthing*. And were we to *fall at* 26
his feet, with a promise of *paying him all* on his *patient* forbear-
 ance, it must be the language of gross ignorance, or of pre-
 sumptuous folly, when addressed to a Being who knows our
 poverty, and knows that, in consequence of it, we are utterly
 incapable of making him any amends. But he magnifies his
 grace in the kind offers of a free *forgiveness*; and shall we who
 receive it, and hold our lives and all our hope by it, *take our*
brethren by the throat, because they *owe us a few pence*? or shall 28
 we carry along with us deep continued resentment, glowing
 like a hidden fire in our bosoms? *God forbid*! For surely if
 we do so, *out of our own mouth shall we be condemned*, while we 34
 acknowledge the justice of the *sentence* here passed against this
cruel servant.

^h *Delivered him to the tormentors, &c.]* yokes of heavy wood, in which they cannot
 Imprisonment is a much greater punish- either lie or sit at ease; and, by frequent
 ment in the eastern parts of the world than scourgings, and sometimes by racking, are
 here: *state criminals* especially, when con- quickly brought to an untimely end. (See
 demned to it, are not only forced to sub- *Samedo's China*, page 225.) To this there
 mit to a very mean and scanty allowance, is probably a reference here. Compare
 but are frequently loaded with *clogs* or *sect. xxii. note^b, Vol. I. p. 185.*

SECT. Christ himself has made the application: so shall my heavenly
 xcvi. Father deal with you, if you do not forgive your brethren: and he
 Verse has instructed us elsewhere to ask forgiveness only as we grant
 35 it. (Mat. vi. 14, 15.) Let us then from this moment discharge
 our hearts of every sentiment of rancour and revenge, nor ever
 allow a word, or even a wish, that savours of it. And as ever
 we hope our addresses to the throne of Divine mercy should meet
 with a favorable audience, let us lift up holy hands, without
 wrath, as well as without doubting. (1 Tim. ii. 8.)

S E C T. XCVI.

Christ reproves John for prohibiting one who cast out demons in
 his name, because he was not of their company. Mark IX.
 38—41. Luke IX. 49, 50.

MARK IX. 38.

MARK IX. 38.

SECT.
 xcvi.

Mark
 ix. 38

IN the midst of the preceding discourse, relating to humility and selfdenial, the apostle John (whether desirous of diverting him from a subject which he could not hear pursued without some consciousness of having deserved blame, or thinking it might receive some farther illustration by his remarks upon the case that he should mention) interrupted our Lord,^a and answered him, when he had just been urging a readiness to receive one of the least of his servants in his name (Mark ix. 37, p. 20), by saying, Master, while we were in our late progress, we saw one casting out demons in thy name,^b who does not follow us, nor converse with us as brethren: and we forbade him to do it any more, because he does not follow thee among us, and never had, as we apprehend, any regular commission from thee, and so might possibly have proved an occasion of neglect or reproach to the rest of thy disciples.

AND John answered him, saying, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followeth not us: and we forbade him, [because he followeth not with us.] [LUKE IX. 49.]

^a Interrupted our Lord.] I have inserted this story apart here, that the thread of the preceding discourse might not be broken; that the xciii. section might not be lengthened beyond due bounds; and that I might have room to illustrate and improve this passage, which, though short, has both its difficulty and its use.

^b Casting out demons in thy name.] Probably this was a case something resem-

bling that of the sons of Sceva (Acts xix. 13—16); and God might see reason now to grant that efficacy to their adjurations, which he afterwards denied, when the evidences of the gospel were proposed so much more distinctly and fully, after the descent of the Spirit. Dr. Clark supposes that he was one of John the Baptist's disciples.

39 But Jesus said [unto him,] forbid him not : for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me. [LUKE IX. 50.—]

40 For he that is not against us, is on our part. [LUKE IX.—50.]

41 For whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name, because ye belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, He shall not lose his reward.

But Jesus said unto him, *Do not forbid, or* go about to hinder him at present ; *for*, by thus making use of my name, he appears to have some reverence and regard for me, and will not therefore set himself against me ; since *there is no man who shall be seen to work such a miracle in my name, that can quickly, or on any slight occasion, speak evil of me, or say any thing dishonourable of that name for which he professes such a regard :* And be that regard ever so imperfect, I would not discourage one who acts thus now : *for*, with respect to such, and in a case like this, I may use a proverb, (the reverse of that which I mentioned on a different occasion) and say, *Whosoever is not against us, is for us ;*^c and therefore I would by no means condemn a man for doing that by which the kingdom of Satan is in fact weakened, and my name glorified, though he have not my immediate and express commis-

sion. I rather take it in good part, as I am willing to do any thing that looks like a token of esteem and affection to me, be it ever so inconsiderable ; *for*, as I formerly told you (Mat. x. 42, Vol. I. p. 421), *whoever shall present you with a cup of cold water only in my name, that is, because you belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, He shall not lose his proportionable reward.* And so he went on to warn them of the danger of offending any of the weakest of his disciples, in the manner recounted and explained above. (See Mark ix. 42, p. 20.) And when he had concluded that discourse he not long after quitted Galilee. Compare Mat. xix. 1, sect. cxxxv.

^c *Whosoever is not against us, is for us.* Our Lord had formerly said (Mat. xii. 30), *He that is not with me, is against me ;* thereby giving his hearers a just and necessary admonition that, on the whole, the war between him and Satan admitted of no neutrality, and that those who were indifferent to him would finally be treated as his enemies. (See sect. lxi. Vol. I. p. 339.) But here, in another view, he very consistently uses a different and seemingly opposite proverb, the counterpart of the former, directing his followers to judge of men's characters in the most candid manner,

and charitably to hope that they who did not oppose his cause wished well to it ; a conduct peculiarly reasonable, when his cause lay under so many discouragements. Probably many who now concealed their regard to him were afterwards animated courageously to profess it, though at the greatest hazard. I cannot, with Mr. Baxter, think an express declaration of regard to Christ to have been more necessary in the former case than now ; but it is most obvious that Christ requires us to be more rigorous in *judging ourselves*, than he allows us to be in *judging each other*.

SECT.
XCVI.
Mark
ix. 39

IMPROVEMENT.

SECT. XCVI. It is sad that *the spirit* which remains in so many *Christians*, and in this instance appeared even in the beloved *Saint John*, should (as the apostle *James* expresses it) *lust unto envy* : (Jam. iv. 5.) How ill does that spirit become a *disciple*, and much more a *minister* of the benevolent *Jesus* ! The apostle *Paul* had learnt, and taught, a better temper, when he *rejoiced that Christ was preached*, even by those who were his personal enemies (Phil. i. 18). *To seek our own glory, is not glory* (Prov. xxv. 27) ; and to confine religion to them that *follow us*, is a narrowness of spirit which we should avoid and abhor.

33, 40 Christ here gives us a lovely example of *candour* and *moderation* : he was willing to put the best construction on dubious cases, and to treat those as *friends* who were not avowed and declared *enemies*. Perhaps in this instance it might be a means of overcoming a remainder of prejudice, and perfecting what was wanting in the faith and obedience of the persons in question ; at least it suited the present state of things, in which men are to be judged of by their *professions* and *actions*, as their *hearts* cannot immediately and certainly be known.

But let us *judge ourselves* with greater severity, remembering there is an *approaching day*, in which the *secrets of all hearts will be made manifest* ; in which those, who have indeed been *neuters* in the war between *Christ* and *Satan*, will be treated as *enemies* ; and those other words will be fulfilled, *He that is not with me, is against me ; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad*. (Mat. xii. 30, and Luke xi. 23.)

41 In that *day*, may the sincerity of our *hearts* be discovered, and then we may rejoice in this repeated assurance, that the *least of our services* shall be kindly remembered, and abundantly rewarded according to the riches of Divine bounty and grace.

S E C T. XCVII.

Our Lord sends out the seventy disciples with large instructions, like those he had before given to the twelve apostles. Luke X. 1—16.

LUKE X. 1.

AFTER these things, before he departed from Galilee, the Lord Jesus intending, when the approaching feast of tabernacles was over,^a

LUKE X. 1.

AFTER these things, the Lord

^a When the approaching feast of tabernacles was over.] It seems to me much more reasonable to suppose that Christ sent out the seventy before the feast of tabernacles.

appointed other seventy also, and sent them two and two before his face, into every city and place, whither he himself would come.

to make one journey more over the country, in the last half year he was to spend on earth, *fixed upon seventy others* of his disciples also, besides the twelve apostles so frequently mentioned before, (see Luke ix. 1, & seq. sect. lxxiv.) and sent them out before him, two and two together, into every city, and more private place, into which he himself intended shortly to come; and thus, as it were, he divided the whole country into thirty five lesser circuits.

SECT.
xcvii.
—
Luke
x. 1

2 Therefore he said unto them, The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few: pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest.

And at their setting out he gave them many 2 important instructions, nearly resembling those which he had before addressed to the apostles; and as it was a large and copious field for service on which they were to enter, *he said therefore to them,*^b as he had formerly done to their brethren (Mat. ix. 37, 38, Vol. I. p. 405), *The harvest is indeed great, and many souls are to be gathered in, but the faithful labourers are as yet very few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would,* by his immediate access to the spirits of men, *thrust forth more labourers into his harvest,* though the work may prove so fatiguing and hazardous, that they are naturally averse to it.^c

than after it; considering how little time he had between that and the *feast of dedication*, in which interval he dispatched his last circuit in Galilee. To take from those *three months* all the period to be allowed for their journey and return, seems inconvenient. But it is astonishing that Mr. Le Clerc, and some others, should suppose that these instructions were given to them in *Christ's journey* to the abovementioned *feast*: for, not to mention the impossibility of holding a discourse with such a number of people on the road about an affair of such importance, it is expressly said, John vii. 10, that he *went up to the feast of tabernacles privately*; which is utterly inconsistent with his being attended with such a train as *seventy*, or (according to that author) *eighty two* persons; for Le Clerc supposes the *twelve* were also with him. I shall elsewhere give my reasons why I suppose the story of the *Samaritans refusing him entertainment* (though recorded Luke ix. 51—56), to have happened later than this. (See sect. cxxvii. note^a.) At present I would only observe, that the expression, *after these things*, in the beginning of this chap-

ter, may either refer to the stories immediately preceding, in the close of the former, from ver. 57, to the end, or to the general series of events recorded above, though (as I think the evangelist himself strongly intimates) one little history be transposed.

^b *He said therefore to them.*] Luke is the only evangelist who has given us this account of *Christ's sending out the seventy*; and it is the less to be wondered at that he should do it so particularly, if the *ancient tradition* be true which Origen and Epiphanius have mentioned, that he was himself one of the number. See Dr. Whitby's *Preface to Luke*, where he has shewn this to be highly probable, and no way inconsistent with what Luke has said at the beginning of his gospel.

^c *That he would thrust forth more labourers, &c.*] As both Luke here, and Matthew in a parallel passage (Mat. ix. 38), use the word *εὐαγγελιζομαι*, which literally signifies to *thrust out*, I was willing to express the force of it in the version as well as the *paraphrase*. (See note^k on Mat. ix. 38, sect. lxxiii. p. 405.) So many of the expressions used in *this discourse* are to be

SECT.

XCVII.

Luke

x. 3

And as for you, go your ways with all the resolution and zeal you can employ in your ministry, as indeed you will need it all; for behold, I send you forth as so many defenceless lambs in the midst of ravenous and cruel wolves.

3 Go your ways : behold, I send you forth as lambs among wolves.

- 4 Yet as you go under the singular care of Divine Providence, carry not with you any purse of money, nor even a scrip for your provisions, nor any more shoes than you have now on your feet; nor stay so much as to salute any man as you pass by him on the way;^d but let it evidently appear to all who see you, that your thoughts are full of the great errand on which you go.

4 Carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes; and salute no man by the way.

- 5 And, in all the stages of your journey, carry along with you those benevolent affections which are so well suited to the design of your mission: into whatever house therefore you shall happen to come, at your first entrance say, Peace be upon this house, and pray that prosperity and happiness may attend the whole family. And if any son and heir of peace, or any truly good man who is worthy of such blessings, be there in the house, your prayer for peace and prosperity shall be answered, and shall rest upon it; but if not, it shall not be entirely lost, but shall return upon you, and you shall be the better for those kind and friendly sentiments, even though the wishes they dictate be not exactly answered.

5 And into whatsoever house ye enter, first say, Peace be to this house :

- 7 And when you are entered into any lodgings, continue in the same house as long as you stay in the town, cheerfully and contentedly eating and drinking what you find with them; for as, on the one hand, the common labourer is worthy of his reward, and therefore you, who take so much pains to bring them to the greatest blessings, have much more right to your entertainment; so, on the other, it is beneath you

6 And if the son of peace be there, your peace shall rest upon it: if not, it shall turn to you again.

7 And in the same house remain, eating and drinking such things as they give; for the labourer is worthy of

found in that to the twelve, sect. lxxiv. lxxv. that it is generally sufficient to refer to the paraphrase and notes there for the explanation of them here.

^d Nor stay to salute any man, as you pass by him on the way.] Our Lord did not intend by this to forbid his disciples in general, nor even any of his ministers, a delicate use of the customary tokens of civil respect to others, any more than he forbids

the use of shoes and purses; only while they were employed on this particular message, he required the forbearance of them, that every one who saw them pass by might perceive that their minds were full of the most important business, and that they were earnestly intent on the immediate dispatch of it. (Compare 2 Kings iv. 29.) This was the more necessary, as they were so much straitened for time. See above, note^a.

his hire. Go not from house to house. to be very solicitous and nice about the manner of it ; and therefore *do not* create an unnecessary trouble in the family where you are, or *go from one house to another*, in hope of better accommodations, during the short stay you make in a place.

SECT.
xcvii.
—
Luke
x. 7

8 And into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you, eat such things as are set before you :

And, I repeat it again, Into whatever town or city you come, and they receive and entertain you freely and cheerfully, be ready to accept their kindness to you, and without any difficulty eat and drink such things as are set before you :

9 And heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you.

And I am sure I put it into your power to make them an abundant recompense, when I commission you, as I do now, to heal the sick that are in it, and to say unto them, The long-expected kingdom of God is come near unto you, and therefore prepare yourselves thankfully to receive the blessings of it, which are thus freely offered to you by the Messiah.

10 But into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you not, go your ways out into the streets of the same, and say,

But into whatsoever city you come, and they perversely set themselves against you, and do not entertain you, nor regard your message, go out into the streets of it, and say, in a most public and solemn manner, Since you reject so

11 Even the very dust of your city, which cleaveth on us, we do wipe off against you ; notwithstanding, be ye sure of this, that the kingdom of God is come nigh unto you.

gracious and important a message, we cannot but consider you as rejected by God, and devoted to certain and inevitable destruction ; we therefore separate ourselves from all that belongs to you, and wipe off from our feet, as a testimony against you, even the very dust of your city, which cleaves to us ; nevertheless, know this assuredly, that the kingdom of God is come near unto you, and in the midst of all the calamities which are to befall you, let your consciences witness that mercy hath been offered and refused. And I say unto you, as I formerly

12 But I say unto you, That it shall be more tolerable in that day for Sodom, than for that city.

did to your brethren, That in that day of the final judgment it shall be more tolerable, even for the accursed inhabitants of Sodom itself, than for that city, wheresoever it be found.

13 Wo unto thee, Chorazin, Wo unto

Now while our Lord was thus mentioning to his seventy disciples the wretched case of those

* *Wipe off the very dust of your city, &c.*] For the import of this solemn action, see sect. lxxiv. note^c, p. 411, from whence it will appear that Dr. Edwards's singular interpretation (*Ekw. on Script.* Vol. II. p. 189 — 193) is not only foreign, but contrary to our Lord's purpose. He strangely supposes it an allusion to those courts, where, as in what we call *piepowder*, (or *piepsou-dres*) courts, controversies were immediately decided, as it were, *before people could wipe the dust off their shoes*.

SECT.
XCVII.
—
Luke
x. 13

- that rejected the gospel, he could not forbear reflecting that this was the condition of some of those cities where he himself had made the most frequent visits, and the longest abode: he therefore repeated the pathetic lamentation he had before taken up for them,^f and said, *On this account, Wo unto thee, O thou obstinate Chorazin, Wo unto thee, O thou incorrigible Bethsaida; for if the wonders which have been wrought in you had been done in Tyre and Sidon, degenerate as they were, they would have repented long since, sitting in sackcloth, and lying down in ashes, to express the depth of their humiliation and sorrow. But though vengeance has long since been executed upon them, God will make manifest the impartiality of his justice, and it shall be more tolerable in the day of his tremendous judgment for Tyre and Sidon, than for you. And thou, O most ungrateful and rebellious Capernaum, who hast been distinguished from all the rest by my longest residence in thee, so that thou hast (as it were) been lifted up to heaven in that respect as well as in magnificence and wealth, shall be brought down even to hell, and sunk into the deepest and most irrecoverable ruin, since thou hast heard my gospel only to despise it.*
- 14 But it shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the judgment, than for you.
- 15 And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shall be thrust down to hell.
- 16 And then turning to the seventy disciples, who still stood around him, he concluded his instructions to them in these important words, (to the same purpose as he before had said to the apostles, Mat. x. 40, sect. lxxvi.) *He that heareth you, in the discharge of this your embassy, heareth me; and, on the other hand, he that rejecteth you, in like manner rejecteth me; and he that rejecteth me, rejecteth him that sent me, even the Father himself, whose credentials I bear, and who will punish the despisers of the gospel, as impious rebels, who presume to contemn his Infinite Majesty, and provoke his almighty power.*
- 16 He that heareth you, heareth me: and he that despiseth you, despiseth me: and he that despiseth me, despiseth him that sent me.

^f He repeated the pathetic lamentation, &c.] Considering the affectionate temper of our Lord, it is no wonder that he should renew his lamentation over those unhappy places where he had so intimately conversed; and that he should do it in such words as these, so well calculated to alarm and impress all that should hear or

read them. Oh that they might now have their due weight with those who might pass them over too slightly, when they occurred before, in Mat. xi. 20—24. (See sect. lix. p 324, 325.) Oh that every impenitent creature who reads them might know that the sentence of his own condemnation is now before his eyes.

IMPROVEMENT.

So unwilling was the *blessed Jesus* to give over his kind attempts for men's salvation ! He projected *another circuit* through the country, and sends forth *other messengers*, more numerous than the former company. He renews his *invitations* to perishing sinners, and his *lamentations* over those who had hitherto rejected the counsel of God against themselves ; (Luke vii. 30.) Thus let us love the souls of men ; thus let us use repeated endeavours to deliver them ; endeavours which would probably be much more successful than they are, if these wise and gracious directions of *Christ* to his *ministers* were more attentively observed by those who are honoured with that important office.

Let all such cast their care upon God ; let them go forth cheerfully in a dependence on his protection and favour ; let them carry about with them hearts full of affection for the whole human race, seeking and praying for the *peace* of all around them ; cheerfully contenting themselves with such things as they have (Heb. xiii. 5) ; and neither pursuing the grandeurs nor the delicacies of life with any eager attachment.

Send forth, O Lord, such labourers into thine harvest, and animate them to a becoming zeal in their work, by a deep sense of that dreadful condemnation which those will incur who, despising them, pour contempt on their Divine Master, and his heavenly Father, in whose name he was sent ! May God preserve our country from that guilt and ruin ! The kingdom of God is come nigh unto us, and we are lifted up to heaven by our privileges ; may we not, after all, be cast down to hell for the abuse of them ! but may Divine grace make such a way for the gospel into our hearts, that we may cordially receive all who faithfully proclaim it, and bid them welcome in the name of the Lord !

SECT. XCVIII.

Christ discourses with his brethren about his going up to the feast of tabernacles, and stays some time after them. John VII. 1—13.

JOHN VII. 1.
AFTER these things Jesus walked in Galilee ;

JOHN VII. 1.
AFTER these things, that is, after he had miraculously fed the five thousand, walked on the sea to his disciples, and discoursed with the multitude concerning the bread of life,^a Jesus for some time walked, or travelled, as

^a After these things, &c.] Those that I have mentioned here are the last which had been recorded by John. See a more particular account of them, sect. lxxviii.—lxxxii.

SECT. we before observed, in Galilee, and there in- for he would not
xcviii. structed his disciples (see p. 14) ; *for he would* walk in Jewry, be-
John not then walk or converse familiarly in Judea,^b cause the Jews
vii. 1. *because the Jews*, and more especially their sought to kill him.
rulers, incensed by the growing fame of his miracles, and the freedom of his discourses, sought an opportunity to slay him, either by private assassination, tumultuous assault, or legal process.

2 And a very noted feast of the Jews was then near, which is [called] the feast of tabernacles ; instituted in commemoration of their dwelling in tents in the wilderness, and celebrated in booths erected for that purpose, with great solemnity and joy. (See Lev. xxiii. 34, & seq.) 2 Now the Jews' feast of tabernacles was at hand.

3 Therefore his brethren, or near kinsmen in Galilee, said unto him, We would advise thee to remove from hence, and go into Judea, that thy disciples also who are there may, for the confirmation of their faith in thee, behold thy miracles, and see the mighty works which thou doest : 3 His brethren therefore said unto him, Depart hence, and go into Judea, that thy disciples also may see the works that thou doest :

4 performest here : For this retirement seems not at all to suit the great pretensions thou art making to a public and extraordinary character ; as it is well known that no man will choose to act any remarkable thing in secret, that is himself desirous, like thee, to be publicly known and talked of :^c if, therefore, thou art really the promised Messiah, and performest these things, which we so often see at home, by a Divine commission, go up to Jerusalem, and there manifest thyself to the great men of the world, and appear in places of the most public course ; and thou canst not have a better opportunity of doing it, than at this celebrated feast, which brings together so many, not only from the land of Israel, but from neighbouring countries. This they said, not out of any real friendship and respect, but to make farther 4 For there is no man that doeth any thing in secret, and he himself seeketh to be known openly : if thou do these things, shew thyself to the world. 5 Nor neither did

^b He would not walk in Judea.] This may be an intimation either that he was not at Jerusalem the preceding passover, or at least made no public appearance, or long abode there. I am inclined to think the former was the case. Undoubtedly, his omission of a journey thither, at some of the great feasts, might be vindicated by his extraordinary character, and those intimations he might have from his heavenly Father, of being dispensed with, for reasons not particularly known to us who have no concern with them. See note^b, sect. lxxxiii. Vol. I. p. 459.

^c That is himself desirous to be publicly known and talked of.] This seems to be a very invidious and groundless insinuation, as if he was actuated by ostentatious views ; the contrary to which appeared so evidently in the whole of his conduct, that nothing but base envy could suggest such a charge.

his brethren believe in him.

trial of him, and in some measure to upbraid him with those precautions which he thought proper to observe; *for*, notwithstanding all the evidences he had given of his Divine mission, yet *neither did his brethren* and kindred themselves *believe in him*, when they saw that he took no such method to raise himself and his family, as they thought inseparable from the character of the Messiah, whenever he should appear.^d

SECT.
XCVIII.
—
John
vii. 5

6 Then Jesus said unto them, My time is not yet come : but your time is alway ready.

7 The world cannot hate you, but me it hateth, because I testify of it, that the works thereof are evil.

Then Jesus said unto them, My time, either 6 to manifest myself, or to go up to Jerusalem, is not yet come ; but your time is always ready, and such a circumstance in your case is comparatively of very little importance. You have 7 no reason to fear any injury or assault, as the world cannot hate you,^e because it is on principles of carnal wisdom that you act, and so have nothing in your conduct that may draw upon you any particular opposition ; but me it hates, not on account of any ill action which I have committed, but because, from a zeal for truth, and a desire of its reformation, I bear my testimony concerning it, that its deeds are evil. Do you therefore go up to this feast, 8 whenever you please, without waiting for me ; and acquiesce in what I now tell you, that I do not as [yet] go up to this feast,^f for that

8 Go ye up unto this feast : I go not up yet unto this

^d Neither did his brethren believe in him, &c.] It is astonishing that these near relations of Christ, who must have had so many opportunities of seeing the glories both of his character and miracles (which last they here expressly acknowledge) should continue in unbelief. But they unhappily laid it down as a first principle that the Messiah must be a temporal Prince ; and finding this mark of his mission wanting, and seeing (more strongly than others, not so intimately conversant with him, could do) his aversion to any such scheme, they would yield to no other proofs ; and are, I fear, on the fatal list of those who perished, as thousands now do, by opposing hypothesis to fact. See Dr. Sykes on the Truth of Christianity, p. 128.

^e The world cannot hate you.] These words, gentle as they may appear, contain a most awful insinuation that these his kinsmen were persons governed entirely by carnal views, and therefore des-

titute of the love of God, and all well-grounded hope from him.

^f I do not yet go up to this feast.] The reader may observe that I enclose the word [yet,] which answers to *ἔτι* in the original, in crotchets ; and the reason is because I do indeed doubt whether it was in the oldest copies. And this doubt arises, not merely from Porphyry's objecting against this as a falsehood (for frequent experience has taught us how little the enemies of Christianity are to be trusted in their representations of scripture), but from observing that Jerom, and the other most ancient fathers, who reply to that objection, do not found their answer on his citing the passage wrong, but as they justly might, on the intimation our Lord gave of his intending shortly to go to the feast, in that expression, *My time is not yet fully come*. It is a glorious testimony to the unblemished integrity of our Lord's character, that so cunning and inveterate an enemy was forced to

SECT. which I judge my most convenient time of feast, for my time is
 xcviil. doing it, is not yet fully come, nor do I need to not yet full come.
 John be directed by you in my conduct on such oc-
 vii. 8. casions as these.

- 9 Now when he had said these things unto them, he left them to go up alone, while he continued [still] in Galilee for a few days longer: 9 When he had said these words unto them, he abode still in Galilee.
- 10 But when his brethren or kindred were gone up, then he also himself went up to the feast,^g not publicly with a train of attendants, as he had often done,^h but as it were in secret, with as much privacy as he could. 10 But when his brethren were gone up, then went he also up unto the feast, not openly, but as it were in secret.
- 11 The Jews therefore, not seeing him appear as usual, sought for him at the beginning of the feast, and said, What is become of Jesus, and where is he? or what can have prevented his coming up to the feast?ⁱ 11 Then the Jews sought him at the feast, and said, Where is he?
- 12 And there was, in the mean time, a great murmuring among the people concerning him; for some said (as they had, from the whole tenor of his life, the utmost reason to conclude), Surely^k he is an eminently pious and a good man: but others, under the force of strong prejudices, suspected the worst, and said, Nay, that cannot be, but he certainly seduces the ignorant populace, however he comes by this power of doing it; and the wisest part of mankind must see that he will undoubtedly at last draw his followers into ruin, as some other impostors have lately done. (See Acts v. 36, 37.) Thus they privately debated the matter; howbeit, no one, 12 And there was much murmuring among the people concerning him: for some said, He is a good man: others said, Nay, but he deceiveth the people.
- 13 Howbeit, no

have recourse to such mean and ridiculous methods of aspersing it. See *Dr. Mill on this text*, and *Cleric. de Arte Critica*, part iii. p. 232.

^g He also went up to the feast.] Our Lord might know of some circumstance of particular danger, which might have rendered his going up at the usual time, and in company with his brethren, unsafe, and therefore improper.

^h Not publicly with a train of attendants, &c.] I look on this as a most certain argument that the story in Luke ix. 51—56, cannot (as most commentators suppose) relate to this journey; since it is so evident he was then attended with a numerous train of followers. Compare note^a, sect. xcvi. p. 36.

ⁱ Where is he? or what can have pre-

vented his coming up to the feast?] If our Lord had absented himself from the two preceding feasts (which perhaps the expostulations of his brethren, ver. 3, 4, may imply) there was yet an obvious reason for the surprise which this question expresses; or undoubtedly our Lord used generally to attend on these occasions. See Vol. I. p. 459, sect. lxxxiii. note^b.

^k Surely.] It is possible, as our translators have supposed, that the word *οτι* here may be only an expletive; but to me it seems probable that it may not improperly be rendered surely, or truly, which is accordingly the sense that I have sometimes given it. We should not, I think, unnecessarily conclude a word to be quite insignificant in any writer of credit and character, especially in the sacred penmen.

man spake openly of that thought favourably of him, *spoke* his mind SECT. xcvi.
him, for fear of the *with freedom concerning him,*¹ *for fear of the* xcviii.
Jews. rulers among the *Jews*, who were jealous of ———
his growing fame, and looked with a very John vii. 13
malignant eye on all who took any peculiar
notice of Jesus.

IMPROVEMENT.

WE see how little the greatest external advantages can do ver. 5
without the Divine blessing, when some of the *nearest relations*
of *Christ* himself, by whom he had been most intimately
known, were not prevailed upon to *believe in him*. Who then
can wonder if some remain incorrigible in the most regular and
pious families? How much more valuable is *the union* to him,
which is founded on a cordial and obedient *faith*, than *that* which
arose from the *bands of nature*? and how cautiously should we
watch against those *carnal prejudices* by which even the *brethren*
of *Christ* were alienated from him?

Our Lord, we see, used a prudent care to avoid persecution 1, 8
and danger till *his time was fully come*; and it is our duty to
endeavour, by all wise and upright precautions, to secure and
preserve ourselves, that we may have opportunities for farther
service.

In the course of such service we must expect, especially if 12
we appear under a public character, to meet with a variety of
censures; but let us remember that *Jesus* himself went *through*
evil report and good report; by some applauded as a *good man*,
but by others, and those the greater part of his countrymen,
condemned as *deceiving the people*. Let us learn of *Christ* pa-
tiently to endure such injurious treatment; and endeavour to be-
have ourselves so, that we may have a *testimony* in the consciences
of men, and in the presence of God, that, after the example of
our great Master, *in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with*
fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have our conversation
in the world (2 Cor. i. 12). Then will our names be had in
remembrance, and the honour and reward of our faithful obe-
dience continue when the memories of those that reviled us are
perished with them.

¹ *No one*, that thought favourably of *essary*. Those that thought *contemptible*
him, &c.] The reason afterwards given of *Christ* might have spoken their minds
renders such a restriction absolutely nec- as *freely* as they pleased.

S E C T. XCIX.

Christ, going up privately to Jerusalem at the feast of tabernacles, vindicates his conduct, and farther urges the proofs of his Divine mission. John VII. 14—24.

JOHN VII. 14.

SECT.
XCIX.John
vii. 14

THUS were the Jews divided in their sentiments about our blessed Lord, and though they eagerly inquired after him, they knew not where to find him : but *now in the midst of the feast of tabernacles, about the third or fourth day, Jesus went up to Jerusalem, and entered publicly into the temple, and taught the people, who were in vast multitudes assembled* there. *And the Jews who heard him were amazed, saying, How does this man understand letters ?^a or how comes he to be so well acquainted with sacred literature, as to be able thus to expound the scriptures, and to apply himself to us with such gracefulness and propriety, having never learned these arts of address at any place of public education ?*

16 *Jesus answered them, and said, There is no such reason why you should wonder at this ; for my doctrine, or that which I now teach you, is not mine own invention, or what I have learnt by any common method of inquiry ; but it is entirely his that sent me, and I learned it* by immediate inspiration from him. And if you desire rightly to enter into the evidences of it, you must make it your great care to maintain an honest and religious temper ; for *if any one be resolutely determined to observe the dictates of my heavenly Father, and to do his will,^b though ever so contrary to the impulse of a corrupt nature, he shall then quickly understand, whether my doctrine be of God, or*

JOHN VII. 14.

NOW about the midst of the feast, Jesus went up into the temple, and taught.

15 And the Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned ?

16 Jesus answered them, and said, My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me.

17 If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.

^a *How does this man understand letters ?* I see no reason to believe that our Lord adorned his discourses with quotations from, or references to, the writers that were then most celebrated for their learning, or shewed any extraordinary acquisitions in history, antiquities, &c. The evangelists have given us no specimen of this kind ; and it is certain that foreign literature was then in great contempt among the Jews. The words undoubtedly refer to our Lord's great acquaintance with the scriptures, and the judicious and masterly manner in which he taught the people out of them, with far greater majesty and

nobler eloquence than the scribes could attain to by a learned education. Compare Mark i. 22, and Mat. vii. 29, Vol. I. p. 251, note g.

^b *Be determined to do his will.* This seems to be the import of those words, *ἴσθι τοις θεοῖς αὐτοῦ ἀκούειν*. (See sect. xxii. note^a, Vol. I. p. 131.) This important passage seems an express declaration that every upright man, to whom the gospel is proposed, will see and own the evidence of its Divine authority ; which indeed might reasonably have been concluded from the awful judgment pronounced on those who presume to reject it.

whether I speak it of myself; for the evidence is plain to an honest mind, and the correspondence which such a truly good man will find between the whole system of my doctrine and his own inward experience, will be unto him instead of a thousand speculative arguments.

SECT.
XCIX.
—
John
vii. 17

18 He that speaketh of himself, seeketh his own glory: but he that seeketh his glory that sent him, the same is true, and no unrighteousness is in him.

In the mean time you might observe something, even in the very manner of my teaching, sufficient to convince you that I am no impostor: for *he that*, in such a circumstance, and with such pretensions, *speaks of himself*, without any Divine commission, will govern himself by secular views; and a sagacious observer will soon see that he *is seeking his own glory* and interest, even under the most self-denying forms: *but he that* in the whole of his conduct shews that he *seeks the glory* of God, as *of him that* he declares to have *sent him*, gives great reason to believe that *he is true* and sincere in that declaration, and that *there is no unrighteousness or imposture in him.*^c

19 Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me?

But your character is the very reverse of this, 19 and you cannot but know it in your own conscience: for let me upon this occasion call you to reflect on your own conduct, and appeal to that: *hath not Moses given you the law*, and do you not eagerly contend for its Divine original? *and yet none of you observes the law* which he has given you. If you deny the charge, let me remind you of that grand precept, "Thou shalt not kill," and then ask you, *Wherefore do you go about to kill me*, though an innocent and upright person, who am come to bring you a most important message from God?

20 The people answered and said, Thou hast a devil:

This Jesus said with reference to what he 20 knew to be the secret design of some of his hearers, who were even then plotting his destruction; but *the multitude*, who were not aware of it, ignorantly and rudely *answered and said*, Surely *thou art possessed*, and distracted,^d to

^c No unrighteousness or imposture in him.] The word *admix*, in this opposition to *αληθης*, must signify *imposture*. Yet I think it the fairest way to translate the original words in all their extent, and content myself with suggesting in the phrase those limitations which the particular connection requires.

^d Thou art possessed, and distracted.] So some of them express it, John x. 20, *He hath a devil, and is mad*: which plainly

shews (as many have observed) that they thought some of the worst kind and degrees of *lunacies* proceeded from the agency of some demon: as many considerable Greek writers plainly did. (See *Bos, Exercit. p. 41—43.*) But it can never be argued from hence that *possession* and *lunacy* are universally synonymous terms. When joined together they seem to signify different things; the former being put for the cause, and the latter for the effect.

SECT. XCIX. talk thus ; dost thou not safely travel from place to place, and appear in our most public assemblies, even here at Jerusalem, and who goes about or desires to kill thee ?

John
vii. 20

21 *Jesus*, referring to the design which he knew some of them had of renewing their prosecution against him as a sabbath breaker, because he had commanded the disabled man at the pool of Bethesda to carry his bed on that day (compare John v. 16, Vol. I. p. 267), answered in the gentlest manner, and said unto them, I have some time ago performed one remarkable work,* and you all, to this very day, wonder on account of it,† that I should order the man I cured to carry his couch on the sabbathday :

22 Yet a little reflection might convince you that your cavil is very unreasonable, even on your own principles : for *Moses gave you* a precept, which required *circumcision*, (not that it is originally of *Moses* his institution, but had been formerly established by the observation of *Abraham*, and of the other fathers of our nation, many ages before *Moses* was born, which therefore could not properly be altered by him ;‡) and you scruple not to circumcise a

23 man child on the sabbathday, if it happen to be the eighth from his birth. If [then] to prevent the violation of *Moses* his law by deferring this sacred rite, you acknowledge it fit, that

21 *Jesus* answered and said unto them, I have done one work, and ye all marvel.

22 *Moses* therefore gave unto you circumcision, (not because it is of *Moses*, but of the fathers,) and ye on the sabbathday circumcise a man.

* I have some time ago performed one remarkable work.] It is plain the miracle here referred to was wrought a year and a half before this feast. Compare sect. xlv. note^a, Vol. I. p. 262.

† And you all wonder on account of it.] I here follow Theophylact and Beza in joining the words *ἡμεῖς* to the end of this verse, because it is certain that in their usual signification they cannot properly introduce the next ; and John xix. 11, (sect. clxxxviii.) may be an instance of the like kind. The Prussian translators render it, Because *Moses* gave you circumcision, &c. and the learned *Elsner* inclines to this version : (*Elsner*, *Observ.* Vol. I. p. 314, 315.) But though I am sensible *ἐπεὶ* sometimes signifies because (see Gen. xxxviii. 26 ; Num. x. 31, and xiv. 43. *Septuag.* and *Hebr.*) I cannot find *ἡμεῖς* ever so used ; and I think, if it be retained at the beginning of the next verse, it should be rendered, As to this matter ; which sense it may perhaps have

in Mat. xiii. 52 ; xviii. 23 ; and in a few other places ; and so *Grotius* takes it here. See *Dr. Whitby* on this place.

‡ Not that it is originally of *Moses*, &c.) An excellent person, justly celebrated in the learned world, has lately suggested to me a thought on these words (which I have not met with elsewhere, but have briefly hinted in the *paraphrase*) as to the reason why our Lord makes this obvious remark, that *circumcision* was older than the time of *Moses*. Had *Moses* instituted it he would probably have ordered it so as to make it quadrate with his law relating to the strict rest of the sabbath ; but finding it instituted by a previous covenant, which his law could not disannul (see Gal. iii. 17), he left it still on the same footing. This argument will indeed infer that the strict sabbatical rest was not observed in the patriarchal age ; but yet it might be a day of extraordinary devotion, which I apprehend to be proved from Gen. ii. 3.

the law of Moses should not be broken; are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every whit whole on the sabbathday? *a man should receive circumcision on the sabbath itself; [why] are you incensed against me, that, by speaking a word, I have cured a man, who was entirely disabled,^h on the sabbath; as if it was a more servile work to heal than to wound? or how do you imagine that I have not power, when I have thus healed him, to manifest the perfection of the cure, by commanding him to carry his couch?ⁱ* SECT. XCIX. John vii. 23

24 Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment. *according to these prejudices which the meanness of my appearance tends to produce; but judge righteous and equitable judgment; which if you do, you must necessarily acknowledge my Divine mission to be as evident and certain as that of Moses himself, to whose precepts you profess so great a regard.*

IMPROVEMENT.

LET us learn of our meek and humble *Master* to refer the honour of all we know and do to *Divine instruction* communicated to us, and *Divine grace* working in and by us; that, *seeking the glory of God*, we may have the surest evidence that we are truly *his*. Let us on all occasions remember that *integrity* and *uprightness* will be a certain security to us against dangerous *mistakes* in matters of religion. If *the light* we already have be faithfully improved, we may humbly hope that more will be given in; nor shall we then fail of convincing evidence that the *gospel doctrine is of God*; for the experience of its power on our hearts will check our *passions*,¹ and destroy the prejudices that would prevent the *truth* from taking place in our minds. ver. 16, 18

Let us receive *his doctrine* as *Divine*, and hearken unto *Christ* as *sent of God*; and whatsoever be the vile *reproaches* we may meet with from a wicked world, and the malicious *designs* it may form against us, let us be resolute and steadfast in the practice of the duties he has taught us, that *with well-doing we may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men*. (1 Pet. ii. 15.) 17

^h *I have cured a man entirely.*] Our translation loses much of the emphasis: the words *ὅλον ἀνδραπον ὑμιν πωλοισα* literally signify, *I have healed, or made sound, a whole man*. But the ambiguity in our English word *whole* rendered such a version very improper. I therefore thought it necessary a little to vary the expression, but the sense is altogether the same. But, since I published this, a very accurate critic, both in the Greek and English language, has suggested another version, yet more literal than this, or any of the rest: *I have made a man sound throughout*.
ⁱ That I have not power, when I have thus healed him, &c.] So our Lord himself states the argument in a case nearly resembling this (Mat. ix. 5, 6, Vol. I p. 260), and might probably here intend to insinuate it, though in an oblique manner.

SECT.

XCIX.

ve. 20

21—23

Our Lord was reviled as a *demoniac* and a *lunatic*; but instead of rendering railing for railing, he replied in the words of gentleness and sobriety. So let us endeavour to conquer the rudeness of those attacks we may meet with in his cause; that we may, if possible, remove the *prejudices* so fatal to those that entertain them, and form men to that equitable and impartial judgment which would soon turn all their cavils against Christ into admiration, praise, and obedience.

S E C T. C.

The Jews pass a variety of censures on Christ; and the sanhedrim, alarmed by the regard which some expressed towards him, send officers to seize him; but Christ openly declares that their purposes should not immediately take effect. John VII. 25—36.

JOHN VII. 25.

SECT.

C.

John
vii. 25

THEN, while our Lord was thus discoursing at the feast of tabernacles, some of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, who knew more of the designs of the sanhedrim than others who had spoken before (ver. 20), said, *Is not this he whom they seek an opportunity to put to death?*

- 26 But behold, he is not only come up hither to the feast, but speaks openly and freely in the very temple itself; and they are so far from seizing him, that they do not so much as say any thing to prohibit him: do the rulers then indeed know they were mistaken in their former censures, and are they now persuaded in their consciences that this is really the Messiah? But we have sufficient reason to conclude this cannot be the case; for many of us know this man, from whence he is, and are sure that he was born of Joseph's wife; whereas, when the Messiah comes, no man will thus know from whence he is; for he is to be born in a miraculous way of a virgin.^a

JOHN VII. 25.

THEN said some of them of Jerusalem, Is not this he whom they seek to kill?

26 But lo, he speaketh boldly, and they say nothing unto him: Do the rulers know indeed, that this is the very Christ?

27 Howbeit, we know this man whence he is: but when Christ cometh, no man knoweth whence he is.

^a He is to be born in a miraculous way of a virgin.] It is evident from Mat. ii. 4, 5, that the Jews apprehended the Messiah was to be born at Bethlehem; and from a multitude of other places, that they knew he was to be a descendant of David; (compare ver. 42.) I know not how therefore to account for their saying that, when Christ came, no man would know whence he is, but by supposing, with Archbishop Til-

lotson (Vol. II. p. 454), that the words refer to an expectation they had that he would be born of a virgin. As for the notion which Justin Martyr mentions, that the Messiah should for a while be hid, it seems more modern; and they must put a strange interpretation on Isa. liii. 8; Mic. v. 2; and Psal. cx. 4; to draw any such consequence from them, as Dr. Whitby and Mr. L'Enfant suppose they did.

28 Then cried Jesus in the temple as he taught, saying, Ye both know me, and ye know whence I am; and I am not come of myself, but he that sent me is true, whom ye know not.

29 But I know him, for I am from him, and he hath sent me.

30 Then they sought to take him: but no man laid hands on him, because his hour was not yet come.

31 And many of the people believed on him, and said, When Christ com-

Then Jesus, though they said this in a private manner to each other, and imagined that he could not have heard them, as he was teaching in the temple, and at some distance from them, cried out with a louder voice than before, and said, Do ye indeed both know me, and know from whence I am ?^b Alas, it is great rashness and folly for you to assert it; and whatever you may object, yet it is most certain, that I am not come of myself, with vain and false pretences to a Divine mission, nor do I want any proper evidences of it; but he who sent me is true to all his promises and predictions,^c whom nevertheless, with all your boasts, ye know not. But I know him in a most intimate manner; for I am sprung from him^d by a mysterious and Divine generation, in consequence of which I am infinitely better acquainted with him than you, or any mere creatures, can be; and he hath sent me among you, as his Ambassador, on an errand of the highest importance.

Then they were so provoked by this claim of a Divine original, and by the charge advanced against them, as ignorant of that God in whom they gloried as so peculiarly their own, that they sought an opportunity to seize him; yet God impressed their minds in such a manner, that no one of them would be the first that laid hands on him: and they were kept under this visible restraint, because his appointed hour of suffering was not yet come, but he had farther services in life to dispatch before he was delivered to them.

And many of the people were so much affected with these discourses, that they secretly believed on him, and said to each other, When the Messiah comes, will it be possible he should do greater

^b Do you both know me, and know whence I am ?] So Bishop Chandler would render these words (see his *Defence*, p. 334); and it seems necessary, in order to vindicate the propriety, and indeed the veracity, of the reply; unless with Beza and Camerarius we suppose it to be spoken ironically.

^c Is true to all his promises and predictions.] There seems a reference here to the accomplishment of some of the prophecies already fulfilled in him, together with a cheerful faith in what was yet to come.

^d I am from him.] I should have chosen to render παρ' αὐτοῦ, with him, as I did in the first edition, to avoid a tautology; but I am sensible, on farther reflection, that I want a sufficient authority for such a version. I therefore acquiesce in our own: but I see no occasion to vary any thing in the paraphrase, since in either sense it suggests so strong a reason for believing that Christ hath the most intimate knowledge of the Father.

SECT. *miracles than these which this [Jesus] has done* here at Jerusalem, and over the whole country? *eth, will he do more miracles than these which this man hath done?*

John
vii. 32

This, however, could not be so privately said, but some information of it was sent to the Pharisees, who, when they heard that the people whispered such things concerning him, were greatly displeased, and alarmed at it: and the Pharisees and the other members of the grand sanhedrim, particularly the chief priests, among whom there were many Sadducees (see Acts iv. 1), sent officers from the chamber in which they held their council,^c into the adjacent court of the temple, to seize him, as he preached there to the multitude.

33 Then Jesus said to them, as soon as they appeared, I know the design on which some of you are come, but God will not permit you immediately to execute it; for yet a little while longer I am to continue with you, and [then]

34 I am to go again to him that sent me. And when I am returned to him, I shall be entirely out of your reach; so that you shall seek me, and wish that you had me in your power again, but you shall not find me; and where I am, or where I shall then, and always be, you cannot possibly come: which he said, referring to his speedy exaltation to the heavenly world, and to the impotent malice with which they should then oppose his triumphant cause.

35 But he was not understood in that sense; the Jews therefore who were present said among themselves, Whither is he about to go, that we shall not find him? Will he leave Judea, and go to the remainders of the holy seed, who are dispersed among the Greeks and other nations? and will he teach them, or the Greeks themselves,^f

33 Then said Jesus unto them, Yet a little while am I with you, and then I go unto him that sent me.

34 Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me: and where I am, thither ye cannot come.

35 Then said the Jews among themselves, Whither will he go, that we shall not find him? will he go unto the dispersed among the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles?

^c From the chamber in which they held their council.] See sect. xxiv. note^f, Vol. I. p. 144.

^f Will he go to the dispersed among the Greeks, and teach the Greeks? By Greeks we are here to understand idolatrous Gentiles, and not Hellenists, or Jews that used the Greek language; for these were the dispersed among them. There is therefore, I think, a sting in these words beyond what commentators have observed. They insinuate, that if he was to go into foreign

countries, to address himself to the Jews there, who might be supposed not so well instructed as those that lived in Judea and at Jerusalem, he would not be able to make any proselytes, even among these; but would be constrained to apply himself to the ignorant and stupid Gentiles, to seek disciples among them; which to be sure appeared to these haughty scorers one of the most infamous circumstances that could be imagined, and most incompatible with the character of the true Messiah.

even the idolatrous Gentiles, after his being thus rejected by his own nation at home and abroad ? *What [sort of] saying is this which he* SECT. C.

36 *What manner of saying is this that he said, Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me : and where I am, thither ye cannot come ?* *has now spoken, You shall seek me, and shall not find me ; and where I am, you cannot possibly come ?* Thus they continued cavilling at his words ; yet were so overawed by his presence, that they did not dare to offer him any violence, notwithstanding the commission with which some of them came. John vii. 36

IMPROVEMENT.

So confident is *error* in its own decisions, and so vain in its selfapplauses ! These unhappy people, every way mistaken, censure *their rulers* for a supposed credulity, in seeming, as it were, to acquiesce in *Christ's* claim to be *the Messiah* ; and imagined themselves, no doubt, exceeding wise in rejecting him, while they blindly took it for granted he was the *son of Joseph*, and had not patience to wait for the authentic story of his miraculous conception. Surely men had need to look well to the force of those arguments on which they venture their souls by rejecting the gospel. verse 26, 27

Our Lord answered their *secret reasoning* in a manner which might justly have alarmed them, charging them with ignorance of *that God* whom they pretended to *know*, and whom, with a presumptuous confidence, they claimed as *theirs*. And oh, that it may not be found at last, that many who have appeared most confident of their interest in God, neither know him, nor are known by him ! 28

The blessed *Jesus*, who is *the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his Person*, has the completest knowledge of the *Father*. May we be so wise and happy as to seek instructions from him, *that the eyes of our understandings may be enlightened*, and the temper of our hearts proportionably regulated, by all the discoveries of the Divine Being which he makes ! 29

How obstinate and desperately hardened were the hearts of those who, notwithstanding all the proofs that *Jesus* gave of his *Divine mission*, were yet so far from hearkening to him, as to seek opportunities to *destroy him* ! So dangerous and fatal is the prevalence of *error*, in such as *like not to retain God in their knowledge*, that they will even venture on the greatest wickedness, when once they are *given over to a reprobate mind* (Rom. i. 28). May God preserve us from a *spirit of delusion*, and fill us with that *wisdom*, that we may *know the things belonging to our peace* ; and, being ready to *receive the truth in the love of it*, may we acknowledge and attend to *Christ as sent of God* ! 30, 32

SECT. C. May we learn this heavenly wisdom in time, since the hour is approaching when *Christ* will be sought in vain, and all correspondence between him and sinners will be finally cut off! *Where he is, they cannot then come*; and to be excluded from him will at length appear insupportable misery, even to those who, with proud folly and fatal selfsufficiency, are now most ready to say unto him, *Depart from us, for we desire not the knowledge of thee or thy ways.* (Job xxi. 14.)

S E C T. C I.

Christ invites his hearers to come and imbibe the spirit from him; and by these and other gracious discourses disarms the resolution of the officers, who return to the sanhedrim without him; where a short debate arises between Nichodemus and his brethren. John VII. 37, to the end.

JOHN VII. 37.

JOHN VII. 37.

SECT. CI. **S**UCH were the discourses which our Lord made to the people, in the presence of those who were sent by the sanhedrim to seize him; and this happened in the eighth and last day, that great [day] of the feast of tabernacles, when, according to the institution of Moses (Lev. xxiii. 34, 36; Numb. xxix. 35), there was to be an holy convocation, attended with some extraordinary sacrifices. Now on this day, when it was customary for the priests to surround the altar with their palmbranches, and to pour out water in the temple, as an expression of the general desire of the Messiah's appearance, and the pouring forth of the Spirit by him,^a *Jesus stood* on an eminence, that he might be the better heard and seen, and proclaimed with a loud voice, saying, *If any man thirst, that is, if he ardently desire true happiness, and long for the blessings promised under the adminis-*

^a When it was customary for the priests to pour out water, &c.] That there was a custom on this day of drawing water out of the fountain of Siloam, and pouring it out before the Lord in the temple at the time of evening sacrifice, and that the priest who did it stood on some eminence, the Jewish rabbies unanimously assure us. (See Reland's *Antiq. Heb.* part iv. cap. 6, § 6.) Some think it was intended to supplicate the former rain; but the context inclines me much rather to believe those Jewish writers produced by Dr. Lightfoot (in his *Hor. Heb.* on this place), who say it was meant as a way of invoking the Divine influences of the blessed Spirit, and as a mark of their desire of having it poured out upon them. See Tremellius's excellent note on this text.

him come unto me, and drink.

38 He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water.

39 (But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given, because that Jesus was not yet glorified.)

40 Many of the people therefore, when they heard this saying, said, Of a truth this is the prophet.

^b As the scripture hath in many places said and promised.] Chrysostom, and after him many other eminent critics, refer this to the former clause, and understand it as if he had said, *He that hath that faith in me which the scripture requires*: (see Castalio, Zegerus, Jac. Cappellus, in loc.) And thus they avoid the difficulty which arises from our not finding the following words in scripture. But it seems much more natural, with Grotius, to suppose that here is a general reference to the several prophecies which refer to the effusion of the Spirit by the Messiah under the similitude of pouring out water; and accordingly I have paraphrased the words in that view of the connection. See Isa. lii. 15; xlv. 3; lviii. 11; and Joel ii. 28.

^c Out of his belly, or from within him.] The belly is frequently put for the mind or

tration of the Messiah, let him come unto me by faith, and drink his fill; for I am most ready freely to communicate every needful blessing, and particularly those supplies of the Spirit which you profess so earnestly to desire.

(Compare Isa. lv. 1.) For he that truly believeth on me, as the scripture hath in many places said and promised,^b shall receive those supplies in so great an abundance, that he shall not only be refreshed himself, but out of his belly, or from within him,^c shall flow vital streams, and, as it were, rivers of living water, for the refreshment and comfort of others.

Now this, which was true in a more extensive sense, he peculiarly spake of the Spirit,^d which they who believed on him should receive, and which some of them should also be enabled to communicate to others. But it was not then generally understood; for the Holy Spirit was not yet [given] in that extraordinary manner, because Jesus was not yet glorified; and it was the wise and gracious purpose of God to send him down on the church, after the ascension of Jesus, as a triumphant Conqueror, into his Father's presence. (See Eph. iv. 7—12; John xvi. 7; and Acts ii. 33.)

Then many of the people, when they heard this gracious saying, which was indeed a more free declaration and profession than he commonly made, said, Surely this [man] is at least a prophet,^e and probably comes to introduce the

heart. Compare Job xv. 35; xx. 20; and Prov. xx. 27, 30. It sometimes signifies, in a more general way, the inward part of a thing (1 Kings vii. 20; Mat. xii. 40), and may perhaps have some allusion here to the prominence of that capacious golden vase from which the water was now poured out in a large stream.

^d This he spake of the Spirit.] It is strange that, when the evangelist has thus plainly commented on these words of Christ, a late eminent writer should venture to advance a different interpretation, and explain them as spoken of the doctrine of the gospel.

^e Surely this man is a prophet.] As the article is prefixed, it might seem natural to render it the prophet, were it not afterwards distinguished from the Christ. On this account I conclude that here, as also

- SECT. 41. Messiah. And others said, Nay, this is certainly the Messiah himself: but, in opposition to this, some objected, and said, shall the Messiah, when he appears, come out of Galilee, as we know this Jesus of Nazareth does? Hath not the scripture said, expressly, That the Messiah is to come from the seed of David? and hath it not also added, that he is to arise from the town of Bethlehem Judah, where David was [born,] and which was the ancient seat of his family?
- John vii. 41. 42 (Compare Isa. xi. 1, and Mic. v. 2.) And thus they were divided in their sentiments, and there was a warm dissension^f among the people on his account.
- 43 And the officers also, who had been sent to apprehend him, were at a loss what they should do, and some of them would have seized him; but, struck with the regard which several of the people expressed towards him, and, above all, impressed by the dignity and sweetness of his discourses, and the secret hand of heaven which wrought for his deliverance, they were so far restrained, that no man laid hands on him.
- 44 Then the officers came back to the chief priests and the Pharisees, without accomplishing the purpose for which they were sent: and when the sanhedrim perceived they had not executed their commission, they said unto them, Why have ye not brought him with you as your prisoner, according to the orders you received from us?
- 45 The officers replied, we could not find in our hearts to attempt it; for surely no man living ever spake in so engaging and irresistible a manner as this man doth,^g and had you heard
- 41 Others said, This is the Christ. But some said, Shall Christ come out of Galilee?
- 42 Hath not the scripture said, That Christ cometh of the seed of David, and out of the town of Bethlehem, where David was?
- 43 So there was a division among the people because of him.
- 44 And some of them would have taken him; but no man laid hands on him.
- 45 Then came the officers to the chief priests and Pharisees; and they said unto them, Why have ye not brought him?
- 46 The officers answered, Never man spake like this man.

John i. 21, ο προφητης signifies only a prophet, that is, one of the ancient prophets revived. See sect. xx. note^c, Vol. I. p. 123.

^f A warm dissension.] So I apprehend the word Σχιζμα always signifies. And thus the word schism, which is just the same, (with an English termination) expresses, not merely nor necessarily a separation from each other, but an angry debate, whether it be or be not attended with separation.

^g No man ever spake as this man doth.] Plutarch mentions it as a memorable proof of the extraordinary eloquence of Mark Anthony, when Marius sent soldiers to kill

him, that when he began παρατεροειπαι τον θανατον, to plead for his life, he disarmed their resolution, and melted them into tears. (Plutarch Vit. p. 431.) But these officers are thus vanquished merely by hearing Christ's gracious discourses to the people, which is a circumstance much more remarkable. They return in a kind of amaze, and, instead of seizing him as their prisoner, or making a laboured apology for their failure, only break out into a pathetic exclamation, that no man in the world ever spake like him. It is a reflection which I hope we often make as we read his discourses.

him yourselves, it must have disarmed your resentment against him. SECT. CI.

47 Then answered them the Pharisees, Are ye also deceived? *Then the Pharisees, far from being softened by the account they gave them, answered them in a scornful and upbraiding way, What are you also deceived by his artful and popular address? Surely you cannot be so weak as to be thus infatuated? Pray consider the conduct of those who are most capable of judging of this point: have any of the rulers believed on him, or [any] of the Pharisees of a more private station? Yet you know these are most eminent for their acquaintance with religion, and are the most authentic interpreters of the sacred writings in which it is contained: But this wretched herd of people, who are so enchanted with him, know and regard not any thing of the true meaning of the law, and, it is easy to be seen, are cursed with a judicial blindness, and given up to the most absurd and fatal mistake.* John vii. 47

48 Have any of the rulers, or of the Pharisees, believed on him?

49 But this people who knoweth not the law, are cursed.

50 Nicodemus saith unto them, (he that came to Jesus by night, being one of them,) Upon this, Nicodemus, whom we before have mentioned as the person who came to [Jesus] by night (see John iii. 1, & seq. Vol. I. p. 147), being both a ruler and a Pharisee, and sitting in the sanhedrim as one of them, took so much

51 Doth our law judge any man before it hear him, and courage, that he said to them, Doth our law, which you boast so much acquaintance with, judge and condemn any man before the magistrate appointed to execute it summon him into his presence, that he may hear from him what he hath to say in his own defence, and know

^h Have any of the rulers believed on him, or any of the Pharisees? I cannot think, with Grotius, that this is any intimation that, if there were any of the Great Council who had favourable thoughts of Jesus, they were the Sadducees. The interpretation of the *paraphrase* is much easier. There is no reason to believe any of the Sadducees were inclined to receive the gospel; and if the Pharisees had secretly suspected them of such an inclination, they would hardly have affronted them by such an insinuation in this grand assembly, considering the high rank in which many of that sect were.

ⁱ This people who know not the law, are cursed.] I see no ground to think, with Grotius, that this refers to Deut. xxvii. 26, and is built on a supposition that the ignorance of the populace must always expose them to a curse. It rather intimates an apprehension that God had given them up to a spirit of fatal infatuation. Instances of their contempt of the common people may be seen in Lightfoot (*Hor. Hebr. in loc.*) and Vitranga. (*Observ. Sacr. lib. iii. cap. 2, p. 498.*)

^k Doth our law, which you boast so much acquaintance with.] Soft as these words seem, there is a severe sting in them; and they in effect amount to a charge, that while they professed such a knowledge of the law, and zeal for it, they either knew not, or regarded not, some of its plainest precepts, and were even unmindful of those which, as they were a court of judicature, were their peculiar concern.

SECT. from credible witnesses, *what he hath done to know what he doth ?*
 CI. deserve punishment? (See Deut. xvii. 8—11,
 and xix. 15, & seq.)

John
 vii. 52

But *they*, without entering farther into the argument, answered him only by saying, in a slight and superficial manner, What, art thou thyself also of Galilee, that thou favourest the pretences of this contemptible Galilean? Search a little farther into the matter, and thou wilt soon see the unreasonableness of doing it; for it is notorious, even to a proverb, that *no prophet is raised up from Galilee*,¹ nor will God ever honour that contemptible country with such a production.

52 They answered and said unto him, Art thou also of Galilee? Search, and look; for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.

53 And, having said this, they would not wait for a reply, but immediately broke up the court; and so *every one went away to his own house*.

53 And every man went unto his own house.

IMPROVEMENT.

- ver. 37 WITH what delight and thankfulness should we hear this gracious proclamation of Christ, which he now made in the temple, and a while after repeated from the throne of his glory! If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink; yea, whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely; (Rev. xxii. 17). Blessed Jesus, had we been allowed to have prescribed to thee a form of words, in which thy kind purposes towards us should have been expressed, what could we have invented more pathetic, more condescending, or more reviving! May we thirst for the blessings of thy grace, and in the confidence of faith apply unto thee for them; and particularly for these communications of thy
- 39 Spirit, which are so highly excellent and desirable, and indeed so necessary for us! Supply us with them, we entreat thee, in so rich an abundance, that we, in our different spheres, may supply
- 38 others, and from us there may flow rivers of living water!
- 40 Well might such gracious words as these disarm the rage of enemies and persecutors. Let us add our testimony to theirs, and say, *Never man spake as Jesus speaks*. Let us hear him

¹ *No prophet is raised up from Galilee.*] As it is plain that Jonah, and probable that Nahum also, was a Galilean, Sir Norton Knatchbull, and others, who imagine that these rulers could not be ignorant of that, suppose that *προφητης* here signifies the Great Prophet, or Messiah. But probably, had this been their meaning, they would

rather have quoted the text which mentions Bethlehem as the birthplace of the Messiah. The answer must therefore be acknowledged to be very mean and trifling; and the abrupt manner in which the assembly was broke up, seems to intimate their consciousness that it would not bear examination.

with calm and thankful attention, while his voice still sounds in his word. Happy are those *that know the joyful sound!* (Psal. lxxxix. 15.) The Pharisees, like *deaf adders*, stopped their ears against the voice of the Charmer; and, while they proudly censured the populace as a brutal herd, and gloried in their own superior wisdom, rejected the council of God; rashly judging without serious inquiry, and weakly borne down by vulgar, senseless prejudices against names and places, which is all the senate of Israel opposes to the solid argument of Nicodemus! That good man, already considerably improved by his interview with Jesus, was undoubtedly confirmed in his adherence to him, by observing the methods of their opposition: and where magistrates arm their authority to overbear argument, they will probably, in the judgment of impartial men, produce a suspicion, at least, that they know their cause to be incapable of a rational defence.

SECT. CII.

Christ, having spent the night in retirement, returns to the temple, where an adulteress is brought before him; but he avoids giving judgment in her case, and turns the consciences of his enemies on themselves. John VIII. 1—11.

JOHN VIII. 1.

JESUS went unto the mount of Olives.

JOHN VIII. 1.

THUS the Pharisees debated the case, and in such dissension their assembly broke up; but Jesus, choosing to retire in the evening, that he might by secret converse with his heavenly Father be animated to all the labours and dangers before him, went up to a mountain in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, which lay to the east of the city, on the other side of the brook Cedron, and is well known by the name of the mount of Olives, where he spent the night in meditation and prayer.

SECT. CII.

John viii. 1

2 And early in the morning he came again into the temple; and all the people came unto

But, that his retirement might not break in upon the opportunity of public service, which the present concourse of people gave him, he returned to the temple early in the morning; and all the people who came to worship there before they returned to their respective habitations in the country (the feast being now ended) flocked around him to receive his instructions; and, such was his courage and zeal, notwithstanding the late conspiracy which had been

SECT. formed against him, that *sitting down* in one him, and he sat down
CII. of the cloisters, *he instructed them as freely as* and taught them.
he had ever done.

John
viii. 3

- And, while he was engaged in this exercise,* 3 *And the scribes and Pharisees brought to him a woman who had just been taken in the commission of adultery,^a having been unhappily betrayed into it among those intemperances which too often attend public feasts ; and, as the court of judicature, before whom she should have been tried, was not yet assembled, they took that opportunity of laying a snare for Jesus, by setting her before him, in the midst of the people*
4 *who were attending his discourse. And, as if they were desirous of information from him, they craftily said unto him, Master, as thou professest thyself an extraordinary Teacher, we desire thou wouldest pronounce thy judgment on this case : here is a woman who was* 4 *They say unto him, Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act :*
5 *taken in the very act of adultery : Now Moses in the law has commanded us, that such infamous women should be stoned,^b (Lev. xx. 10, and Deut. xx. 22) ; but, as thou takest upon thee,* 5 *Now Moses in the law commanded us, that such should*

^a *Brought to him a woman taken in adultery.*] It is well known that *this story* is wanting in the *Syriac version*, as well as in the *Alexandrian* and *Bodleian* copies, and indeed in most of the oldest *manuscripts* ; which engaged Beza to question, and Le Clerc, with many others, to reject its authority. But I acquiesce in the reasoning of the learned Dr. Mill, to whom I refer the reader for the arguments to prove it *authentic* ; the critical examination of these matters lying quite out of the sphere of my present design. A mistaken apprehension that some circumstances in the story were indecent, and an excessive rigour with respect to those who had fallen into this truly detestable crime, might perhaps be the occasion of this omission, if it was not accidental in some early copies. Erasmus conjectures it might be added by St. John after some copies of his gospel had been taken ; and Grotius, that some who heard the story from the *apostle's* mouth recorded it with the approbation of Papias and other eminent persons in the church. The notice that *Eusebius*, (*Eccles. Hist.* lib. iii. cap. ult.) *Jerom* (*adv. Pelag.* lib. ii. cap. 6), and other ancient writers, have taken of the dubiousness of this passage, with a few other in-

stances of the like nature, shews that critical exactness with which they examined into the *genuineness* of the several parts of the *New Testament*, and so, on the whole, strengthens the evidence of *Christianity*, which (as I have shewn at large in the *ninth* of my *Ten Sermons*) is so inseparably connected with the *genuineness* and purity of the *New Testament*.

^b *Such women should be stoned.*] If they spoke accurately, this must have been a woman who had been *betroted to a husband*, and had been guilty of this infamous crime before the marriage was completed ; for such only are expressly condemned to be stoned. (Deut. xxii. 22—24.) The Jewish writers tell us, that when (as in the case of other adulteries) only death in general was denounced, without specifying the particular kind of it, *strangling* was to be used. Custom indeed (as Grotius observes) might have introduced *stoning* in all these cases (compare Ezek. xvi. 38, 40) ; yet that would not justify what they here say. But *our Lord's Spirit* was too noble to take the advantage of such a slip, if it was a *mistake* : he had a much greater view, and silenced them in a far more effectual manner.

be stoned : but what sayest thou ?

6 This they said tempting him, that they might have to accuse him.

either to supersede many of his precepts, or to interpret them in a very singular manner, we would be glad to hear thy determination in an affair of so great importance ; *what therefore dost thou say ? This they said tempting him, that, which way soever he should determine, they might have an opportunity to accuse him* ; either to the Jewish rulers, if he acquitted such a criminal ; or to the Romans, if he ventured, though on the authority of the law, to pronounce a capital sentence against her, which he had no authority from the Romans to do,^c and which the Jewish rulers themselves had at present no power to execute. (Compare John xviii. 31.)

SECT. CII.
John viii. 6

—But Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground, as though he heard them not.
7 So when they continued asking him, he lift up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.

But Jesus, stooping down, wrote something on the ground with his finger,^d choosing (as it were) to speak to them by that action, rather than by words. But as they, thinking that they had him at a great advantage, continued asking him with great importunity, he raised himself up, and, without replying directly to their demand, only said to them, Let him of you that is without sin, in this or any other respect, pursue the prosecution, and throw the first fatal stone at her, when she is condemned ;^e (compare

^c To accuse him—to the Romans, if he ventured, &c.] It is very evident that the Jewish sanhedrim sat by licence from the Roman governor ; and though they had a right to try capital causes, it was necessary (as it seems from passages elsewhere examined) that the sentence they passed should be recognized and allowed by the Romans before it could be carried into execution. (See sect. clxxxvi. note^c, on Matt. xxvii. 2, and sect. clxxxviii. note^b, on John xix. 10.) For Christ therefore to have undertaken the decision of this case would *ipso facto* have rendered him obnoxious to the Romans, as well as to the sanhedrim : and had he condemned her, a new occasion of offence must have arisen, in consequence of that, to Pilate, if execution had been ordered without an application to him, and to the Jews, if Christ had directed such an application to be made. So that the snare here was much the same with that afterwards laid for him (Mat. xxii. 17—22, sect. cliv.) in the question about the lawfulness of paying tribute.

^d Wrote on the ground with his finger.] The following words, *ἡν ἠέγραψεν ἐν τῷ ὁδοῦ*, as

though he heard them not, or (as I would render them) as not regarding them, are wanting in the most valuable manuscripts. Dr. Mill therefore, I think justly, omits them, as several other printed editions of the Greek Testament do. Were they admitted, they would cut off most of the conjectures which learned men have advanced as to what Christ wrote ; a question which it is impossible for us to determine, and which we have no need at all to be solicitous about. I am inclined to think there was a language in the action itself, either to intimate that these hypocritical Pharisees should be themselves (as the prophet expresses it, Jer. xvii. 13) written in the earth, or that they were to attend to what was written : but I can determine nothing, and must say with a great critic on these words, *Nescire velle, quæ magister optimus nescire nos vult, erudita inscitia est* : “ To be willing to continue ignorant of what our great Master has thought fit to conceal, is no inconsiderable part of Christian learning.”

^e Let him of you that is without sin, throw the first stone at her.] Le Clerc makes the supposed impropriety of this reply a farther

SECT.

CII.

John
viii. 8

Deut. xvii. 7), thus prudently avoiding a decision of the case, and leading them to reflect on their own guilt. *And stooping down again,* *he wrote on the ground,* as he had done before, and left them to their own reflections.

8 And again he stooped down, and wrote on the ground.

9 *But having heard [his answer], and being by a secret energy which went along with the word of Jesus, in a very awful and powerful manner, convicted in their consciences of their own personal and aggravated guilt, they were ashamed, even to look each other in the face; and so went out one by one, beginning from the eldest,* whose age and office tended to increase their shame and remorse; and the impression passed *even to the last,* or the youngest and meanest of them. *And Jesus was left alone* by all the accusers, *and the woman standing in the midst* of the crowd, with which he had been surrounded before she was brought in.

9 And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

10 *And Jesus raising himself up, and seeing none of those who had been soliciting his judgment, but only the woman they had brought before him, said to her, Woman, where are those thine accusers? Has no man condemned thee, or is there none remaining to bear witness against*

10 When Jesus had lift up himself, and saw none but the woman, he said unto her, Woman, where are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee?

11 *thee? And she said, No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I take upon me, at this time, and under this circumstance, judicially to condemn thee, though thy crime has been undoubtedly great: go thy way therefore without any impediment from me; but, as the*

11 She said, No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I con-

argument against the genuineness of this text; since the law did not require the witnesses or executioners to be free from sin, in order to the efficacy of such a prosecution. But it may be answered, that our Lord's certain knowledge of what the effect would be, vindicated the wisdom of his putting the matter upon this issue, by which it is plain in fact he escaped their snare.

[*Went out one by one, beginning from the eldest.*] It is strange any should have interpreted this clause so rigorously, as to imagine that every particular person went out just according to his age. It seems only to intimate that those elders of the people, who had been most eager in the prosecution, appeared under the most

sensible confusion, and were some of the first that left the assembly. And in this view it is very remarkable; especially considering that they were now in the presence of the multitude, before whom they would, no doubt, be desirous to keep up the strictest appearance of virtue, in order to maintain their influence over them. Though (as Dr. Whitby shews, on ver. 7) *adultery* prevailed much among the Jews about this time, yet I see no reason to conclude that their conscience convicted every one of them of this particular crime. Their partiality (as Dr. Lardner well observes) seems to appear in bringing only the woman, not the man, when the law condemned both. (*Lard. Credib. part. i. Vol. I. p. 79.*)

demn thee ; go, and Messenger of God, and Friend of souls, I warn thee, that thou *sin no more* ; & for such enormous practices as these must subject thee to a severer judgment from God than man can pronounce or inflict.

SECT.

CII.

John
viii.11

IMPROVEMENT.

THE devout retirements of Christ, and his early renewed labours, so often come in view, that, after having made some progress in his history, we are ready to pass them over as things of course. But let us remember, that in some degree they call upon us *to go and do likewise* ; and will another day condemn those who, while they call themselves *his disciples*, are given up to ease and luxury, and suffer every little amusement or sensual gratification to lead them into an *omission* of their duty to God and their fellowcreatures ; an *omission* especially aggravated in those whom he has appointed to be *teachers* of others, and who have therefore so many peculiar errands to the throne of grace, and so many engagements *in the morning to sow*, or to prepare the seed of religious instruction, *and in the evening not to withhold their hand from dispensing it*. (Eccles. xi. 6.)

verse
1, 2

While *Jesus is teaching*, his enemies address him, not only as an instructor, but as a judge : and yet, by this specious form of honour and respect, they sought only to *insnare and destroy him*. So unsafe would it be always to judge of men's intentions by the first appearances of their actions ! But *our Lord*, in his answer, united, as usual, the *wisdom of the serpent* with the *innocence and gentleness of the dove* ; and in his conduct to *this criminal* shewed at once that tenderness and faithfulness which might have the most effectual tendency to impress and reclaim her ; if a heart capable of such infidelity and wickedness could be impressed and reclaimed at all. *Go thy way*, said he to this adulteress, *and sin no more*. Perhaps the charge may have little weight with such abandoned transgressors as she ; but let all learn to improve their escapes from danger, and the continued exercise of Divine patience towards them, as an engagement to speedy and thorough reformation.

3, 5

6

7

10, 11

Let the *force of conscience*, and the *power of Christ* over it (both which so evidently appeared in this instance), teach us to

[*Sin no more.*] *Elsner* (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 318), and *Suicer* (*Thesaur.* Vol. I. p. 205), have shewn that the word *αμαρτανω*, to sin, is used by the most elegant *Greek classics* (as the correspondent word *peccare* is by the *Latin*) to signify the commission of adultery ; which strongly intimates that

even the *light of nature* taught many of the Heathens the exceeding *sinfulness* of it : which is the more worthy of notice, as not only the greatest of *their men*, but (according to their scandalous *theology*) the great of *their gods* too, gave it all the sanction it could have from example.

SECT. reverence the dictates of our own minds, and to do nothing to
 CIII. bring them under a sense of guilt; which, through the secret
 — energy of our Redeemer, wrought so powerfully on these *Pharisees*, that, hypocritical and vainglorious as they were, they could not command themselves so far as even to save appearances; but the *eldest* and *gravest* among them were the *first* to confess their guilt, by withdrawing from the presence of so holy a *Prophet*, from the *temple* of God, and from the *criminal* whom they came to prosecute. A like consciousness of being *ourselves* to blame will abate the boldness and freedom of our proceedings with *others* for their faults, if, while we *judge* them, we are *self-condemned*; nor will the authority of a superior age or station of life bear us out against these *inward reproaches*.

SECT. CIII.

Our Lord speaks of himself as the light of the world, urges the concurrent testimony of his Father, and gives the Jews repeated warning of the danger they would incur by persisting in their infidelity. John VIII. 12—29.

JOHN VIII. 12.

SECT.
CIII.
—
John
viii. 12

THEN *Jesus*, after the interruption that he met with while he was speaking to the people in the temple, by the Pharisees bringing in the adulteress, resumed the work he was before engaged in, and again proceeded to instruct the people; and observing the sun lately risen, and shining with great lustre and beauty, he *spoke unto them, saying, I am the true light of the world*, in whose appearance you ought chiefly to rejoice: ^a this sun arises, in a few hours to descend again, and may fail many of you before your intended journey is dispatched; ^b whereas *he that follows me*, and governs himself by the dictates of my word and Spirit, *shall not* be left to walk in the darkness of ignorance, error, and sin, *but shall have the light of life* continually shining upon him, to diffuse over his soul

JOHN VIII. 12.

THEN spake *Jesus* again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me, shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.

^a *I am the true light of the world.*] The Messiah was often represented under this view. Isa. xlii. 6; xlix. 6; and Mal. iv. 2. Compare Luke ii. 32; John i. 4—9; iii. 19; ix. 5; and xii. 46.

^b The sun arises to descend again, ^{h.} and may fail many of you, &c.] The reader

will remember this was the morning after the conclusion of the *feast of tabernacles*, and probably might be before the *morning sacrifice*: after which, no doubt, many would be setting out for their habitations in the country.

knowledge, holiness, and joy, till he is guided by it to eternal happiness.

SECT.
CIII.

John
viii. 13

13 The Pharisees therefore said unto him, Thou bearest record of thyself; thy record is not true.

Some of the Pharisees therefore, who were then present, but different persons from those who had brought in the woman, enraged at the late disappointment of their brethren, said unto him, *Thou bearest witness of thyself*, and therefore, by thine own confession (chap. v. 31), *thy testimony is not* to be admitted as true, but may rather be suspected of vain glory; nor can we believe such great things of thee, unless we have some farther proof than thine own affirmation.

14 Jesus answered and said unto them, Though I bear record of myself, yet my record is true: for I know whence I came, and whether I go; but ye cannot tell whence I come, and whither I go.

Jesus answered and said unto them, Though I indeed bear witness of myself, [yet] as I speak from my own certain knowledge, and have already shewn that I am come with a Divine commission, my testimony is entirely and perfectly true, and as such you ought to admit it: for I well know from whence I came, and whither I am going, and the most evident demonstrations of it have been given you, both in the nature of my doctrine, and in the miracles which I have wrought among you; but you are so perverse, that, as often as I have hinted or declared it, you *know not* to this day *from whence I come, and whither I am going:*

15 Ye judge after the flesh, I judge no man.

Which is not to be ascribed to the want of sufficient evidence, but merely to the force of your own prejudices; for *you judge according to the maxims of flesh and sense*, and will believe nothing in opposition to these principles which you have so rashly imbibed,^c and by this means are justly liable to condemnation: but I wave that for the present, as *I now judge no man*, but rather appear under the character of a Saviour. (Compare chap. iii. 17.) Yet 16 *if I should judge, my determination and sentence is apparently true and right*, and you would justly be condemned for not receiving my testimony; *for I am not alone* in what I say, but *I and the Father that sent me*, as we are in other respects inseparably united, do evidently concur together in the testimony that I give.

16 And yet if I judge, my judgment is true: for I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me.

^c You judge according to the flesh, &c.] temporal Prince, and Deliverer. And the same carnal prejudices still prevail in the minds of the Jews, and prevent their reception of Christ; they laying it down as a first principle that he is to be a great admission of false principles, which are constantly taken for granted, and never examined, will, I fear, be attended with fatal consequences to thousands more.

SECT. *And it is written in your own law, for which* 17 It is also writ-
 CIII. *you profess so sacred a regard, that the testi-* ten in your law,
 — *mony of two men is to be admitted as true,* that the testimony of
 John *and matters of the greatest consequence are*
 viii.17 *without scruple to be determined by it.* two men is true.

18 (Deut. xvii. 6. and xix. 15.) Now *I am* 18 I am one that
 [one] *who bear this witness of myself, in a fact,* bear witness of my-
 the truth of which I cannot but certainly know; self, and the Father
and the Father who sent me is another, and that sent me beareth
 surely a most credible Person, who also bears witness of me.
his testimony to me; thereby asserting the truth
of every doctrine I teach, and the justice of
every sentence I might pass.

19 *Then said they to him, Where is this thy* 19 Then said they
Father, to whom thou so frequently appealest? unto him, Where is
 mention him plainly, that we may know how thy Father? Jesus
 far he is to be regarded, and produce him as a answered, Ye neither
 witness. *Jesus answered, You may well ask; know me, nor my*
 for it plainly appears by your conduct, that Father: if ye had
you neither know me, nor my Father, however known me, ye should
 you may boast an acquaintance with him: have known my
 and indeed, *if you had known me aright, and Father also.*
 regarded me as you ought to have done, *you*
would also long ere this have known who and
what my Father is, in another manner than
you now do; for I bear his complete resem-
blance, and it is my great business to reveal
him to those who submit to my instructions.

20 *These words Jesus spake with the greatest* 20 These words
freedom, as he was teaching in the temple, in a spake Jesus in the
 certain part of it called *the treasury, where the* treasury, as he
 chests stood in which the people put their taught in the tem-
 gifts for the service of that sacred house, (see ple: and no man laid
 Mark xii. 41, sect. clix.) the stores of which hands on him, for
 were laid up in chambers over that cloister: his hour was not yet
 and though he so plainly intimated that God come.
 was his Father, and charged the Jews with
 being ignorant of him, in whom they boasted
 as so peculiarly their God, yet their spirits
 were kept under such a powerful, though
 secret restraint, that *no one seized him; which*
 was the more wonderful, as it was a place
 from whence it would not have been easy to
 have escaped without a miracle, and which
 was much frequented by his greatest enemies:
 but the true reason was, *because his hour was*
not yet come in which he was, by Divine per-
mission, to be delivered into their hands.

21 Then said Jesus again unto them, I go my way, and ye shall seek me, and shall die in your sins : whither I go, ye cannot come.

Confiding therefore in the protection of Divine Providence, *Jesus then said to them again*, as he had done before (chap. vii. 33, 34, p. 52), *I am speedily going away from among you, and you shall seek me, and inquire after the Messiah in vain ; but, as a just punishment for your having rejected me, you shall die in this your sin, and perish for your unbelief by a singular stroke of Divine vengeance, which shall sink you into final condemnation. Remember then, that I have warned you with the greatest faithfulness, and now again I solemnly repeat the warning, That though you should be ever so desirous of admittance to me, it will be in vain ; for you cannot come to the place whither I am now going, either to molest me, or to secure yourselves.*

SECT. CIII.
John
viii. 21

22 Then said the Jews, Will he kill himself? because he saith, Whither I go, ye cannot come.

The Jews then said, with a very perverse and foolish contempt, What, will he kill himself, that he says, You cannot come whither I am going ? We shall not desire to follow him upon those terms.

23 And he said unto them, Ye are from beneath, I am from above : ye are of this world, I am not of this world.

*And he said to them yet more plainly, So vile and malicious an insinuation as this evidently shews that you are from beneath, the slaves of earth, and the heirs of hell ; while, on the other hand, I am from above, and shall quickly return thither : you are originally of this world, and your treasure and hearts are here ; but as I am not of this world, my thoughts therefore naturally turn to that celestial abode from whence I came, and I incessantly labour to conduct men thither. But as to you I labour in vain : and therefore I just now said unto you, that you shall die in your sins ; and it is really a great and awful truth, and deserves another kind of regard than you give it ; so that I yet again would call you to consider it ; for if you believe not that I am [he,] whom I have represented myself to be, you shall unavoidably die in your sins, and are in effect the murderers of your own souls.**

24 I said therefore unto you, that ye shall die in your sins : for if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins.

^d That I am he, &c. *Ὁτι ἐγώ εἰμι.*] There is evidently an *ellipsis* here, to be supplied by comparing it with ver. 12. Compare John xiii. 19 ; Mark xiii. 6 ; and Acts xiii. 25.

^e Are in effect the murderers of your own souls.] The repetition of the threat-

ening here, from ver. 21, is a very awful rebuke to the folly of their answer, ver. 22, as if *our Lord* had said, " It very ill becomes you to trifle and amuse yourselves with such silly and spiteful turns, when your life, even the life of your souls, is at stake ; and to talk of my *killing myself*,"

- SECT. Then said they to him, in proud derision, Who art thou, that such great regard should be paid to thee, and that it should be so fatal a thing to neglect thee? And Jesus said to them, Truly, because I am still speaking to you to this very day in so plain and affectionate a manner. I have many things to say and judge concerning you^f, and justly might upbraid you with the utmost severity, and pass an immediate sentence of condemnation upon you: but, for the present, I content myself with reminding you, that he who sent me is true; and, as I speak to the world only those things which I have heard from him, he will finally verify my words, and it will be at the peril of your souls if you continue to treat me with such perverseness and contempt.
- 26 These things were very intelligible, when compared with what he had said before; [yet] so exceeding stupid were they, and so blinded by the prejudices of their minds, that they did not understand that he spake to them of God the Father as the Person who sent him.
- 28 Jesus therefore said to them, I know that, notwithstanding all I have said, you will be still so obstinate as to persist in your infidelity, till you proceed even to take away my life; but when, after all your professed desire of his appearance
- 25 Then said they unto him, Who art thou? And Jesus saith unto them, Even the same that I said unto you from the beginning.
- 26 I have many things to say, and to judge of you: but he that sent me is true; and I speak to the world those things which I have heard of him.
- 27 They understood not that he spake to them of the Father.
- 28 Then said Jesus unto them, When

when by your unbelief and impenitency you are plunging yourselves into eternal death." Thus do those passages in our Lord's discourses, which to a careless reader might seem flat tautologies, appear, on an attentive review, to be animated with a most penetrating Spirit, and to be full of Divine dignity. A remark which will frequently occur, especially in reading those important discourses of Christ, which John has, through the infinite goodness of God to his church, recorded after they had been omitted by the other evangelists.

^f Truly, because I am still speaking to you, I have many things to say and judge concerning you.] I entirely agree with the learned Raphelius (*Annot. ex Herod. p. 292—303*), that all the difficulty of these words arises from a mistake in the pointing, as they stand in most copies; and I think his method of restoring the true reading and sense the easiest and justest I have ever met with. He would point them thus,

Την αρχην, οτι και λαλω υμιν, πολλα εχω περι υμων λαλειν και κρινειν. All that know any thing of the Greek language, know that την αρχην often signifies *indeed*, or *truly*; and so the translation I have given is very literal, and makes a very good sense. Mr. Fleming would render it, *I am, as I said unto you, The Beginning*, that is, the Person spoken of, Gen. i. 1, and elsewhere, under that title: but this, as well as our own version, is not any thing like a just and grammatical translation; though to be sure there is a sense in which Christ may most properly be called the *Beginning*. Compare Col. i. 18; Rev. i. 8; xxi. 6; xxii. 13. (See Fleming's *Christology*, Vol. I. p. 281.) I shall only add, that some would render it, *The same I am speaking to you of*: but the version here given is more agreeable to the original, and by a proper pointing would appear natural and easy, if what should be considered as one sentence had not been separated into two parts by a wrong division of the verses.

ye have lift up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself, but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things. and kingdom, *you shall have lifted up that glorious Person, the Son of man*, from the earth, and hath even proceeded so far as to put him to a violent death, instead of seeing his cause and interest overborne by that outrageous attempt, *you shall then know*, by some new and convincing tokens, that I am [he],^s and [that] I do nothing separately of myself, but, in exact agreement with him, *speaking all these things according as my Father has instructed me*: And 29

SECT.
CIII.
John
viii.28

29 And he that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone: for I do always those things that please him. even now he that sent me is graciously present with me, to bear his testimony to the truth of what I say, and to support and vindicate me: and whatsoever you may foolishly surmise, the Father has not left me alone, nor will he ever leave me; for I always do the things which are most pleasing to him, and faithfully and constantly pursue the important work which he has committed to my trust.

IMPROVEMENT.

SUCH may our character ever be, as we desire the supports of the Divine presence! Whoever be displeased, may we *always do the things which please him*; and with all diligence let us labour, whether present in the body, or absent from it, to be still approved and accepted of him! (2 Cor. v. 9.)

Our blessed Redeemer is the light of the world. With how much pleasure should we behold his rays! With how much cheerfulness should we follow, whithersoever he leads us; as well knowing that we shall not then walk in darkness; and God forbid we should ever choose to continue in it, as the shelter and screen of wicked works!

May we, with all candour and humility, regard and submit to the testimony which the Father has borne to him in so express and incontestable a manner! Dreadful would be the consequence of our refusing to do it. The doom of these wretched Jews would be ours, to die in our sins. And oh, how insupportable will that guilty burden prove in a dying hour, and before the tribunal of God! How will it sink us into condemnation and despair! In vain shall those who now despise him then seek

[^s You shall then know that I am he.] This undoubtedly refers to the prodigies attending his death, his resurrection, and ascension, the descent of the Spirit, the amazing miracles wrought by the apostles in his name, &c. But I am careful not to put such words into our Lord's mouth in the paraphrase as would have been unsuit-

able to the reserve which, on some of these heads, prudence obliged him to keep; or such as, in other instances, would have superseded farther inquiry into the meaning of what he said. I think it most natural to refer these to the notes, or to the paraphrase on some following passage

SECT. admittance to the world where he is : *thither they cannot come ;*
CIII. and if excluded from *him*, must be excluded from happiness.

ve. 25 Justly might it long since have been our case : for surely he
26 *has many things to say of us, and to judge concerning us, should*
he *lay judgment to the line, and righteousness to the plummet*, after
his having been *so long with us*, yea, after we have, as it were,
seen him *lifted up and set forth as crucified among us*. (Gal. iii. 1.)

28 May this faithful *admonition* prevail to our conviction and
reformation ; that our everlasting condemnation may not farther
illustrate the reasonableness, yea, the necessity, of it, and
the madness of hardening our hearts against it !

SECT. CIV.

Our Lord continues his discourse with the Jews in the treasury ; the day after the feast of tabernacles ; and labours to convince them how vain their pretences to liberty and to the privileges of the children of Abraham were, while they continued to reject and persecute him. John VIII. 30—47.

JOHN VIII. 30.

SECT.
CIV.

John
viii. 30

THUS did Jesus warn the Jews of the danger of rejecting him, and appeal to his heavenly Father as authorizing the whole of his administration ; and, *as he was speaking these words, many of his hearers were so struck with them, that they believed in him,^a and were strongly inclined to follow him as the Messiah.*

31 *Then Jesus, knowing the weakness and treachery of the human heart, and the difficulties which would lie in the way, if they attempted to put that inclination into practice, said to those of the Jews who were now ready to profess that they believed in him, If you con-*

JOHN VIII. 30.

AS he spake these words, many believed on him.

31 Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue

^a *Many believed in him.*] One can hardly think that the ambiguity of the expression of the *Son of man's being lifted up* (ver. 28) engaged them to this, in hope that it might intimate some exaltation to a *temporal kingdom*. It is more reasonable to believe that they felt their hearts impressed with what they heard from him in the whole preceding discourse. Yet it is observable, that in the series of it he advances no new proof of his *mission* : so that probably these people were wrought upon by what they observed in the temper and conduct of

Christ ; bearing the perverseness of his enemies with so much patience, speaking of an ignominious and painful death with such holy composure, and expressing so genuine and lively a sense of his heavenly Father's approbation, and so sweet a complacency in it. And, perhaps, would *ministers* generally allow themselves to open with freedom the native workings of a heart deeply impressed with the gospel, these secret charm might subdue those whose subtlety and prejudice might be proof against the most conclusive abstract reasoning.

in my word, *then* *tinue* stedfast in your adherence to my word, are ye my disciples and yield a constant and universal obedience indeed ; to it, [*then*] *you are my disciples indeed*, and I

SECT.
CIV.
John
viii.32

32 And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. will finally own you as such. *And you shall then know the truth* of my gospel in its full compass and extent, so far as it is necessary to your salvation, or conducive to your comfort ; *and the truth shall make you free,*^b and fix you in that state of glorious liberty which is the privilege of my disciples alone.

33 They answered him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man : how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free ? But some that heard him were not a little 33 displeased at this, as an insinuation that they were not already free ; and strangely forgetting the servitude of Egypt and Babylon, and how often their nation had been conquered by others, and even how low it was at present reduced by the Roman power, *they confidently answered him, We are the seed of Abraham*, a person always free, and the peculiar favourite of heaven ; *and we have never been in slavery to any man* whatever, nor do we fear that God will permit us to be so ; *how then dost thou say to us, You shall be made free* upon becoming my disciples ?

34 Jesus answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whosoever committeth sin, is the servant of sin. *Jesus*, waving what he might easily have re- 34 plied as to their former history, and the present state of their civil affairs, that he might give no unnecessary offence, *answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you*, and recommend it to your consideration as a most important truth, *That every one who* habitually practises sin,^c and goes on in a course of it, *is the slave of sin* ; and that is a servitude by far meaner and more dreadful than the yoke of an earthly tyrant.

35 And the servant abideth not in the house for ever : *Now*, as the servant does not always abide in the 35 family of his master, but is at his lord's pleasure liable to be dismissed or transferred to another ;

^b *The truth shall make you free.*] According to Sir Isaac Newton, (*on Proph.* p. 149) these words were spoken in a sabbatical year, when at the feast of tabernacles, which was just about the beginning of the civil year, great numbers of servants were set at liberty : and he supposes that the answer of the Jews (ver. 33) is to be explained with a peculiar reference to this, and contains two distinct thoughts : " *We are Abraham's seed*, and consequently, had we ever been in bondage, we should have been set at liberty at this season, though Gentile slaves are still detained ; and, be-

sides that, *we never were in bondage to any man at all.*" But the arguments by which this is fixed to a sabbatical year are dubious ; and the words will make a good sense, independent of this peculiar interpretation ; which yet seemed remarkable enough to deserve a mention here.

^c *Who habitually practises sin.*] *ἡμεῖς ἀμαρταν* seems a phrase of the very same import with *working iniquity* : I have therefore rendered it *practises sin*, as that word generally signifies an habitual course of action.

SECT. much less can you, who are the servants, not of *but the son abideth*
CIV. God, but of sin, promise yourselves that you ever.

John
viii.35

shall still, on account of your descent from Abraham, continue in those privileges which, by undeserved mercy, you hitherto enjoy : [*but*] *the eldest son* and heir of the family continually *abides* in his father's house, and his power and influence [*there*] are *always* increas-

36 ing.^d Thus do I ever continue, and have power of receiving whom I will into the family : *if therefore* I, who am *the Only begotten Son* of God, and the Heir of all things, *make you free, you*, claiming in virtue of my right and authority, *will be free indeed*,^e and will not only be delivered from the bondage of corruption and the tyranny of Satan, but be entitled to those immunities and blessings here, and to that future inheritance of eternal glory, to which at present you have no claim.

37 And as to what you say, that you are Abraham's seed, *I know that you indeed are*, in a natural way, *the posterity of Abraham*,^f as Ishmael also was ; *but* what can that avail you, while you are so unlike Abraham in your temper, and are so far from being of a disposition suitable to your descent from him, that *you* not only deride, but *seek to kill me, because my word has no place* in your hearts, and has not any weight or influence upon *you*, but is of a tenor directly contrary to your prejudices and

38 lusts. And, on the whole, there is so great a difference between us, that it is really impossible to reconcile your practice with my doctrine : for *I speak that which I have seen with my Father*, and which I know to be agreeable

36 If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.

37 I know that ye are Abraham's seed ; but ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in you.

38 I speak that which I have seen with my Father : and

^d *The servant does not always abide in the family ; but the son abides [there] always.* I think Dr. Guyse's ingenious and pious paraphrase and note on these words contain an excellent illustration of them. The main sense of what he says on this passage is much the same with what I have given above (much as I had writ it several years ago) : the casting out Ishmael, though a son of Abraham by the bondwoman, beautifully illustrates the remark and the connection. It is strange that Dr. Claget should think that Moses was *the servant* here meant ; and stranger yet that Dr. Clarke should adopt so unnatural an interpretation. See his *Sermons*, Vol. III. p. 4, 5.

^e *If the Son make you free, &c.* [Archbishop Tillotson (Vol. III. p. 578) thinks that this alludes to a custom in some of the cities of Greece, and elsewhere, whereby the son and heir had a liberty to adopt brethren, and give them the privileges of the family.

^f *I know that you are the posterity of Abraham.* It seems probable that our Lord speaks this, not to those who *believed in him*, but to some others in the company ; and that the phrase, *They answered him*, ver. 33, only signifies that some of those who were present made such a reply.

ye do that which ye to his mind and will ; *and you do that which* SECT.
have seen with your *you have seen with your father,* and shew a CIV.
father. visible conformity in your works to him : by
which he intimated that their works as much John
resembled the nature of the devil, as his doc- viii.38
trine answered to that of God.

39 They answered But *they replied* with some warmth, *and said* 39
and said unto him, *to him,* Take heed on whom this reflection may
Abraham is our fall ; for *Abraham is our father,* and surely
father. thou wouldest not insinuate any thing to the
injury of that holy patriarch's memory, who
was expressly called the friend of God.

—Jesus saith unto *Jesus says to them,* If you were indeed, and
them, If ye were in the most important sense, *the children of*
Abraham's children, *Abraham,* you would do the works of Abraham,
ye would do the and would make it the great business of your
works of Abraham. life to imitate so wise and holy an example.

40 But now ye *But now you seek* and contrive to slay me, a 40
seek to kill me, a blameless and innocent *Man,* for no other rea-
Man that hath told son but because I am one *who has* faithfully
you the truth which *told you the truth,* which I have heard and re-
I have heard of ceived in commission *from God : Abraham,*
God : this did not your boasted ancestor, *did not* any thing like
Abraham. *this ;* but gave the readiest credit, and the most
joyful welcome, to all the messages which God

41 Ye do the sent him. Nevertheless, though you are so 41
deeds of your fa- far from doing the works of Abraham, I may
ther. well say, as I have just now intimated (ver.
38), that *you do the works of him* who is in-
deed *your father.*

—Then said they *Then said they to him,* We would have thee
to him, We be not to know that *we are not born of fornication ;*
born of fornication ; we are not bastard Jews, whose blood has been
we have one Father, contaminated with idolatrous alliances ; but, by
even God. virtue of our descent from his people, and our
profession of his religion, *we have all one great*
and common *Father, [which is] God.*

42 Jesus said unto *Jesus said to them,* If God were indeed *your* 42
them, If God were *Father,* as you pretend, instead of attempting to
your Father, ye take away my life, *you would honour and love*
you would love me : for *me : for,* to speak without any reserve on this
I proceeded forth, important head, I renew the declaration, That
and came from God ; *I proceeded originally, and do come from God,*^g

^g *I proceeded originally, and do come from* served) use the *first* of these words to ex-
God.] This seems to be the proper dis- press the descent of children from their
tinction between ἐκ γενεῶν and ἡνω. The parents ; (compare Gen. xv. 4 ; xxxv. 11 ;
seventy (as several commentators have ob- and Isa. xi. 1.) The form in which the

SECT. and appear among you as his Messenger ; for neither came I of my-
CIV. I came not of myself, but He has sent me, and I self, but he sent me..

John constantly keep his commission in view. And 43 Why do ye not under-
viii.43 why do you not understand this my language, and stand my speech?
acknowledge it, simple as it is, to be indeed di- even because ye can-
vine? [Is it] because you cannot hear my word? not hear my word..

Can you pretend to say that I decline giving you the most public and frequent instructions, or that those instructions are unintelligible and obscure? Your consciences in general know the contrary as to the main series of them.

- 44 The case indeed is sufficiently plain, nor do I fear to represent it in the most express terms : I tell you therefore, *You are the genuine children of your father the devil ;ⁱ and the malicious and abominable lusts of that accursed spirit, whom I justly call your father, you will resolutely and obstinately persist to do .^k* and even now there is the plainest evidence of your resemblance to him, in your design to murder me, and in your opposition to the truth that I deliver to you ; for *he* has always acted as the enemy of mankind, and *was a murderer from the beginning*, in his attempt to bring destruction on the world by sin : (compare 1 John iii. 8). And to accomplish his destructive purpose, as his original integrity was lost by his apostacy from God, he threw off all regard to what was right, *and continued not in the truth*, but, by an audacious and most pernicious lie, ruined the first parents of the human race, *because there was and is no truth in him* : and, indeed, *when he speaks a lie, he speaks of his own*, and indulges the bias of his own fraudulent and perfidious nature ; *for he is himself a liar, and was the father of it*, or the first forger of that
- 44 Ye are of *your* father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do : he was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own : for he is a liar, and the father of it.

other stands favours the rendering I have given (*do come from God*), and may intimate not only his *first mission*, but his exact attendance to every particular message.

^h Is it because you cannot hear my word ?] I choose to place a mark of interrogation after this clause, *Οτι ε δυνασθε ακειν τον λογον τον εμου* ; and *δυνασθε ακειν* may refer either to their opportunity of hearing, which is the most common sense of the word, or to their capacity of understanding : I have therefore included both. The word *γινωσκειν*, in the preceding clause, evidently signifies *to understand*, Acts viii. 30, and *to distinguish*, John x. 14.

ⁱ You are of your father the devil.] The account *Josephus* gives of the wickedness of the Jews about this time, abundantly vindicates this assertion of our Lord from any appearance of undue severity. See *Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. v. cap. 10* (al. vi. 11), § 5 ; cap. 13 (al. 16), § 6. *Edit. Havercamp*, and *Dr. Lardner's Credibility*, part i. book i. chap. 6, Vol. I. p. 304—310.

^k You will resolutely and obstinately persist to do.] This is plainly the sense of the words, *ἑλθετε παρειν*. See note ^a on John i. 43, Vol. I. p. 111.

45 And because I detestable and pernicious crime. And, as you SECT.
tell you the truth, ye are of such a disposition, if I would flatter your CIV.
believe me not. prejudices and vices, you would hear me with

pleasure ; *but because I* plainly and faithfully John
viii. 45
speak the truth, without desire of favour, or
fear of offence, *you*, being under the influence

46 Which of you of this false spirit, *do not believe me*. If you 46
convinceth me of take upon you to deny this, and accuse me of
sin ? And if I say the falsehood and prevarication in any degree, how
truth, why do you will you prove your charge ? *Which of you con-*
not believe me ? *vinces me of that, or any other, sin ? But, on*
the other hand, *if it be evident that I speak the*

47 He that is of *truth, why do ye not believe me ? He that is of* 47
God, heareth God's *God*, or that is really a child of God, and a par-
words : ye there- taker of his Spirit, *hears*, with an affectionate
fore hear them not, and obedient regard, *the words of God*, his
because ye are not heavenly Father, and receives them with
of God. reverence, by whomsoever they are brought :
the reason *therefore*, why *you do not hear mine*,
is *because*, as I have often said, *you are not the*
children of God.

IMPROVEMENT.

MAY we approve ourselves the sincere *disciples of Jesus*, by ver. 32
continuing in his word, and being *faithful even unto death*, as ever
we expect a *crown of life* ! (Rev. ii. 10.) Without this, 37, 38
external privileges will turn to but little account. The *children of*
Abraham may be the *children of Satan* ; and they are so, if they 44
imitate the temper and works of the accursed *fiend*, rather than
of the holy *patriarch*. *The devil was from the beginning a liar,*
and a murderer ; and all falsehood and malice are from him.
Let us earnestly pray that we may be freed from them, and from
the tyranny of every other sin to which we have been enslaved ;
that *Christ, the Son*, may *make us free* of his Father's family, and 36
of his heavenly kingdom ! Then we *shall be free indeed*, and no
more be reduced to *bondage*.

May we prove that we are the *children of God* by our readiness 47
to hear and receive *the words* of our blessed Redeemer, the words
of incarnate truth, and wisdom, and love ; whom none of his
enemies could ever *convict of sin*, nor ever accused him of it, 46
but to their own confusion ! May we resemble him in the inno-
cence and holiness of his life ; that we may the more easily and
gracefully imitate that courage and zeal with which he reprov-
ed the haughtiest sinners, and bore his testimony against the errors
and vices of that degenerate age and nation in which he lived !

S E C T. CV.

Jesus promising immortality to his followers, and speaking of his own existence as prior to that of Abraham, the Jews in the temple attempt to stone him ; but he miraculously escapes from their hands. John VIII. 48, to the end.

JOHN VIII. 48.

SECT.
CV.John
viii. 48

NOW when the Jews heard Jesus so expressly declaring that they were ignorant of God, and were the children, not of Abraham, but of the devil, they answered him *therefore with great rage and contempt, and said unto him, Do we not well say, that thou, who speakest of Israelites in such language as this, art a Samaritan, rather than one of the holy seed, and art possessed by a demon, who hurries thee on to such outrage and madness?*^a

49 But to this insolent charge *Jesus meekly answered, It is plain, from the whole series of my discourses and actions, that I am not a demoniac nor can any of you produce any thing in all that I have said or done which looks like lunacy or impiety ; but the truth is, I honour my Father, by bearing a steady and consistent testimony to the doctrine he sent me to reveal to the world ; and, because this is contrary to your corrupt prejudices and passions, therefore you dishonour me by such opprobrious reflections, in hope of discrediting my message.*

50 But as for what personally relates to me I am little affected with it ; for *I seek not my own glory ; nevertheless, I know there is one that seeketh, and will secure it, and who now judgeth of all that passes, and will at length evidently shew the exact notice he has taken of it, to my*

51 honour and to your confusion. For God will not only finally glorify me, but will confer the highest honours and rewards on all my faithful servants ; and therefore, *verily, verily, I say unto you, If any one keep my word, he shall never see death,*^b but shall assuredly be entitled

JOHN VIII. 48.

THEN answered the Jews, and said unto him, Say we not well, that thou art a Samaritan, and hast a devil ?

49 Jesus answered I have not a devil ; but I honour my Father, and ye do dishonour me.

50 And I seek not mine own glory : there is one that seeketh and judgeth :

51 Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death.

^a Possessed by a demon, who hurries thee on to such outrage and madness.] See note^d on John vii. 20, sect. xcix.

^b He shall never see death.] The turn given to this expression in the paraphrase (Heb. ii. 14), and raised up Christians

accounts, not only for this passage, and that in John xi. 26 (sect. cxl.) but for what is said of Christ's having abolished death (2 Tim. i. 10), having destroyed the devil

to eternal life, and shall immediately be advanced to so glorious and happy a state, that the dissolution of this mortal nature shall, with respect to him, hardly deserve to be called death. SECT. CV.
John viii. 51

52 Then said the Jews unto him, Now we know that thou hast a devil. Abraham is dead, and the prophets; and thou sayest, If a man keep my saying, he shall never taste of death.

Then the Jews, thinking he had asserted that his disciples should be exempted from the common lot of mortality, said again to him in a reproachful way, Now we assuredly know that thou hast a demon dwelling in thee, which hurries thee on to this madness and pride, otherwise thou couldest never talk at this extravagant rate: for Abraham, the friend of God, and the great founder of our nation, is dead; and all the holy prophets, whom God raised up in succeeding ages, were so far from being able to bestow immortality on their followers, that even they themselves are long since dead; and yet thou presumptuously sayest, If any one keep my word, he shall never taste of death.^c What,

53 Art thou greater than our father Abraham, which is dead? and the prophets are dead: whom makest thou thyself?

art thou greater than that venerable patriarch our father Abraham, who is dead, and than all the most illustrious prophets, who are also dead? Whom dost thou then pretend thyself to be, that thou shouldest thus assume such a distinguishing glory to thyself?

54 Jesus answered, If I honour myself, my honour is nothing: it is my Father that honoureth me, of whom ye say, that he is your God:

Jesus replied, If I only glorify myself, by high encomiums on my own dignity and excellence, while I neglect the honour and service of my Father, my glory is nothing but a mere empty sound; [but] it evidently appears by all the series of my converse and miracles, compared with each other, that it is my Father himself that effectually glorifies me, even he, of whom you confidently say, that he is your God, though in this respect you pay so little regard to his

with himself, and made them sit with him in heavenly places (Eph. ii. 6). Death is as nothing, compared to what it would otherwise have been to the sinner; and the felicity of heaven is so sure and so near, that, by an easy and common figure, true Christians are spoken of as already there. See the following note.

^c Yet thou sayest, If any one keep my word, he shall never taste of death.] This is not the phrase which our Lord used, ver. 51, though perhaps its signification is nearly equivalent. But I think it shews how

improper it would be to interpret the preceding words, *Θανατος μὴ θεωρεῖς ἢ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα*, He shall not see death for ever; as if they signified, He shall not die eternally: for on this interpretation of the words there could have been no shadow of force in the argument they use, unless they had meant to assert that Abraham and the prophets were dead, *εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα*, for ever; than which nothing could be farther from the thoughts of any of the Jews, except the Sadducees, who do not seem to have been the persons speaking here. See note! on John iv. 14, Vol. I. p. 170.

SECT. testimony. And, notwithstanding all your 55 Yet ye have
CV. boasts, yet nevertheless you have not truly not known him; but
John known him; but I well know him: and if I know him: and if
viii. 55 should deny it, and say that I know him not, or I should say, I know
retract my pretensions to that peculiar and inti- him not, I shall be
mate knowledge of him which I have so often a liar like unto you:
professed, I should be a liar like you: but I re- but I know him, and
peat it again, notwithstanding all your enmity keep his saying.

56 and exactest purity. And I will tell you farther, that though you despise me, as unworthy Abraham rejoiced to
of your notice, your father Abraham himself see my day: and
was even transported with a joyful desire that he saw it, and was
he might see my day,^d or the time of my appear- glad.
ance and glory; and in some degree he saw [it] old, and hast thou
by faith, and rejoiced in the distant and imper-
fect view,^e thankfully receiving every intima-
tion of the purposes of my coming which God
was pleased to give him.

57 Then the Jews said unto him, Thou art not yet 57 Then said the
fifty years old,^f and hast thou, who but half a Jews unto him, Thou
century ago was not in being, any room to art not yet fifty years
pretend that thou hast seen and conversed with seen Abraham?

^d Was even transported with a joyful desire that he might see my day: *ηγαλλιασατο να ιδη την ημεραν την εμην.* It is necessary to translate the word *ηγαλλιασατο* thus, not only to avoid the tautology which our translation occasions, but also to preserve the force of the words *να ιδη*. And indeed the expression may with the strictest propriety signify leaping forward with joy to meet the object of our wishes, as well as exulting in the possession of it. See *Blackw. Sacred Classics*, Vol. I. p. 46—48.

^e He saw it by faith, and rejoiced in the view.] I cannot think with Mr. Fleming (*Christology*, Vol. I. p. 221), that the appearance of Christ to Abraham (Gen. xviii. 1) could with any propriety be here referred to as *Christ's day*. It seems much more reasonable to conclude with Dr. Scot and Mr. Henry, that it intimates some peculiar discoveries which the *Spirit of God* might make to Abraham for his own private consolation, though not expressly recorded in scripture. And thus, with regard to him, as well as many other saints under that dispensation, the secret of the Lord might in an extraordinary manner be with them, and he might shew them much more of his covenant than they could have discovered without such extraordinary

assistance. Compare Psalm xxv. 14, and see Dr. Scot's *Christian Life*, Vol. V. p. 194. Since I drew up this note, the reverend and learned Dr. Warburton has shewn that there is great reason to believe our Lord here particularly refers to a special revelation made to Abraham, when he received that command from God to offer up Isaac; by which he was informed that the sacrifice then enjoined him was a symbol of the method which God would really take for the redemption of sinful men, by the death and resurrection of his own Son. See *Divine Legation*, Vol. II. p. 589—627, and the vindication of it, in the second volume of *Occasional Remarks*.

^f Thou art not yet fifty years old.] Christ was not now five and thirty; but Erasmus thinks that, worn with labours, he might appear older than he was. Lightfoot imagines, that as the Levites were discharged from the temple service at fifty (compare Numb. iv. 3, 23), that age was proverbially used; as I think it might have been, without any such institution relating to them. It is little to the credit of Irenæus's judgment to have inferred from hence, or admitted on an uncertain tradition, fathered on St. Luke, that Christ was now turned of forty. See *Iren. lib. ii. cap. 39, 40*.

Abraham, who has been dead more than two thousand years? SECT. CV.

58 Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am.

Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, and solemnly affirm it as a most certain truth, how incredible soever it may seem, that before Abraham was born,^g I had a glorious existence with the Father, and I am still invariably the same, and one with him.^h

John viii. 58

59 Then took they up stones to cast at him: but Jesus hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by.

This appeared to them so direct a claim to the name and properties of the eternal JEHOVAH, that, being ignorant of the divine nature of Christ, they thought it intolerable blasphemy; and though he was *then* discoursing in so sacred a place as the temple, *they immediately took up some loose stones*, with which they were repairing either the pavement or the building,ⁱ *that they might cast them at him to destroy him: but Jesus in a miraculous manner concealed himself from their sight, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them unknown,^k and so passed on to another place till their fury was a little appeased.*

IMPROVEMENT.

WITH what *patience* did our blessed Redeemer bear, and with what *meekness of wisdom* did he answer, the most virulent and opprobrious language? When he was rudely charged with being a Samaritan, and having a demon, he endured the contradiction of sinners against himself (Heb. xii. 3); and being thus reviled, he reviled not again (1 Pet. ii. 23). And shall we too keenly resent the reflections which are thrown upon us! May but our conscience witness for us, and we need not fear all that are against us! ver. 48, 49

^g *Before Abraham was born.*] Erasmus observes, that this is the meaning of *γεννηθαι*; and *Raphelius* abundantly justifies the interpretation. *Annot. ex. Xen. p. 133.*

^h *I am* invariably the same, &c.] Compare Heb. xiii. 8. I have long (with Chrysostom and many others) looked on *this text* as at least a strong intimation of the Deity of Christ, nearly parallel to Heb. i. 12, *συ δε ο αὐτός ἐστις, thou art the same.* I cannot apprehend that *εἶμι ἐγώ* is ever used for *I was*; nor imagine that if our Lord had been a mere creature, he would have ventured to express himself in a manner

so nearly bordering on blasphemy, or have permitted his beloved disciple so dangerously to disguise his meaning.

ⁱ *Took up some loose stones*, with which they were repairing, &c.] See *Lightfoot, Hor. Hebr. on this place*; and note ^b on John ii. 20, Vol. I. p. 144.

^k *Going through the midst of them.*] The omission of these words in this passage, as quoted by Chrysostom and Augustin, as well as in some manuscripts, has led some to suspect they were added from Luke iv. 30. See Vol. I. sect. xxxii. note P, p. 188.

SECT. *Christ honoured his Father, and sought not his own glory.* So
 CV. may we be careful of the honour of God, and cheerfully commit
 — to him the guardianship and care of our reputation ! And we
 ver. shall find *there is one that seeketh, and judgeth* in our favour.

49,50

51 It is a great and important promise which *our Lord* here makes, *If any one keep my word, he shall never see death.* Sense seems to plead against it ; but he is *the resurrection and the life*, and hath assured us he will make it good. Let us therefore be
 52 *strong in faith, giving glory to God ;* (Rom. iv. 20.) Though not only *Abraham and the prophets*, but *Peter and Paul*, and the other *apostles, are dead*, yet this word shall be gloriously accomplished. Still *they live* to him, and shortly shall they be for ever recovered from the power of the grave ; so that *death* is to them comparatively as nothing. With them may our final portion be, and we may set light by the reproaches, clamours, and accusations of prejudiced, ignorant, and sinful men !

Adored be that gracious Providence that determined our existence to begin in *that happy day* which *prophets and patri-*
 56 *archs desired to see*, and in the distant view of which *Abraham rejoiced !* Let it be also *our joy ;* for *Jesus Christ is the same*
 58 *yesterday, today, and for ever ;* nor could the heart of those holy men fully conceive those things which God had prepared for them that love him, and which he has now revealed unto us by his Spirit. (1 Cor. ii. 9, 10.)

S E C T. CVI.

The seventy disciples return with joy : Christ foretells the greater success of his gospel, and praises his heavenly Father for the wise, though mysterious dispensation of it. Luke X. 17—24.

LUKE X. 17.

LUKE X. 17.

SECT.
 CVI.

AFTER these things, Jesus determined to
 — take his last, and, as it seems, his most
 Luke successful, circuit through Galilee ;^a and, be-
 x. 17 fore he set out upon it, *the seventy* disciples, who had been sent before him as his harbingers (sect. xcvi. p. 37), returned to him again^b with

AND the seventy
 returned again
 with joy, saying.

^a His last circuit through Galilee.] St. Luke has given us a large account of several occurrences in it, omitted by all the other evangelists ; and I think there can be no doubt but it must come in here. It was dispatched between the *feast of tabernacles* and the *dedication* (mentioned John x. 22, sect. cxxxiv), or between the months of September and December. I call it his *last circuit* through Galilee, because it is strongly intimated, that after the conclusion of it he returned thither no more

before his crucifixion. (See Luke xiii. 31—33, and John x. 40—42—Quickly after his resurrection, which was the next spring, we find *five hundred brethren* in Galilee. (1 Cor. xv. 6) It is probable most of them might be converted in this journey ; for we never find him attended by greater multitudes, nor his enemies more alarmed, than about this time.

^b The seventy disciples returned to him again.] I presume not to determine where

Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through thy name.

great joy, attended with some mixture of surprise, saying, Lord, we have not only cured diseases, according to the power thou wast pleased to give us (ver. 9, p. 39), but, though thy commission did not directly express so much, yet it appears that *even the demons themselves are subject to us*, when in thy name we command them to go out of such as they had possessed.

SECT.
CVI.
—
Luke
x. 17

18 And he said unto them, I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven.

And he said to them, I know that it is and must be so : for *I myself saw Satan*, the great prince of the demons, *falling like lightning from heaven* on his first transgression, and well remember how immediate and dreadful his ruin was ;^c and I foresee in spirit that renewed, swift, and irresistible victory, of which this present success of yours is an earnest, which the preaching of the gospel shall shortly gain over all these rebel powers, which even in their highest strength and glory were so incapable of

19 Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy ; and nothing shall by any means hurt you.

opposing the arm of God. And, that you may more successfully pursue this conquest, *behold, I now give you a miraculous power, securely to tread upon serpents and scorpions*, those venomous and hurtful creatures (compare Mark xvi. 18, and Acts xxviii. 5), in token of your triumph over the infernal spirits, *and over all the might of Satan the great enemy*, which he may set in array against you ; and I will so effectually support you in all the trials you shall meet with, that *nothing shall by any means be able to injure you*, while you continue faithful in your adherence to my service. (Compare

20 Notwithstanding, in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you : but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven.

Psal. xci. 13, and Gen. iii. 15.) Nevertheless, *rejoice not so much in this, that the evil spirits are thus subject to you*, and that you are enabled miraculously to controul them ; *but rather rejoice that your names are written in heaven*, and that you stand enrolled among the heirs of that glorious world, as the peculiar objects of the Divine favour and love.

or when they met him ; but considering they were by the law obliged to attend *this feast at Jerusalem*, it seems most probable that was the time and place.

[^c *I saw Satan*, &c.] I think this answer to the *seventy* loses much of its beauty and propriety, unless we suppose *Satan* to have been the prince of the *demons* they spoke

of, and also allow the reference hinted at in the *paraphrase* to the *first fall* of that rebellious spirit. Compare 2 Pet. ii. 4, and Jude, ver. 6. For the remainder of *this section*, and some of the *following*, the reader may consult the *notes* in the parallel passages referred to, which have been considered in their proper places above.

SECT.
CIV.L. like
x. 21

In that remarkable hour, Jesus, in a pleasing contemplation of the success that should attend his gospel, though it was to be propagated by such weak instruments, exceedingly rejoiced in his spirit, and said in the words he had used on a former occasion^d (Mat. xi. 25, 26, Vol. I. p. 326), I ascribe glory to thee, O Almighty Father, the Creator and Lord both of heaven and earth, that while thou hast hid these things from the wise philosophers and prudent politicians of the age, thou hast discovered them in the mean time to others of an inferior character, and hast graciously revealed them to the weak, the ignorant, and the poor, who are but as infants in the eyes of the world, and in their own apprehension: be it so, O Father! I cheerfully acquiesce in it, since such is thy sovereign, wise, and holy pleasure, to humble human pride, and to display the glory of thy name.

- 22 Then likewise did Jesus repeat the declaration of his own extensive authority, and said (as before, Vol. I. p. 326), *All things in the kingdom of Providence and grace are delivered to me by my Father; and no one perfectly knows who the Son is, except the Father; nor who the Father is, except the Son, and he to whom the Son will be pleased to reveal[him]: so that from me you must learn the saving knowledge of God, and the way to secure his favour.*

- 23 And then, turning to his disciples, he said [to them] apart, *Blessed are the eyes which do, or hereafter shall, see the things that you see; and (I may add) the ears which do, or hereafter shall, hear the things that you daily and famil-*

- 24 *iarly hear. In the midst of all your poverty, fatigue, and danger, you have reason to think yourselves exceeding happy: for I say unto you, and very solemnly assure you of it, That many of the most eminent prophets of the Old Testament dispensation, and even of the most pious and illustrious kings whom God raised up to reign over his people, desired earnestly to have*

21 In that hour, Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes: even so, Father, forso it seemed good in thy sight.

22 All things are delivered to me of my Father: and no man knoweth who the Son is, but the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him.

23 And he turned him unto his disciples, and said privately, Blessed are the eyes which see the things that ye see:

24 For I tell you, that many prophets and kings have desired to see those

^d And said in the words he had used on a former occasion.] They are here repeated with evident propriety, in the view of that glorious success which should at-

tend these his despised servants, as the destined conquerors of the infernal legions, by whom thousands of the poor should be brought to receive the gospel.

things which ye see, *seen the things which you see, and did not see* SECT.
and have not seen *them ; and to have heard the things which you* CVI.
them ; and to hear hear, and did not hear them : remember then
those things which how much you are indebted to the Divine Luke
ye hear, and have goodness, and let it be your care to make a x. 24
not heard *them.* suitable improvement of them. (Compare
Mat. xiii. 16, 17, Vol. I. p. 360.)

IMPROVEMENT.

AND are not *our obligations* in some measure proportionable to verse
theirs, while these glorious sights are reflected to *our eyes* from 23, 24
the mirror of his word, and these glad tidings are echoed back
to *our ears* ! Have not *we* also reason to adore the peculiar favour 21
of God to us, and to admire the *sovereignty* of his love, that he
has been pleased to *reveal his Son* in us, and has given to such
babes, as we must own ourselves to be, that spiritual knowledge
of him, which he has suffered to remain *hidden* from the great,
the learned, and the wise ! *Even so, Father*, must we also say,
for so it seemed good in thy sight : thou hast mercy on whom thou
wilt have mercy, and often exaltest the riches of thy grace by the
meanness and unworthiness of those on whom it is bestowed.

Have we reason to hope that our worthless *names* are written 20
in heaven ? let us often think of that glorious society amongst
whom we are enrolled as members, and *rejoice* in the thought of
those privileges which result from such a relation to it : *privileges*,
in comparison of which, a power to *heal diseases*, and *eject demons*
with a word, would hardly deserve our *joy*. In a grateful sense
of them, let us adore the grace which gave us a place in the
Lamb's book of life, and be ever solicitous to behave in a manner
worthy of so illustrious a hope.

We have great encouragement to expect that he, before whom 18, 19
Satan fell like lightning from heaven, will enable us finally to
trample on his power. Let us not servilely fear that condemned
criminal, already marked with the scars of the Divine vengeance ;
but let us cheerfully hope that the triumph over him will be
renewed by the preaching of the gospel. Quickened by that hope,
let us more earnestly pray, that the ruin of his gloomy kingdom
may be daily more and more apparent, especially among us ; that
our gracious *Redeemer*, who reckons the interest of souls his
own, may have renewed reason of *joy* and *praise* on that account. 21
Exert, O blessed *Jesus*, thine own almighty arm for that great
purpose ; and, as *thou alone* canst do it, *reveal thine heavenly* 22
Father to those who, by neglecting *thee*, shew that they *know*
not him !

S E C T. CVII.

Christ answers the scribe who asked what he should do to inherit eternal life ; and illustrates his answer by the parable of the good Samaritan. Luke X. 25—37.

LUKE X. 25.

SECT.
CVII.Luke
x. 25

WHILE our Lord was discoursing in this manner with his seventy disciples, an assembly of people gathered round them ; and behold, among the rest, a certain man who was a lawyer, or one of those scribes who made it their profession to study and teach the law of Moses, and to resolve many curious questions relating to it, *rose up* with a design to try him ;^a and, to judge of the skill of Jesus in divine matters, said, O thou great Master and Teacher in Israel, *what must I do that I may inherit that eternal life* which thou so frequently possessest as the main object of our pursuits, and which is indeed most worthy of them ?

26 And Jesus, as he knew with what design he had proposed the question, wisely returned it on himself, and said to him, *What is written in the law*, which thy profession must engage thee to have made thy study ? *how dost thou find the case to be determined there ? and what is it thou dost so frequently read there ?*^b

27 And he replying, said, It is there written as the sum of all the commandments (Deut. vi. 5. Lev. xix. 18), "*Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thine understanding ; thou shalt unite all the faculties of thy soul to render him the most intelligent and sincere, the most affectionate and resolute service ;*^c *and thou shalt also love thy*

LUKE X. 25.
AND behold, a certain lawyer stood up, and tempted him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life ?

26 He said unto him, What is written in the law ? how readest thou ?

27 And he answering, said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind ; and thy neighbour as thyself.

^a With a design to try him.] Dr. Barrow concludes, it was with an intent to *insnare him* ; the question being so determined by the Jewish doctors, that for a different answer he might have been accused of heresy ; (see Barrow's Works, Vol. I. p. 221) : but I see no certain proof of so bad an intention.

^b How dost thou so frequently read there ?] Vitringa with great pertinency observes, that what the scribe replies, *Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, &c.* was daily read in their synagogues, which made the answer more apparently proper. (Vitring. Synag.

p 1060.) And that this passage of scripture is still read by the whole assembly, both in their morning and evening prayers, and is called, from the first word of it, the *Shemah*, may be seen in Pedahzur's Ceremonies of the modern Jews, p. 49 and 115 ; only it is observable they leave out that clause, *Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.* See Wotton's Miscell. Vol. I. p. 171—194

^c Thou shalt unite all the faculties of thy soul, &c.] I apprehend, with Archbishop Tillotson, we may acquiesce in this general sense of the passage, without being

neighbour as sincerely and impartially as thou lovest thyself." SECT. CVII.

28 And he said unto him, Thou hast answered right: this do, and thou shalt live.

Jesus readily approved his answer; but was desirous to convince him at the same time, how far he was from coming up to what the law required: and, in this view, he said to him, *Thou hast answered right: do this, and thou shalt live*; do it perfectly, and thou wilt have a legal claim to life; or cultivate this temper sincerely, and God will not leave thee finally to perish, but will give thee all necessary discoveries of his will in order to thine eternal salvation.

Luke
x. 28

29 But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbour?

But he, willing to justify himself as to the integrity of his inquiry, and to display the virtue of his character, not at all doubting but he sufficiently understood his duty to God, said unto Jesus, *And who is my neighbour*, whom by this latter precept I am obliged to love? for I would fain know the whole of my duty, that I may practise it in all its extent.

30 And Jesus answering, said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead.

And Jesus replying, spake the following parable, which was intended to shew, in the most lively manner, that every human creature, who needs our assistance, is to be considered by us as our neighbour, of whatever nation, or faith, or profession he may be: and he said, *A certain man of our own country went down from Jerusalem to Jericho*; and, passing through those wild deserts and dangerous roads,^d he fell among some of those cruel robbers who so often assault such as travel that way: and these ruffians, having both plundered, stripped, and bound him, and having also wounded him in a cruel and dangerous manner,^e went off, leaving

31 And by chance there came down a

him half dead. And it happened, that while he 31

solicitous to seek a particular distinct idea to each of the words used here. Otherwise I should think *καρδια*, the heart, a general expression, illustrated by the three following words; even with all thy soul, (*ψυχης*), that is, with the warmest affection; and with all thy strength, (*ισχυος*), that is, with the most vigorous resolution of the will; and with all thine understanding, (*διανοιας*), that is, taking care to form rational ideas of him, as a guide to the affections and resolutions. Accordingly we may observe that, in a parallel place (Mark xii. 33), the word *συνεσις* is used instead of *διανοια*. And this very word

is justly translated *Understanding*, Eph. i. 18; iv. 18; and 1 John v. 20.

^d Passing through those wild deserts and dangerous roads.] This circumstance is well chosen; for so many robberies and murders were committed on this road, which lay through a kind of wilderness, that Jerom tells us it was called *οδὸς αἱματωμένη*, the bloody way. Jericho is said to have been seated in a valley, and thence is the phrase of going down to it.

^e Wounded him in a cruel and dangerous manner.] This is strongly implied in the expression, *κατακτείναντες*, having laid on wounds

- SECT. was in these deplorable circumstances, *a certain* certain priest that
 CVII. *priest went down that way*, who was going to way; and when he
 Luke Jericho, where so many of that profession were saw him, he passed
 x. 31. settled; ^f and though by virtue of his sacred by on the other side.
 office he ought to have been a peculiar exam-
 ple of humanity to the afflicted, yet *seeing him*
 lie at some little distance, and being willing to
 avoid the trouble or expense which a more
 particular inquiry might have occasioned, *he*
crossed [the road,] and went on, proceeding in
 32 his journey without any farther notice. *And* 32 And likewise a
in like manner too, a Levite going that way, Levite, when he was
when he was at the place, just came and looked on at the place, came
this miserable object, ^g *and immediately crossed* and looked on him,
and passed by, without doing any thing at all for other side.
 33 his relief. And thus the distressed creature 33 But a certain
 might have lain and perished, *but for a certain* Samaritan, as he jour-
Samaritan, ^h *who, as he was travelling the same* neyed, came where
way, came to the place where he was, and seeing he was: and when
him in this sad condition, though he might he saw him, he had
easily know, or at least guess, him to be a Jew, compassion on him,
yet, notwithstanding the general hatred of
these two nations to each other, ⁱ *he was*
moved with very tender compassion to-
 34 wards him: *And going to him, he bound* 34 and went to
up his wounds in the best manner he could, ^k him, and bound up

^f Where so many of that profession were settled.] See *Lightfoot's Hor. Hebr. in loc.* where he produces a passage from a considerable Jewish writer to prove that twelve thousand priests and Levites dwelt at Jericho; which, if it had any shadow and degree of truth, vindicates the *paraphrase*, and shews how naturally the priest and Levite were here introduced, without any reflection on their office.

^g Came and looked on this miserable object.] This is the import of *εὗρεν καὶ ἰδὼν*, as *Raphelius* has shewn in his *Notes from Xenophon*, p. 91.

^h A certain Samaritan.] It is admirably well judged to represent the distress on the side of the Jew, and the mercy on that of the Samaritan; for self-interest would make them see how amiable such a conduct was, and lay them open to our Lord's inference, ver. 37. Had it been put the other way, prejudices might more easily have interposed, before the heart could have been struck with these tender circumstances.

ⁱ Notwithstanding the hatred of these two nations to each other.] See note ^g on John iv. 9, Vol. I. sect. xxix. p. 169. Some writers tell us this hatred arose so high, that if a Jew and a Samaritan met in a narrow way, they were exceedingly solicitous that they might pass without touching each other, for fear of pollution on each side. If this was fact, it is a beautiful illustration of the humanity of this good Samaritan, who would not only touch this Jew, but took so much pains to dress his wounds, and to set him on his own beast, supporting him in his arms as he rode, as well as making such generous provision for him at the inn.

^k Bound up his wounds, &c.] As the Jew was stripped by the robbers, ver. 30, we may probably suppose the Samaritan used some of his own garments for this purpose; which was a farther instance of wonderful goodness, perhaps tearing them to make a more convenient bandage. Of the use the ancients made of wine and oil, in dressing fresh wounds, see *Bos, Exerc. p. 24*, and *Wolfius* on this text.

his wounds, pouring *when, as the only means he had to cure them,* SECT. CVII.
in oil and wine, and *he had poured in some of the oil and wine which*
set him on his own *he had taken with him as a part of the provi-*
beast, and brought *sions for his journey (compare Gen. xxviii.*
him to an inn, and *18); and setting him on his own beast, because*
took care of him. *he was incapable of walking, he held him up*
as he rode, and with the tenderest care *brought*
him safely to an inn, where he had some ac-
quaintance; and there took farther care of him,
that he should be lodged and accommodated
in a proper manner that night. And the next 35

35 And on the *morning, as he departed from the inn, he took out*
morrow when he *of his purse two denarii, or Roman pence,¹ and*
departed, he took *gave them to the landlord of the house; and at*
out two pence, and *the same time said to him, Take all possible*
gave them to the host, *care of this poor wounded stranger, and let*
and said unto him, *him want for nothing; and whatsoever more*
Take care of him; *thou shalt spend on his account, I will repay*
and whatsoever thou *thee as I come back.*

36 Which now of *Now, said our Lord to the lawyer he was* 36
these three, thinkest *discoursing with, which of these three persons,*
thou, was neighbour *the priest, the Levite, or the compassionate*
unto him that fell *Samaritan, dost thou think was the neighbour of*
among the thieves? *this poor man that fell among the robbers? And* 37

37 And he said, *he said, Undoubtedly it was he that had mercy*
He that shewed *upon him, notwithstanding he was a person of*
mercy on him. Then *another nation and religion. Then said Jesus*
Jesus said unto him, *to him, If this seem so amiable an example to*
Go, and do thou *thee, go, and do thou likewise; and if thou*
likewise. *findest even a Samaritan in the like distress,*
consider him as thy neighbour, and as cheer-
fully perform all these beneficent and friendly
offices to him: for those pretensions to
religion are but vain which do not inspire
men with such universal humanity and bene-
volence.

¹ *Two denarii, or Roman pence.*] These would have been very imprudent to charge
were in value about *fifteen pence* of our himself with much more money than he
money. It is a very probable circumstance was like to want in his journey; which
that a man travelling without any attend- would be the less, as it was usual for trav-
ants, and now going out to a considerable ellers in those parts to carry their provision
distance from home, should not have more with them. Compare Gen. xxviii. 18, and
to spare, especially as he was to travel Josh. ix. 12, 13.
through so dangerous a road; and so it

IMPROVEMENT.

SECT. ... OR how great importance is it that we should every one of
 CVII. us be in good earnest making this inquiry which the *scribe*
 ver. 25 addressed to our Lord, *What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life!* What ought we not willingly to do, and to bear, that we
 26 may secure so great a felicity? Still will our Lord answer us from his word, that we must *keep the commandments of God*, while we are looking to him as *the end of the law for righteousness* (Rom. x. 4). Happy are they that faithfully *do it*, that through the grace manifested in the gospel *they may have a right to eat of the tree of life!* (Rev. xxii. 14.)

May this abstract and summary of the commandments be written, as it were in golden characters, *on the table* of each of
 27 our hearts! May we love the Lord our God with all the united powers and faculties of our souls, and our neighbour as sincerely and fervently as ourselves! And may we learn, from this beautiful parable of the good Samaritan, to exercise our charity to our fellowcreatures in the most amiable manner!

31, 32 The Jewish priest and Levite had, no doubt, the ingenuity to find out some excuse or other for *passing over to the other side*; and might, perhaps, formally thank God for their own deliverance, while they left their brother to bleed to death for want of their assistance. Is it not an emblem of many living characters, perhaps of some whose sacred office lays them under the strongest obligations to distinguished benevolence and generosity? But the good Samaritan acted the part of a brother to this
 33 expiring Jew. O seed of Israel, O house of Levi and of Aaron! will not the day come when the humane virtues of heathens shall rise up in judgment against thee!

34, 35 Let us reflect with shame what are the differences between one Christian and another when compared with those between a Samaritan and a Jew! Yet here the benevolence of a good heart overcame even these; and, on the view of a wounded dying man, forgot that he was by nation an enemy. Whose heart does not burn within him, whose eyes do not overflow with tears of
 37 delight, while he reads such a story? Let us go and do likewise, regarding every man as our neighbour who needs our assistance. Let us exclude every malignant sentiment of bigotry and party zeal which would contract our hearts into an insensibility for all the human race, but a little select number, whose sentiments and practices are so much our own, that our love to them is but self-love reflected. With an honest openness of mind let us always remember the relation between man and man, and feel and cultivate that happy instinct by which God, who has formed our hearts in many instances alike, has in the original constitution of our nature strongly and graciously bound them to each other.

SECT. CVIII.

Christ visits his friends at Bethany, and commends the diligence with which Mary attends his preaching, while her sister Martha was too anxious about the entertainment of her guests. Luke X. 38, to the end.

LUKE X. 38.

LUKE X. 38.

NOW it came to pass, as they went, that he entered into a certain village: and a certain woman, named Martha, received him into her house.

ABOUT this time^a our Lord quitted Jerusalem, and set out with his disciples on his last journey from thence to Galilee, the feast of tabernacles (as was observed above) being fully concluded. Now it came to pass, as they were on their journey, he entered, with many of his attendants, into a certain neighbouring village called Bethany (compare John xi. 1, sect. cxxxix); and a certain pious woman, whose name was Martha, with the most cheerful hospitality received him into her house, thinking herself greatly honoured by such a visit.

SECT.
CVIII.
—
Luke
X. 38

39 And she had a sister called Mary, which also sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his word.

And she had a sister called Mary, who, being earnestly desirous to improve this happy opportunity of advancing in divine knowledge and a religious temper, sat down at the feet of Jesus, as an humble disciple;^b and heard with most diligent and pleasing attention his wise and gracious discourse, which, as his usual practice was, he began as soon as he came in to address to those that were about him.

40 But Martha was cumbered about

But Martha, too solicitous about the variety and elegance of the entertainment she intended for her sacred Guest and the company with him, was exceedingly hurried^c and perplexed about

^a About this time.] I express myself in this indeterminate manner as to the date of this little, but very instructive story, because I apprehend the evangelist has not exactly determined when it happened, which it was of no importance for us exactly to know. It might very possibly be just at this time; at least, the want of any sufficient reason for transposing it, obliges me, on the rules I have laid down to myself, to introduce it here.

^b Sat down at the feet of Jesus, as an humble disciple.] It is well known that this was the posture in which learners attended on their teachers (compare Luke vii. 35, and Acts xxii. 3), and likewise grew into a proverb for humble and dili-

gent attention. See the authors cited by Wolfius, in loc. and especially Vitringa, Synag. lib. i. part 2, cap. 6.

^c Was exceedingly hurried.] The word *ωρεσμένη* properly signifies to be drawn (as it were) different ways at the same time, and admirably expresses the situation of a mind surrounded with so many objects of care that it hardly knows which to attend to first. She had probably servants to whom she might have committed these affairs; and the humility and moderation of our blessed Redeemer would have taken up with what had been less exactly prepared; especially as she had so valuable and so signal an opportunity of improving her mind in divine knowledge.

SECT. *much serving; and coming in to the room where*
 CVIII. *Jesus was, she, not without some warmth and*
 ——— *discontent, expressed how much she was of-*
 Luke *fended at her sister's sitting still, and said,*
 x. 40 *Lord, dost thou not mind that my sister has left*
me to provide and serve up the entertainment
alone, which is more than I can well manage;
while she sits here as calmly as if she had no
concern in it? I would not take upon me to
call her away from thy presence myself; but
I beg that thou wouldest interpose in the mat-
ter; speak to her therefore, that she may lend
her helping hand with mine,^d and let her then
sit down to hear thee discourse when the en-
 41 *tertainment is over.*

And Jesus in reply said to her, O Martha,
Martha, thou art over anxious and disturbed
with restless agitation of spirit^e about many
things which are not worth so much solicitude,
 42 *and might well have been spared on such an*
occasion as this: But let me tell thee, my
dear friend, that there is one thing absolutely
necessary,^f and of infinitely greater import-
ance than any of these domestic and secular
cares; even the care to have the soul in-
structed in the saving knowledge of the way
that leads to eternal life, and to secure a title
to it: and Mary is wisely attending to that;
therefore, instead of reproving her, I must
rather declare, that she has chosen what may
eminently be called the good part,^g which, as it

much serving, and
came to him, and
said, Lord, dost thou
not care that my sister
hath left me to
serve alone? bid her
therefore that she
help me.

41 And Jesus answered, and said unto her, Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things:

42 But one thing is needful. And Mary hath chosen that good part, which

^d *Lend her helping hand with mine.*] This is the exact import of *συνεργησῆναι*, which is also with the utmost propriety used for the assistance which the Spirit of God gives to the infirmities of our frail nature. Rom. viii. 26.

^e *Disturbed with restless agitation of spirit.*] The word *τρυφεζῆν* is no where else used in the New Testament. It seems to express the restless situation of a person in a tumultuous crowd, where so many are pressing upon him that he can hardly stand his ground; or of water in great agitation.

^f *There is one thing absolutely necessary:* *ἓν δὲ ἐστὶ χρεῖα.*] This is one of the gravest and most important *apophthegms* that ever was uttered: and one can scarce pardon the frigid impertinence of Theophylact

and Basil, who explain it as if he only meant, *One dish of meat is enough.*

^g *The good part.*] That *μερίς* signifies a portion there can be no reasonable doubt; but that here is any allusion to the custom of sending the best portion of an entertainment to a guest to whom peculiar honour was intended, seems too great a refinement, and not exactly suitable to the occasion; though some considerable critics have defended it. (See *Wolffius*, in loc. and *Elsner*, *Observ.* Vol. I. p. 225, 226.) I think, rendering *τὴν ἀγαθὴν μερίδα*, the good part, is more forcible, as well as more literal, than our translation; as it intimates nothing else to deserve the name of a good part when compared with this. Compare Mat. xix. 17, sect. cxxxvii.

shall not be taken away from her. shall not be finally taken away from her, I would not now hinder her from pursuing ; but rather invite thee to join with her in her attention to it, though the circumstances of our intended meal should not be so exactly adjusted as thy fond friendship could desire.

SECT.
CVIII.
Luke
x. 24

IMPROVEMENT.

So steadily and zealously did our blessed Lord pursue his work, with such unwearied diligence and constant affection ! No sooner is he entered into the house of this pious friend, but he sets himself to preach the word of salvation, and is the same in the parlour which he had been in the temple. O Mary, how delightful was thy situation ! Who would not rather have sat with thee at the feet of Jesus, to hear his wisdom, than have filled the throne of the greatest prince upon earth ! Blessed were thine eyes in what they saw, thine ears in what they heard, and thine heart in what it received and embraced, and treasured up as food which would endure to everlasting life !

verse
38, 39

How unhappily was her good sister deprived of the entertainment of these golden moments, while hurried about meats and drinks, and tables with their furniture, till she lost, not only her opportunity, but her temper too ; as it is indeed hard to preserve it, without a resolute guard, amidst the crowd and clamour of domestic cares ! Happy that mistress of a numerous family, who can manage its concerns with the meekness and composure of wisdom, and adjust its affairs in such a manner as that it may not exclude the pleasures of devotion, and cut her off from the means of religious improvement ! Happy the man who, in a pressing variety of secular business, is not so cumbered and careful as to forget that one thing which is absolutely needful ; but resolutely chooses this better part, and retains it as the only secure and everlasting treasure ! Oh that this comprehensive and important sentence were ever before our eyes ! Oh that it were inscribed deep upon our hearts ! One thing is needful. And what is this one thing, but the care of the soul ? what, but an humble attention to the voice and the gospel of Christ ? Yet, as if this were of all things the most unnecessary, for what poor trifling care is it not commonly forgot ? yea, to what worthless vanity is it not daily sacrificed ?

40

41, 42

Let the ministers of Christ, let the friends of souls in every station, exert themselves, that all about them may be awakened duly to regard this great interest ; accounting it their meat and their drink to promote it. Let them be always solicitous that neither they nor others may neglect it for the hurries of too

SECT. busy a life, or even for the services of an over officious
CVIII. friendship.

S E C T. CIX.

Christ being entreated by his disciples to teach them to pray, repeats, with some additions, the instructions and encouragements relating to that duty which he had formerly given in his sermon on the mount. Luke XI. 1—13.

LUKE XI. 1.

SECT.
CIX.

Luke
xi. 1

OUR Lord then leaving Bethany, went on his way; dividing his time, as usual, between the care of teaching his numerous followers and the exercises of secret devotion. And as he was one day praying in a certain retired place, when he had ended, one of his disciples said to him, Lord, we desire thou wouldst teach us to pray, and give us some short form which may be proper for our frequent use, as John also taught his disciples,^a and other leading men of the several religious sects among us have taught theirs.

- 2 And he said to them, When you pray, you may use that form which I before have given as a comprehensive model and directory for prayer, (see Mat. vi. 9—13, Vol. I. p. 231, & seq.) and say in your addresses to God, "O God of the spirits of all flesh,^b who dwellest in the high and holy place, with humble reverence we bow before thee, and with a filial confidence in thy mercy, and mutual love unto each other, we would look up to thee as to our God and Father, who with the most amazing grace and condescension art ready to attend unto the supplications of thy children from thy

LUKE XI. 1.

AND it came to pass, that as he was praying in a certain place, when he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples.

2 And he said unto them, when ye pray, say, Our Father

^a As John also taught his disciples.] Many learned men suppose that the Jewish masters used to give their followers some short form of prayer, as a peculiar badge of their relation to them. This John the Baptist had probably done, though we know not now what it was. And in this view only can we suppose the disciples could now ask Jesus to teach them to pray; for it is not to be thought that in the three preceding years of his ministry he had not often given them instructions both as to the matter and manner of prayer. In this sense Mr. Joseph Mede and Dr. Lightfoot understand

the request and answer before us; and I have never met with any thing upon it which has given me more satisfaction. See Mede's Works, p. 1, 2, and Lightfoot's Hor. Hebr. in loc.

^b O God, &c.] I think it but justice to the reverend Mr. Godwin to let the reader know that this paraphrase on the 2^d, 3^d, and 4th verses was written by him. I had here only given a translation, having paraphrased this excellent prayer before in Vol. I. sect. xi. the notes on which may be consulted here.

which art in heaven, throne in heaven : we adore thee as possessed
 hallowed be thy name : thy kingdom is for thy glory, we offer it as our first concern
 come : thy will be done, as in heaven, *May thy name be every where sanctified ;* may
 so in earth : thy perfections be displayed through all the

SECT.
 CIX.
 Luke
 xi. 2

world, and be regarded with the highest veneration ! And, that the honour of thy Majesty may be thus exalted, *May thy kingdom come* which thou hast promised to establish under the Messiah ; may thy victorious grace be universally triumphant over all thine enemies, and thy people be willing in the day of thy power ! And, as an evidence of its efficacy on the hearts of men, *May thy holy will be done,* as it is constantly in heaven, so likewise upon earth ; and be as cheerfully submitted to, as fully acquiesced in, and readily obeyed in all things, as it is possible for us, in this imperfect state, to imitate those heavenly spirits who delight in doing thy commandments, and hearkening to the voice of thy word ! During

3 Give us day by day our daily bread :

our continuance here on earth we would not be solicitous to seek great things for ourselves, but humbly beg that thou wouldest give us day by day our daily bread, and wouldest supply us, as our wants return upon us, with such a competent provision of the necessaries of life as may enable us to serve thee acceptably, and to attend without distraction and uneasiness to the performance of our duty. And, though

4 And forgive us our sins, for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us : and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

the guilt of our iniquities might justly separate between thee and us, and withhold good things from us, we earnestly entreat thee to extend thy mercy to us, and to forgive us all our sins ; for even we, the bowels of whose mercy cannot be compared with thine, are willing to forgive every one that is indebted to us, and desire to pardon all that have injured us : and, to prevent us for the time to come from falling into sin, bring us not into circumstances that will expose us to the danger of temptation, nor suffer us to be tempted above what we are able to bear ; but keep us by thy grace from all iniquity, and rescue us from the power of the evil one, that he may never triumph in our

SECT. fall, and we may finally be saved from all the
CIX. ruinous effects of sin."

Luke
xi. 5

And when he thus had taught them what they were to pray for, in order to excite and encourage them to a believing importunity in prayer, *he said to them, Who is there of you that has not observed the efficacy of importunate requests? If, for instance, he shall have a friend, and shall go to him at midnight, and knock at his door, and say to him, Friend, I desire thou wouldest*

6 *lend me three loaves; For a friend of mine, who was benighted on his journey, is just come to my house, and, being altogether unprovided, I have nothing to set before him for his refreshment:*

7 *And he from within, instead of granting his request immediately, shall at first be unwilling to do it, and answer him, and say, Do not disturb me at so late an hour; for the door is now shut and fastened, and my children are with me in bed and asleep; so that I cannot rise to give*

8 *thee what thou askest. Yet if he still go on to press him that he would consider his necessity, and comply with his request, Itell you, Though he would not rise and give him the loaves that he desired, because he was his neighbour and friend, yet on account of his importunity, as he continues knocking, and will take no denial, he will at length get up and give him as many as he wants.*

9 Now then, if one who was at first unwilling to regard his friend was overcome at last by his continued earnestness, and yielded to his importunity, much more will God, who is infinitely good and rich in mercy, though he may not see fit to answer you immediately, be certainly prevailed upon at length to give you what you stand in need of, if you continue to be earnest and importunate in your prayers to him: *and I say therefore to you, Whatever mercy you desire to obtain, ask it of God with a continued fervency, and it shall assuredly be given you: seek it with diligence, and you shall find it; and if it be a while delayed, knock with*

5 *And he said unto them, Which of you shall have a friend, and shall go unto him at midnight, and say unto him, Friend, lend me three loaves;*

6 *For a friend of mine in his journey is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him:*

7 *And he from within shall answer, and say, Trouble me not: the door is now shut, and my children are with me in bed; I cannot rise and give thee.*

8 *I say unto you, Though he will not rise and give him, because he is his friend; yet because of his importunity, he will rise and give him as many as he needeth.*

9 *And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find;*

* *Who is there of you that has not observed the efficacy of importunate requests?]* The words in the original do not make a complete grammatical sen-

tence: but such accidental inaccuracies are sometimes to be found in the most approved authors. The sense is not the less plain.

knock, and it shall be opened unto you. an earnest importunity at the door of Divine mercy, *and it shall at length be opened to you.* SECT. CIX.

10 For every one that asketh, receiveth ; and he that seeketh, findeth ; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened. And the success of others may encourage you to this, as what indeed has been confirmed by happy and constant experience : *for every one that asks, with an unwearied fervency, receives ; and he that diligently seeketh, findeth ; and to him that knocks again and again, though for a while there may be some delay, it shall at length be opened.* (Compare Mat. vii. 7, 8, sect. xlii.) Luke xi. 10

11 If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone ? or if he ask a fish, will he for a fish give him a serpent ? *And, further to assist your faith on these occasions, reflect upon the workings of your own hearts towards your offspring, and consider, What father is there among you, who, if a son of his shall ask him for bread, will give him a stone ? or if [he ask] him for a fish, instead of* 11

12 Or if he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion ? *a fish will give him a serpent ? Or if he ask him for an egg, will he be so unnatural as to give him a scorpion ? and, in the room of what is necessary for the support of life, will offer him a thing that would be useless or injurious to him.* 12

13 If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children ; how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him ? *If you then, who are, at least comparatively, evil, and perhaps some of you inclined to a penurious and morose temper, yet know how to give good gifts to your children, and find your hearts disposed to relieve their returning necessities by a variety of daily provisions ; how much more shall [your] heavenly Father, who is infinitely powerful and gracious, and who himself has wrought these dispositions in you, be ready to bestow every necessary good, and even to give the best and the most excellent gift of all, his Holy Spirit, to them that sincerely and earnestly ask him for it ; to produce and cherish in their hearts those graces which may fit them for the services of life, and for the joys of an happy immortality ?* (Compare Mat. vii. 9, 10, 11, Vol. I. p. 244.) 13

IMPROVEMENT.

WELL does this petition become every *disciple of Christ, Lord*, ver. 1 *teach us to pray !* Thou hast taught us by thine example, and by the precepts of thy word ; teach us also by thine Holy Spirit ! Excellent is this *form of sound* and Divine words, which our great Master here recommends. God forbid, that any of his followers should censure their brethren, who think it still proper to use it, not only as a *directory*, but as a *form* too, though per-

SECT. haps with some little variation from the *original sense* of some
 CIX. clauses of it.^d Let us attentively study it, that, concise and
 — expressive as it is, our thoughts may go along with its several
petitions.

ver. 2, Let us learn to reverence and love *God*, and to consider our-
 3, 4 selves as *brethren* in his family. Let the glory of *his name*, and
 the prosperity of *his kingdom*, be much dearer to us than any
 separate interest of our own. Let it be our cordial desire that
his will may be universally obeyed, and with the most entire
 consent of soul acquiesced in, by all his creatures, both *in heaven*
 and *on earth*. Let our appetites and passions be so moderated,
 that *having* even the plainest *food and raiment* we may be *there-*
with content: and, on the other hand, how plentiful soever our
 circumstances may be, let us remember, that *day by day* we
 depend on God for our *daily bread*. Nor do we need even the
 most necessary supplies of life more than we need *daily pardon*;
 to which therefore we should be putting in our constant claim,
 heartily *forgiving all our brethren*, as we desire to be *forgiven by*
God. Conscious of our own weakness, let us, as far as we can,
 endeavour to avoid circumstances of *temptation*; and when
 necessarily led into them, let us be looking up to heaven for
 support; labouring above all things to preserve our integrity,
 and to maintain a *conscience void of offence*.

9, 10 Depending on the certainty of these gracious *promises*, and
 encouraged by the *experience* of so many thousands, who have
 on *asking received*, and on *seeking found*, let us renew our im-
 portunate addresses to the throne of Divine grace: and, remem-
 bering the *compassion* of our *heavenly Father*, let us be embold-
 ened, in the *full assurance of faith*, to ask every necessary bless-
 ing, especially the communication of that enlightening and
 sanctifying *Spirit*, without which our corrupt hearts will find
 out a ready way to abuse the choicest of his providential favours
 to the dishonour of his holy name, and the deeper wounding of
 our own miserable souls.

^d With some little variation from the *original sense*, &c.] Dr. Guyse has excel-
 lently shewn in his *note* on Mat. vi. 13, that *this prayer* in its original sense was
 peculiarly suited to the dispensation then
 present, as introductory to the *Messiah's*
kingdom, and has given a just and very
 expressive *paraphrase* of it in that particu-
 lar view. But there is not a clause in it
 which will not bear a more extensive

sense, and express what ought to be our
 daily temper, and the breathings of our
 heart before God. No doubt, thousands of
 Christians have daily refreshment and ed-
 ification in the use of it; and it is aston-
 ishing that any should venture to condemn
 their brethren for it. But I would hope
 there are few of any profession now re-
 maining, who have so much of the spirit
 of opposition and censoriousness.

S E C T. CX.

Our Lord dining at the house of a Pharisee, seriously admonishes him and his brethren of their guilt and danger; by which they are exasperated, rather than reformed. Luke XI. 37, to the end.

LUKE XI. 37.

AND as he spake, a certain Pharisee besought him to dine with him: and he went in, and sat down to meat.

LUKE XI. 37.

NOW, after our Lord had delivered these things, it happened one day, that *while he was speaking* to the people about the great concerns of their eternal salvation,^a a certain Pharisee then present invited him to dine with him; and, with whatever view he might do it, Jesus, that he might not seem morose, or insensible of a civility, accepting the offer, went in to his house, and sat down to table.

SECT. CX.

Luke xi. 37

38 And when the Pharisee saw it, he marvelled that he had not first washed before dinner.

And when the Pharisee who had invited him saw that he was regardless of the tradition of the elders, and did not first wash before dinner, according to the constant custom of their sect, he wondered [at it], considering the character he had for an extraordinary degree of sanctity.

39 And the Lord said unto him, Now do ye Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup and the platter; but your inward part is full of ravening and wickedness.

But the Lord, perceiving his thoughts, and 39 knowing that in some circumstances a faithful reproof is the most valuable token of friendship and gratitude, said to him, As I see you are now offended at my neglecting the ceremony of washing before dinner, I cannot but plainly tell you, that you Pharisees are too much like those vain people that cleanse only the outside of the cup and the dish, while the inside, which is of much greater importance, is left dirty and foul; for with regard to many of you, your inward part, even your very heart and conscience, is defiled, being full of rapine, and of all the foulest kinds of pollution and

^a It happened one day, that *while he was speaking, &c.*] The attentive reader will easily observe that I have here omitted what occurs from the end of the 13th to the beginning of the 37th verse. That passage is inserted, sect. lxi.—lxiv. as being exactly parallel to Mat. xii. 22, & seq. and Mark iii. 22, & seq. Nor could I see any proof that the same discourse, with just the very same circumstances, happened again here; and as this seemed improbable, in proportion to the variety

and resemblance of those circumstances, I thought it was better thus to transpose Luke's story, than to take the repetition for granted. The phrase *εν δε τω λαλησαι*, while he was speaking, will, I think, fairly admit the turn I have given it in the paraphrase; but if any judge otherwise, it will be easy to turn back to the passage as inserted before, Vol. I. p. 336, & seq. and all I have said above to introduce the section before us will be true on that supposition.

SECT. wickedness. But let me seriously ask you, O 40 Ye fools, did
 CX. ye *thoughtless creatures*,^b and let me charge not he that made,
 ——— you that ye ask yourselves, *Did not he that* that which is with-
 Luke made the outside, make also that which is with- out, make that which
 xi. 40 in? Did not the same God that created the is within also?

body, create the soul too? and must he not intimately know his own work, and discern and abhor all those secret abominations, which, in contempt of his omniscience, you study so artfully to conceal from your fellowcreatures? (Compare Psal. xciv. 8, 9.)

- 41 I would therefore, from the sincerest concern for your true honour and happiness, exhort you, not only to purge yourselves from secret wickedness, *but* to abound in the exercise of universal goodness, and particularly to *give alms with liberality in proportion to your substance*:^c and then, if it be done from a right principle, *behold*, God, the great Proprietor of all, will accept and bless you; and though you should not be so exact in this outward washing, *all things are pure to you*, so that you may use them with comfort; whereas now you do, as it were, pollute and profane every thing you touch, and all the water in the world cannot wash away the stain. (See Tit. i. 15.)
- 42 But alas, you seem little disposed to attend to this kind and faithful advice; and therefore my character obliges me solemnly to warn you of those approaching judgments, which, if speedy repentance does not prevent, will shortly overtake your whole sect, numerous
- 41 But rather give alms of such things as ye have: and behold, all things are clean unto you.
- 42 But wo unto

^b O ye *thoughtless creatures*.] As ἀσχετοί is a milder word than ἡμεῖς, I chose to render it thus, rather than as in our translation; (see note ^m on Mat. v. 22, Vol. I. p. 217). The learned Elsner, (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 227) explains the latter part of the verse as if it had been said, “There is a great deal of difference between cleaning the outside, and cleaning that which is within, and no such necessary connection between them as you seem to suppose.” To justify this, he urges 2 Sam. xix. 24, and one passage in Aristophanes, where *καθαίρειν* signifies to cleanse; but the sense is so unusual, and that commonly received so much more lively and important, that I could not persuade myself to deviate from our translation here.

^c In proportion to your substance.] Thus Grotius understands it. The learned Bos

(*Exercit.* p. 26) has, I think, abundantly proved the words τα ἐνὸς (for καὶ αὐτὰ τα ἐνὸς) will very justly admit *this sense*, and are thus used by some of the best Greek classics. No other seems to agree so well with the connection; not even that ingenious turn of Raphelius (*Annot. ex Xen.* p. 93—96), who explains τα ἐνὸς, by το ἐν τῷ τῷ πίνειν καὶ τῷ φαγεῖν, Mat. xxiii. 26, or that which is within the cup and dish, as if it had been said, “Give meat to the hungry, and drink to the thirsty, and make a liberal distribution of those things that are within the cup and the dish.” But the last view in which το ἐνὸς had been mentioned was as expressing the temper of the heart (ver. 40), which is a strong objection against this great man’s interpretation.

you, Pharisees ! for ye tithe the mint and rue, and all manner of herbs, and pass over judgment, and the love of God : these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone, and honoured as it is. *Wo therefore unto you, Pharisees ! for, to gain the admiration of the priests and the people, you most scrupulously pay the tithe of mint, and rue, and every [other] trifling herb that grows in your gardens, and expect to recommend yourselves to the Divine acceptance by such kind of observances ; but, at the same time, you shamefully pass by and carelessly neglect the practice of righteous judgment to your fellowcreatures, and of the love of God your Creator, as if they were matters of but little importance ; whereas indeed these are the duties that you more especially ought to have done ; and yet I own you ought not to neglect the other, as even the least of God's commands are to be revered and obeyed.* (See Mat. v. 19.)

SECT.
cx.
Luke
xi. 42

43 *Wo unto you, Pharisees ! for ye love the uppermost seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the markets.* *Wo unto you, Pharisees, on account of your pride, which appears on every occasion, and in every affair of life ! for you love the uppermost seats in all assemblies, even in the very synagogues where you meet to humble yourselves before God ; and mightily affect salutations in the markets, and other public places, by titles of distinguished respect, as the guides and fathers of the people, the oracles of truth, and the standards of holiness.* (Compare Mat. xxiii. 6—10, sect. clvii.)

44 *Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites ! for ye are as graves which appear not, and the men that walk over them are not aware of them.* *Wo unto you also, O ye scribes and Pharisees, on account of your deceit, as under all those appearances of the strictest sanctity you are the most egregious hypocrites of the age !^d for I may truly say that you are like concealed graves,^e which, being overgrown with grass, men walk over, and are not aware of [them], till they stumble at them, and are hurt, or at least defiled by the touch of them.*

45 *Then answered one of the law- And one of the doctors of the law,^f who hap- 45*
pened to be present, observing that in this last

^d *O ye scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites.]* Though some copies want these words, and Grotius and Dr. Mill give them up, I think Dr. Whitby is right in retaining them ; especially because they so much illustrate verse 45. See Whitb. Exam. Mill, p. 46.

^e *Are like concealed graves.]* The discourse against the Pharisees, which is recorded Mat. xxiii. (sect. clvii. clviii.) was plainly delivered at another time, and

in very different circumstances. Our Lord there compares them to *whited sepulchres*, ver. 27, adorned on the outside, but defiled within ; but here to *graves overgrown with grass*, which might often happen to be by the *wayside* (compare Gen. xxxv. 19) ; and so might occasion such accidents as are here referred to.

^f *One of the doctors of the law.]* I apprehend that *νομικος* may well be rendered a *doctor* or *interpreter of the law* ; which I

SECT. wo Jesus mentioned the scribes, who were a body of men to whom he and his brethren belonged, *answered and said unto him, Master, in saying these things, thou reproachest not only the sect of the Pharisees, but us too*, in a manner unbecoming the dignity of our holy profession, as the depositaries of the sacred oracles.

Luke
xi. 45

46 But Jesus was so far from palliating the matter to ingratiate himself with them, that he plainly and courageously *said, Nay, it is a righteous rebuke, and I intend it for you, and therefore particularly repeat it for your admonition: Wo unto you also, ye professed interpreters of the law! for, by your rigorous decisions on the ceremonial parts of it, and the human traditions which you have added to it, you load other men with insupportable burdens, and unmercifully lay them on, while you yourselves will not touch the burdens with one of your fingers,*^g but suffer your lives to contradict your precepts, even in some of the most important instances.

47 I also solemnly denounce a *wo* unto you all, for the malignity and cruelty of your tempers under this mask of piety and devotion! *for at a great expense you build and adorn the sepulchres of the prophets, as if you had a mighty veneration and affection for them, though your fathers slew them.* But as you are regardless of the instructions that the prophets gave, and appear in your conduct to imitate your fathers, *truly you bear witness to them, rather than against them, and in effect approve and vindicate the works of your fathers;*^h *for as they indeed slew*

47 Wo unto you! for ye build the sepulchres of the prophets; and your fathers killed them.

48 Truly ye bear witness that ye allow the deeds of your fathers: for they indeed killed them,

48 Truly ye bear witness that ye allow the deeds of your fathers: for they indeed killed them,

generally choose, rather than the word *lawyer*, because that naturally suggests to us a modern idea of an office which did not exist among the Jews at this time, and has strangely misled some interpreters. These *Jewish lawyers* (as our translation calls them) were the most considerable species of *scribes*, who applied themselves peculiarly to study and explain the law. Probably many of them were Pharisees; but it was no ways essential to their office that they should be so. What touched the person here speaking was, that our Lord, in his last *wo*, ver. 44, had joined the *scribes* with the *Pharisees*.

^g *Will not touch the burdens with one of your fingers.*] Perhaps their consciences might charge them with some private contempt of the injunctions they most rigorously imposed upon others in ceremonial precepts as well as moral; or it may refer to the want of a due tenderness for the comfort of men's lives, which they imbibed by such rigour. This seems to prove against Trigland (*de Karaïs*, p. 58, & seq.) that these *lawyers* were not *Karaïtes*; for these added not *traditionary burdens* to the law.

^h *And in effect approve and vindicate the works of your fathers.*] Archbishop

and ye build their sepulchres. *them, and you build their sepulchres*, one would imagine that you erected these monuments not so much in honour of the slaughtered prophets as of the persecutors by whom they were so wickedly destroyed. (Compare Mat. xxiii. 29—32, sect. clviii.)

49 Therefore also said the wisdom of God, I will send them prophets and apostles, and some of them they shall slay and persecute : *Therefore, also the wisdom of God hath said,* and I am in his name commissioned to declare it as his determinate purpose, *I will yet send them other prophets and* extraordinary messengers, particularly the *apostles*, who shall declare my gospel to them, as the last expedient for their recovery and salvation : but such I know to be the hardness of their hearts, that they will generally despise and reject them ; nay, *[some] of them they will kill, and will persecute*

50 That the blood of all the prophets, which was shed from the foundation of the world, may be required of this generation ; *the rest : So that by filling up the measure of* their sins, they will bring such a terrible destruction upon themselves, *that the blood of all the prophets and martyrs which has been cruelly shed from the foundation of the world, may seem to be required of this generation ;* Even from

51 From the blood of Abel, unto the blood of Zacharias, which perished between the altar and the temple : verily I say unto you, It shall *the blood of* righteous Abel, who in those early ages for his distinguished piety was murdered by his inhuman brother, *to the blood of Zechariah,*^k one of the last of the prophets, *who was slain between the altar and the temple* (2 Chron. xxiv. 20—22). Yea, in the strongest terms I tell you, and repeat it again, The ruin God will bring upon you in his righteous judgment shall be so dreadful, that *it shall seem* as if the guilt of all their blood had been laid up in store, that it might *be required* at the hands of *this*

Tillotson (Vol. II. p. 195, 196) has set this text in a most strong and beautiful light, and hinted the turn which I have given it in the paraphrase.

ⁱ *Therefore also the wisdom of God hath said.*] Dr. Guyse (with Markius, Exerc. p. 669) paraphrases this clause as the words of the *historian*, and supposes him here to apply this character to Christ, and to declare that *Christ, the wisdom of God, farther said, I will send them prophets, &c.* I doubt not but Christ might with great propriety be spoken of by that phrase : but, with all due respect to that learned and pious interpreter, I cannot apprehend it to be the sense of this passage ; not only because the *phraseology* is unexampled in the *evangelists*, but chiefly because *our Lord* does

not say, I send to you, but to *them*. Yet I see no reason to conclude (with Mr. Whiston, in his *Essay for restoring the Old Testament*, p. 228) that this is a quotation from any ancient writer. Christ was empowered, without any such voucher, to declare what *the counsels of Divine wisdom* had determined ; and this manner of speaking strongly intimates that he was so ; in which view it has on this interpretation a peculiar beauty and propriety.

^k *The blood of Zechariah.*] What reason there is to conclude the Zechariah here spoken of is that *prophet* of whose death we have an account in 2 Chron. xxiv. 20, & seq. will be shewn in *note* on Mat. xxiii. 35, sect. clviii.

SECT. generation, and heap aggravated ruin on their heads. (Compare Mat. xxiii. 34—36, sect. generation. clviii.)

Luke
xi. 52

And I will add, that the disguises thrown on scripture, and the methods used to conceal it from the people, have done a great deal to bring on this terrible sentence: *wo* therefore *unto you, interpreters of the law*, on this account! *for* by these unrighteous practices *you have*, as it were, *taken away the key of Divine knowledge*,¹ and instead of tracing out a spiritual Messiah in scripture, and illustrating the testimony which the sacred oracles bear to him, you have rather abetted the popular prejudices against him; and have been so perverse and obstinate in your opposition to the gospel, as that *you have not entered in* to the kingdom of heaven *yourselves*, and even *those that* otherwise were disposed to do it, and *would have entered in*, *you* by your wicked management *have hindered*.

53 But while he spake these severe and awful things with so much freedom to them, the scribes and Pharisees were so exceedingly provoked that they began fiercely to fasten upon him,^m and rudely endeavoured to urge him to speak of many things that were the most exception-
54 able topics: Thereby laying snares for him, and attempting, if possible, to start some unguarded word,ⁿ which they hoped might fall

52 Wo unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered.

53 And as he said these things unto them, the scribes and the Pharisees began to urge him vehemently, and to provoke him to speak of many things:

54 Laying wait for him, and seeking to catch something out

¹ The key of knowledge.] Vitrina understands this of one fundamental truth, which would have led them into the knowledge of the rest (*Observ. Sacr. lib. i. p. 125*): but all their endeavours to embarrass and bias the minds of men in their inquiries after truth might be intended here; as well as more especially their disguising the prophecies which related to the Messiah. If a key was delivered to them as the badge of their office (see Vol. I. p. 485, note ^z, and *Camero* on this place), there may be a beautiful allusion to that circumstance; as if he should have said, *You take that key, not to use, but to secrete it.* (See *Archbishop Tillotson*, Vol. I. p. 208) *Elsner* has well shewn on this text that the heathen priests were called *κλεδικοι*, key-bearers. *Observ. Vol. I. p. 228, 229.*

^m Fiercely to fasten upon him.] So *δεδίωκεν* properly signifies (see note ^z on Mark vi. 19, Vol. I. p. 198). Several more of

the words here used are metaphors taken from hunting. *Αποσπασμαλίζειν* might be rendered to mouth or bear down with the violence of their words, as *Theophylact* excellently explains it: but the addition of *περι πλεονων* engaged me rather to translate it as I have done. *Grotius* and *Casaubon* have shewn that it sometimes signifies to examine in a magisterial way; but *Erasmus's* note is, on the whole, the best I have seen upon this word.

ⁿ To start some unguarded word.] *Θηρευσις* in this connection has a most beautiful propriety, and signifies the eagerness with which sportsmen beat about for their game, to start it from its covert. It is very probable, as *Mr. Cradock* conjectures, that the Pharisee, who was master of the house, had invited a great many of his brethren and learned friends on purpose to make a more formidable attack upon Christ, and by their concurrent testimony

of his mouth, that *from his mouth* in the warmth of natural resentment ; *that they might* take occasion to accuse him for it before the Roman governor, or the Jewish sanhedrim : but the prudence of Christ frustrated their malice, in the midst of all the plainness of his faithful rebukes.

SECT.
CX.
—
Luke
xi. 54

IMPROVEMENT.

Faithful are the wounds of a friend ; and such were the reproofs of Christ on this occasion. How well had all the entertainments of the *Pharisee's* table been repaid, had he and his brethren heard them with candour, humility, and obedience ! These men despised them to *their ruin* : let us often review them for our instruction, that none of these dreadful *woes* may come upon us.

This discourse of *our Lord* is a most just and severe rebuke to every *hypocritical* professor, who is scrupulous and exact in matters of *ceremony*, while he neglects *morality* ; and is studious to shine in the sight of men, while he forgets the allpenetrating eye of God. It exposes the *ostentation* of those who pride themselves in empty *titles of honour*, and eagerly affect *precedence and superiority*. And it evidently chastises those who *press on others* the duties they *neglect themselves*, and so are most righteously *judged out of their own mouth*.

How melancholy it is to observe, in instances like these, the *hypocrisy* and deceitfulness of the human heart, and its desperate and unfathomable wickedness ! and to see how men impose upon themselves with empty appearances, like these *Pharisees* ; who *built the sepulchres of the former prophets*, while they were *persecuting* those of their own day ; and, in contempt of all that was said by the messengers of God, were *filling up the measure of their iniquities*, till the cloud which had been so long gathering burst on their heads, and poured forth a storm of aggravated wrath and ruin !

May that God who has an immediate access to the hearts of men deliver all *Christian* countries, and especially all *protestant* churches, from such *teachers* as are here described : who *take away and secrete the key of knowledge* instead of using it, and *obstruct*, rather than promote, men's *entrance* into the kingdom of heaven ! How loud will the *blood* of the souls they have betrayed cry against them in the awful day of accounts ! and how little will the *wages of unrighteousness*, and the rewards of worldly policy, be able to warn them against *destruction*, or to support them under it !

to charge upon him any thing which might render him obnoxious : and the presence of so many of them made the discourse delivered at this time more proper, and the courage and zeal it expressed more remarkable. See *Craock's Harmony*, part ii. p. 6.

CXI.

Christ cautions his disciples against hypocrisy, and animates them against the fear of men by the promise of extraordinary assistance from his Spirit in their greatest trials. Luke XII. 1—12.

LUKE XII. 1.

SECT.
CXI.Luke
xii. 1

I*N the mean time, while Christ was thus discoursing at the Pharisee's house, many thousands of people were gathered together, and pressed with so much eagerness to hear him, that they even trampled on each other : and [Jesus] going forth among them, began to say to his disciples in the presence of them all, See that you more especially beware, and above all things take heed to yourselves of being corrupted by the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy ; a vice which secretly puffs up their minds, and strangely spreads itself through their hearts and lives, so as to taint and spoil*
 2 *the very best of their duties. But seriously reflect upon the folly of it ; for you may assure yourselves, as I have told you formerly (Mat. x. 26 ; Mark iv. 22 ; and Luke viii. 17), that there is nothing now so secretly concealed which shall not be discovered, and be openly unveiled another day ; nor any thing so artfully disguised or hid, which shall not then at least be made known, if God does not more immediately expose those shallow artifices which he*
 3 *now discerns and abhors. So that whatever you have spoken with the utmost caution, in the thickest darkness, shall then be published and heard in the clearest effulgence of light : and what you have whispered in the most retired chambers and closets, shall then be proclaimed aloud as from the housetops in the audience of all.*

LUKE XII. 1.

I*N the mean time, when there were gathered together an innumerable multitude of people, inso-much that they trode one upon another, he began to say unto his disciples first of all, Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy.*

2 *For there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known.*

3 *Therefore whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness, shall be heard in the light: and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets, shall be proclaimed upon the housetops.*

^a *Many thousands of people were gathered together.] It would be more exactly rendered many myriads ; but lest every English reader should not know that a myriad is ten thousand, I render it many thousands ; nor is it necessary to take the word in its strictest sense. Perhaps this*

vast assemblage of people might be owing to an apprehension either that Christ might meet with some ill usage among so many of his enemies, or that he would say or do something peculiarly remarkable on the occasion. Compare Luke v. 17, 19, sect. xlv.

4 And I say unto you, my friends, Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do.

And therefore let it be your care, not merely to save appearances, but to maintain a good conscience, though at the greatest expense : for *I say unto you, my dear friends*, with all possible seriousness, and most tender concern for your everlasting welfare, *Fear not those who at the worst can only kill the body, and after that have nothing more which they can do*, the immortal soul being entirely out of their reach

SECT.
CXI.
—
Luke
xii.

5 But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear : fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell ; yea, I say unto you, Fear him.

as soon as it has quitted the body. *But I will 5 point out to you the great Object whom you shall fear*, while I exhort you most reverentially to fear the great Almighty God, even *him, who, after he has killed the body, has power to cast both that and the soul into hell ; yea, knowing that I cannot too often inculcate it, I say unto you again, Fear him*, and rather choose to venture on the greatest dangers, and to sacrifice your lives, than to do any thing which may offend his Divine Majesty. (Compare Mat. x. 28, Vol. I. p. 416.)

6 Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God ?

In the mean time remember that your enemies cannot hurt even your bodies without his knowledge and permission ; for his Providence extends itself even to the meanest works of his hands : for instance, *Are not five sparrows sold for so inconsiderable a sum as two farthings ?^b and yet not one of them*, minute and worthless as they are, *is forgotten before God ;* but he attends to all the circumstances of their lives

7 But even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not therefore : ye are of more value than many sparrows.

and deaths. Surely then you will not be overlooked by him ; *but* may justly conclude that he has such a special and particular concern for you, as that *even the very hairs of your head are all numbered*, so that not one of them can perish without his notice. *Fear not therefore ;* for as men, and much more as my servants and friends, *you are more valuable than many sparrows*, and will be more remarkably his care

8 Also I say unto you to be persecuted by your enemies for your fidelity to me, though he should even suffer you to sacrifice your lives in so honourable a cause, you will be far from being losers by it in the end : for *I say unto you, That if any one*

^b For two farthings, ἀρταίων δύο.] This was a Roman coin that was then current in Judea, called *as*, or anciently *assarius*, which was the tenth part of the *denarius* or Roman penny, in value about three farthings of our money. Two sparrows might be bought for one, and five for two of these. Compare Mat. x. 29, sect. lxxvi.

SECT. shall freely acknowledge his faith in me before you, Whosoever shall
 CH. I. men,^c the Son of man himself shall also acknow- confess me before
 ——— edge his complacency in such a person. and his men, him shall the
 LUKE relation to him, even before the angels of God, Son of man also con-
 xii. 8 when they come to attend on his final triumph. fess before the an-
 gels of God.

9 But as for him that basely and perfidiously renounces me before men, and is ashamed or afraid of maintaining so good a cause, *him will I also renounce before the holy angels of God,*^d when they appear in a radiant circle around me, and wait, with solemn and observant silence, the important event of that awful day. (Compare Mat. x. 29—33, Vol. I. p. 418.)

10 Nothing can therefore be more dangerous and fatal than to oppose my cause, and that especially when the Spirit is sent down on my followers after my resurrection and ascension: for *whosoever shall speak a reflecting word against the Son of man* in this present state of his humiliation and suffering, he may possibly hereafter repent, and on that repentance *it may be forgiven him:*^e but as for him that blasphemeth the Holy Spirit, who shall then display his most glorious agency as my great Advocate and Witness; as for the wretch that maliciously imputes to diabolical operation the most convincing evidences of Divine power and goodness that shall be given by the Spirit after his effusion, his crime is of such a nature, that *it shall not be forgiven him*; for he has thus opposed the last method of God's recovering grace, and shall, as utterly incorrigible, be abandoned to final destruction. (See Mat. xii. 31, and note ^p, Vol. I. p. 340.)

^c *If any one shall acknowledge me, &c.]* The idioms of languages differ so much, that what is very elegant and proper in one may, if verbally translated, be contrary to grammar in another. This verse and the following are instances of it. It seems to me a kind of superstition to scruple such little changes as I have here made

^d *Him will I also renounce, &c.]* Nothing can be more majestic than this view which Christ gives of himself. To be renounced by him is spoken of as a circumstance which would expose a man to the contempt of the whole angelic world, and leave him no remaining shelter or hope.

Compare Mat. vii. 23, sect. xliii. note ^d, Vol. I. p. 250, and John v. 22, & seq. sect. xlvii. note ^b, p. 272.

^e *It may be forgiven him.]* The common rendering of ἀφεθῆναι is more literal; but the connection shews it must be taken as here; for it would be madness to imagine that, in such a case as this, forgiveness must come of course, whether the blasphemer did or did not repent. What grammarians call an enallage of moods and tenses is very frequent; and I shall not always think it necessary to trouble the reader with an apology, when the reason of the change is so evident.

11 And when they bring you unto the synagogues, and unto magistrates, and powers, take ye no thought how or what thing ye shall answer, or what ye shall say :

But let me add, that however others may be affected by this testimony of the Spirit, one happy effect of its operation shall be to furnish you, my apostles, for an honourable discharge of your office in its most difficult parts : and therefore, in the opposition you shall meet with from your enemies and persecutors, *when they shall bring you before the judicial courts which assemble in the synagogues, and even before greater magistrates, and the supreme powers, whether Jewish or heathen ; though they may have, not only your liberty, but your life in their hands, yet be not anxious how to behave, or what apology you shall make for yourselves,† or what you shall say in defence of the gospel*

SECT.
CXI.
—
Luke
xii. 11

12 For the Holy Ghost shall teach you in the same hour, what ye ought to say.

you preach : For the Holy Spirit himself shall teach you in that very hour, or in the season of the greatest difficulty and extremity, what you ought to say, and what answer you should make to their most captious inquiries, or most invidious charges : (compare Mat. x. 19, 20, sect. lxxv.) Proper thoughts and expressions shall freely flow in upon you as fast as you can utter them ; so that with undaunted courage you shall be able to vindicate the honour of my gospel, and to confound the most artful or most potent of your enemies.

12

IMPROVEMENT.

LET us from this discourse which we have been reading learn *ver. 1 the folly of hypocrisy, as well as the wickedness of it. A lying tongue is but for a moment (Prov. xii. 19) ; and the great approaching judgment day will shew all in their true colours. May we live as those who are then to be made manifest ! May 2, 3 the leaven of deceit, by Divine grace, be entirely purged out of our hearts ; and all our conduct be so fair and equal, that it may appear more honourable and lovely, in proportion to the accuracy with which it is examined ; as the whitest garments are recommended by being seen in the strongest light !*

† *Be not anxious how to behave, or what apology you shall make for yourselves.] It is not without reason that Christ so often touches on this topic. The apostles, being poor and illiterate men, would naturally have been thrown into confusion when they appeared as criminals in the presence of persons in the highest stations of life ;*

*and their solicitude would be in some measure proportionable to their piety, if they apprehended the gospel, which was dearer to them than their own lives, might suffer by the hurry and disorder of their thoughts, when they were thus called publicly to defend it. Compare note * on Mat. x. 19, Vol. I. p. 414.*

- SECT. CXI. If we would preserve such an integrity of soul, let us endeavour to get above the servile fear of man ; of man, that shall die, and of the son of man, that shall be made as grass ; as if the oppressor had us in his power, and were ready to destroy : and where is the fury of the oppressor ? (Isa. li. 12, 13.) With what infinite ease can God restrain it ; and, when it is let loose in all its violence, how little can it do to hurt his faithful servants ! Let this mean passion be overawed by the fear of that God who has our eternal all in his hands ; whose vengeance, or favour, will reach far beyond the grave, and determine our final misery or felicity, as we are the objects of the one or the other.
- 6, 7 While we are in the world let us labour after a firm faith in the universality of Divine Providence ; from which the least of his creatures are not exempted, nor are they forgotten by it. Let us endeavour to enjoy the pleasure and comfort of such a thought ; assuring ourselves that He who regards the life of birds and of insects will not neglect the care and preservation of his children.
- 8, 9 In a steady persuasion of this, let us determine courageously to confess and maintain his gospel in the extremest danger ; knowing that thus only we shall secure the honour of being owned by Christ, amidst all the glories of his final appearance.
- 11, 12 And, in a word, to animate us to this holy courage, and to assist us in every other duty, let us earnestly pray for the Holy Spirit ; by whose influence the apostles were instructed and supported in the discharge of their difficult and various offices ; whose grace therefore must be abundantly sufficient for us, to cause us to abound in every good word and work. (2 Cor. ix. 8.)

S E C T. CXII.

Christ, being desired to interpose in a dispute between two brethren about property, declines the decision of the case ; and takes occasion to advance a caution against covetousness, which he enforces by the parable of the rich fool.

LUKE XII. 13.

SECT. CXII.

Luke xii. 13

AND while he was discoursing thus to his disciples, one of the crowd that was then about Jesus, said to him, Master, I desire thou wouldst speak to my brother, that he would agree to divide the inheritance with me, which since the death of our father he injuriously detains to himself ; for thou art well known to be a Person of such an extraordinary character, that I would hope his reverence to thine authority may induce him to do me justice.

LUKE XII. 13.

AND one of the company said unto him, Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me.

14 And he said unto him, Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you? But Jesus, as he did not come to meddle in such matters, prudently replied,^a Man, what dost thou mean by such a rash appeal to me?

SECT.
CXL.
—
Luke
xii. 14

Who constituted me a judge in temporal concerns, or set me up as a divider over you? My kingdom is of a spiritual nature; and as to the civil rights and properties of men, I intermeddle not with them, but leave them just as I found them. (Compare Exod. ii. 14.)

15 And he said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. And upon this occasion, though he would not interpose in the affair, yet, to prevent their being fond of the enjoyments of the world, and to preserve them from a covetous disposition, Jesus said to his disciples, and to them that were present, *See to it, that with the utmost care and resolution you be upon your guard against all kinds and degrees of covetousness; for though it be a common, it is a very unreasonable vice; since it is evident, that the comfort and happiness of a man's life does not consist in the abundance of his possessions; nor can the continuance of his life, even for the shortest period of time, be secured by that abundance.*

16 And he spake a parable unto them, saying, The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully. And, to enforce and illustrate this remark, he spake a very instructive parable to them, and said, *There was a certain rich man, whose ground bore fruit so plentifully that he had not room to receive and lay up in store the vast*

17 And he thought within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits? produce of his harvest. And he found all his plenty an encumbrance to him, so that he reasoned with himself, not without some considerable anxiety of mind, saying, *What shall I do? for I have not room at present to store up my crop,*

18 And he said, This will I do: I will pull down my barns, and build should I stow it ever so close. And, after some pause, he came to a resolution, and said, *I will do this, as what appears to me the wisest scheme; I will pull down my old barns, and*

^a He prudently replied.] This appellative probably thought that, as the Messiah, he would act in the character of a prince, who would decide controversies relating to property. My rendering the phrase, *he said unto him*, by the equivalent word *replied*, will not, I hope, be thought to need any apology.

^b See to it, that with the utmost care you be upon your guard against all kinds and degrees of covetousness.] *Ογα? ηαι ου ασε?δε* is a lively phrase, the full force of which I have endeavoured to express in the paraphrase, not being able exactly to do it in the version. (Compare note ^c on Mat. xvi. 6, Vol. I. p. 479.) Some old versions and very good copies read it, *from all covetousness*; to which I have shewn so much regard, as to insert the word *all* in the paraphrase; as it is certain, at least, that our Lord intended the caution in this extent, whether he did or did not so particularly express it.

- SECT. *build new, which shall be larger, and much greater; and there*
 CXII. *more commodious than they; and there I will* will I bestow all my
 Luke *gather in all my rich increase this year, and all* fruits and my goods.
 xii. 19 *my goods that I already have in store: And* 19 *And I will say*
then I will retire from business, and sit down to my soul, Soul,
and enjoy the fruits of my former labours, and thou hast much
will say to my soul with complacency and con- goods laid up for
fidence, O my soul, thou hast now an abund- many years; take
ance of goods laid up, on which thou mayest thine ease, eat,
comfortably subsist for many future years; drink, and be mer-
repose thyself therefore after all thy fatigues; ry.
eat and drink freely, without any fear of ex-
hausting thy stores; and be as merry as corn,
 20 *and wine, and oil, shared with thy most jovial*
 companions, can make thee. But God beheld
 him with just displeasure, and by the awful
 dispensation of his Providence in effect *said to*
him, amidst all this gaiety of heart, in the vari-
ety of his schemes and hopes, Thou fool, who
dost thus stupidly forget both the dignity and
the mortality of thy nature, and thy continual
dependance upon me, thy supreme Lord! know
to thy terror, that while thou art talking of a
long succession of pleasurable years, this very
night thy soul shall be demanded of thee,^c and be
hurried away to its place; and then, where
will all its boasted entertainments be, or who
shall possess what thou hast thus laboriously
provided, but shalt thyself never enjoy? And
accordingly the unhappy creature died that
night, and all his wealth could do no more for
him than furnish out the expenses of his fune-
 21 *ral. And so, or such a fool in the Divine*
 account, [*is*] *he that heaps up treasures to him-*
self here on earth, and is not rich with respect
to God^d in acts of charity and piety, which
would secure a fund of celestial treasures,
lodged in his almighty hand, and therefore in-
violably safe from such calamitous accidents
as these.

^c *Thy soul shall be demanded of thee.] It* ^d *Rich with respect to God.] There is a*
 is in the original, *παῖσιν*, *They shall de-* force and propriety in the phrase *πρὸς Θεόν*,
 mand thy soul. Eisner thinks it alludes to which our language will not exactly ex-
 the messengers sent to fetch away the soul; press. It represents God as a *depository*, in
 and produces a remarkable and well known whose hands the good man has lodged his
 passage from Plato, to prove that Socrates treasure; and who has, as it were, made
 thought this the office of a spirit superior himself accountable for it in another and
 to men: see Eisner, *Observ.* Vol. I. p. 231. better world. Compare Prov. xix. 17.

IMPROVEMENT.

MOST prudently did *our Lord* decline the invidious office of SECT. CXII. an *arbitrator* in civil affairs ; and wisdom will require his *min-* verse 13, 14 *isters* generally to avoid it likewise. It is more suitable to our office, like our blessed Master, to endeavour to draw off and disengage the minds of men from *covetousness*, and to pluck up the root of those eager *contentions* which so often divide even the *nearest relations*, and inspire them with mutual aversions, more invincible *than the bars of a castle*. (Prov. xviii. 19.)

And that a *covetous desire* of the enjoyments of the world may 15 not create *contentions*, and engage us in pursuits that will be fatal to our souls, let us seriously consider the true value of things, and reflect how little *riches* can do to make us *happy* if we obtain them ; and how very uncertain that *life* is, on the continuance of which our possession of them does so evidently depend. But, alas, how many are there, who are now as deeply 16 engaged in their worldly schemes as this *rich fool* in the *parable*, & seq. to whom God will, in a few weeks, or days, if not *this very night*, say, by the awful voice of his irresistible providence, *Thy* 20 *soul is required of thee !* And then what will all these treasures do to purchase *life*, or to allay the agonies of *death* ? So far will they be found from being capable of this, that they will rather serve to increase and embitter the surprise and anguish of those agonies.

Let it then be our labour and care that we may be *rich to-* 21 *wards God* ; rich in works of piety and charity. So shall we safely consign over *our treasure* to the bank of heaven, and shall be *enriched* by it when we leave the world as *naked* as we entered upon it, and lose all but what has been so wisely and happily spent.

S E C T. CXIII.

Christ repeats the cautions and arguments against an anxious and covetous temper, which he had formerly given in his sermon on the mount. Luke XII. 22—34.

LUKE XII. 22.

LUKE XII. 22.

AN D he said unto his disci- **T**HUS Jesus cautioned his followers against SECT. CXIII. setting their hearts on worldly treasures ; but as most of them were in such low circumstances as to be in greater danger of immoderate solicitude about the necessary supplies of Luke xii. 22 life, he proceeded to caution them against this,

- SECT. by repeating some of those admonitions which
 CXIII. he had formerly delivered in his sermon on the
 ——— mount.^a And accordingly he said to his disci-
 Luke ples, *For this cause*, that is, considering the
 xii. 22 great uncertainty of riches, *I say to you*, and
 strictly charge it upon you, *That you be not*
anxious about your life, what ye shall eat, or
how you shall procure food to support it; nor
for the body, what you shall put on to cover, de-
 23 fend, and adorn it. For you must needs be
 sensible, *the life itself*, which you have receiv-
 ed from God without any care or thoughtfulness
 of yours, *is much more important than*
meat, and the body than raiment; and well then
 may you hope that the great Author of your
 life, and the Former of your body, will main-
 24 tain his own work, in a proper manner, with-
 out your anxiety and solicitude about it. Es-
 pecially may you expect it, when you see the
 care which he takes of the inferior creatures:
 as, for instance, *consider the ravens*, how they
 are subsisted; *for they neither sow, nor reap,*
and have neither storehouse nor barn, to lay up
 any thing against a time of want; nay, their
 young ones are early deserted by their dams;
 and yet, voracious as they are, *God* one way or
 other, *feedeth them*, so that you see the species
 is still continued: now *how much more are you*
better than they? and how much rather may
 you hope to be supplied with *the necessities of*
life, than any kind of birds? (Compare Mat.
 vi. 25, 26, Vol. I. p. 238.)
- 25 And moreover, as this care is unnecessary,
 it will also be unprofitable; for *which of you,*
by taking the most solicitous thought, can add
a single cubit, or the least measure or moment,
 either *to his age or stature?* (Compare Mat.
 26 vi. 27, and note ^b on that text, sect. xli.) *If*
then you cannot do the least matter,^b as in this
 proverbial expression you grant, *why are you*
anxious about the rest, as if you were to hold
- ples, Therefore I
 say unto you, Take
 no thought for your
 life, what ye shall
 eat; neither for the
 body, what ye shall
 put on.
- 23 The life is more
 than meat, and the
 body is more than
 raiment.
- 24 Consider the
 ravens, for they nei-
 ther sow nor reap;
 which neither have
 storehouse nor barn;
 and God feedeth
 them: how much
 more are ye better
 than the fowls?
- 25 And which of
 you, with taking
 thought, can add
 to his stature one
 cubit?
- 26 If ye then be
 not able to do that
 thing which is least,
 why take ye thought
 for the rest?

^a Repeating some of those admonitions,
 &c.] Most of the thoughts and expres-
 sions used here occurred before, sect. xli.
 and are, I hope, sufficiently explained
 there. I content myself therefore with
 referring the reader to it.

^b *If then you cannot do the least matter.*] This proves, that *to add one cubit to a thing* was a proverbial expression for making the least addition to it.

your life by a kind of perpetual lease, and were secure against all danger of a sudden ejection? SECT. CXIII.

27 Consider the lilies how they grow: they toil not, they spin not: and yet I say unto you, That Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

But, to pursue the argument I began before, Do but *consider* God's providential care, even of the vegetable creation: survey, for instance, *the fair and beautiful lilies*, and reflect *how they grow*; *they neither labour* to prepare the materials of their dress, *nor spin* it into that curious form; and yet Providence clothes them in so elegant and splendid a manner, that *I say unto you, Even Solomon*, when on some grand festival he appeared *in all its utmost magnificence, was not arrayed* in so beautiful a white as one of these.

Luke xii. 27

28 If then God so clothe the grass, which is today in the field, and tomorrow is cast into the oven; how much more will he clothe you, O ye of little faith?

And if God so clothe and adorn the grass of the field, among which the lilies grow, though it is [flourishing] today in all its verdure, and by tomorrow is cut down and thrown into the furnace or still (see note ¹ on Mat. vi. 30, sect. xli. p. 239), how much more [will he clothe] you, O ye of little faith, who thus suspect his care?

29 And seek not ye what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, neither be ye of doubtful mind.

And do not you then, who are acquainted with the care of Providence, and are particularly interested in it, be solicitous to seek what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor be like meteors in the air, that are tossed about by every blast of wind, hurried with anxious cares, and agitated with a variety of restless and uneasy thoughts.^c

30 For all these things do the nations of the world seek after: and your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.

For the Gentile nations of the world, who know little of Providence, or of a future state, seek after all these lower things with great solicitude; and they are more excusable in doing it: but you are directed to much nobler objects of pursuit, and furnished with a more substantial support against such anxieties, in that paternal relation which God avows to you; and as your heavenly Father well knows that you have need of these things, he will certainly provide them for you in a proper degree.

31 But rather seek Leave them therefore to his care; and, low as 31

^c Nor be agitated with restless thoughts.] After all the various and perplexed things which critics have said on this word, *μειομαίνεσθε* (of which a very large account may be seen in the learned Wolfius), the sense I have taken is the most simple, and, especially here, the most natural. The authorities produced by *Elsner* (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 233, 234), and several of those

mentioned by *Raphelius* (*Annot. ex Xen. p.* 97, 98), seem to me to favour this sense, though some of them are produced to establish another. It appears from them, that any speculations and musings, in which the mind fluctuates, or is suspended in an uneasy hesitation, might well be expressed by such a word.

SECT. your condition is, be not uneasy and disquieted ye the kingdom of
 CXIII. about them ; *but seek ye rather the kingdom of* God, and all these
 ——— *God, and labour to promote its interest among* things shall be add-
 Luke ed unto you.
 xii. 31 men ; *and then you may depend upon it, not*
 only that you shall obtain that most important
 prize, but likewise, that *all these* other necessary
things shall be added to you, without your anxiety. (Compare Mat. vi. 31—33, Vol. I. p. 240.)

32 I repeat the encouraging thought ; *Fear not,* 32 Fear not, little
 ye *little flock*, my dear property and charge, flock : for it is your
 however feeble you may seem ; fear not, I say, Father's good pleas-
 that you shall be left destitute of these common ure to give you the
 blessings of Divine Providence ; *for it is your* kingdom.
 heavenly *Father's* gracious *pleasure to give you*
 what is infinitely more valuable, even the *king-*
dom of eternal glory : and can you possibly
 imagine that, while he intends to bestow that
 upon you, and even takes pleasure in the
 thought of making you so great and happy
 there,^d he will refuse you those earthly supplies
 which he liberally imparts even to strangers
 and enemies ?

33 Animated therefore by such a hope and con- 33 Sell that ye
 fidence, instead of being solicitous to increase have, and give alms :
 your possessions to the utmost, rather be pre- provide yourselves
 pared, when Providence shall call you to it, to bags which wax not
sell what you already have, and distribute [it] in old, a treasure in
charity ;^e and so you may *provide for yourselves*
purses which do not grow old and wear out^f even

^d Takes pleasure in the thought of making you so great and happy there.] This is the beautiful and wonderful import of the word *ευδυννεν* in this connection ; which generally signifies a *pleasurable acquiescence*. And agreeably to this it is most edifying and delightful to observe how God is represented in scripture as *enjoying his own prescience*, as it were, with a peculiar relish, in the view of those glories which he has prepared for his people. Hence those emphatical phrases of *wisdom rejoicing in the habitable parts of the earth*, or in the prospect and idea of them, before they were actually made (Prov. viii. 31) ; of *God's knowing the thoughts he thinks towards his people* (Jer. xxix. 11) ; and of his *rejoicing over them with joy, and silently resting in his love to them* (Zeph. iii. 17). The tenderness and energy of innumerable scriptures depends on this remark ;

and many of those relating to *election, predestination, &c.* which have been as *dry rods* of controversy, when considered in this view, bud out into a thousand fair leaves and fragrant blossoms of hope and joy.

^e *Sell what you have and distribute it in charity.*] These words were probably as a fruitful seed in the minds of some who heard them ; and the liberal sale of estates a few months after, by which so many poor Christians were subsisted, might be in a great measure the harvest which sprung up from it under the cultivation of the blessed Spirit. Nothing is more probable than that some of the many *myriads* now attending our Lord (ver. 1) might be in the number of the *thousands* then converted ; see Acts ii. 41—45.

^f *Purses which do not grow old, and wear out.*] This may be fitly taken as an

the heavens that faileth not, where no thief approacheth, neither moth corrupteth.

34 For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

a never failing treasure in heaven, that region of security and immortality, where no thief approaches to plunder the riches of its inhabitants, nor doth the moth corrode and spoil the robes of glory in which they appear. And the more careful should you be about this heavenly treasure, because it is certain that where that which you account your chief treasure is laid up, there will your heart be also fixed, and the whole tenor of your thoughts and affections will naturally flow in that channel. (Compare Mat. vi. 20, 21, Vol. I. p. 236.)

SECT.
EXIII.
Luke
xii. 33
34

IMPROVEMENT.

ARE we not all conscious to ourselves that on such topics as these we need *line upon line, and precept upon precept*, as being too deficient in our regard, though *God speak once, yea twice?* (Job xxxiii. 14.) We see our heavenly Father crowning the earth with his goodness: to this day does he clothe the grass and the flowers with the same profusion of ornament; to this day does he feed the young ravens when they cry (Psal. cxlvii. 9), nor is the meanest species of insects perished. Still does he know our necessities; and still he addresses us in the same gracious language, and avows the same endearing paternal relation. The experience of his power, goodness, and fidelity, is increasing with every succeeding generation, with every revolving day. The life that he has given is supported by his care; and the same hand that formed the body nourishes and clothes it. Let us then cast all our care on him, as being persuaded that he careth for us. (1 Pet. v. 7.) Feeble as his little flock is, it is the Father's good pleasure to give us the kingdom; and we are unworthy our share in so glorious a hope, if we cannot trust him for inferior blessings, and refer it to him to judge in what manner our present wants are to be supplied.

Let the heathens abandon themselves to these low anxieties; but as for us, let us thank God, and take courage, opening our hearts wide to every sentiment of faith in God, and charity to men; and while we have this inexhaustible bank to draw upon, let us be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate, so laying up in store for ourselves a good foundation against the time to come, that we may lay hold on eternal life

allusion to the danger of losing money out of a hole worn in an old purse. Such is frequently the gain of this world, and so are its treasures hoarded up, and put into a bag with holes. (Compare Hag. i. 6.) The rich men of Judea, so soon ravaged and destroyed by the Romans, particularly found it so.

SECT. (1 Tim. vi. 18, 19); the very hope and expectation of which,
 CXIII. if *our heart* be set upon it, will give us incomparably sweeter
 ——— delight than the securest possessions of this empty world, and
 VERSE the most ample magazines of its richest stores.
 34

S E C T. CXIV.

Christ exhorts his disciples to watchfulness and fidelity, in expectation of his coming, and of the final account to be given for all their advantages. Luke XII. 35—48.

LUKE XII. 35.

SECT.
CXIV.

Luke
xii. 35

OUR Lord having thus exhorted his disciples to a due moderation as to their worldly possessions, proceeded to press upon them a serious preparation for their final remove from earth, and for the awful solemnities of death, judgment, and eternity.^a He therefore went on to say, Consider yourselves always as servants, who have a Master in heaven; and, that you may approve your diligence and fidelity to him, *let your loins be still girded up* in a posture for active service, *and your lamps be continually burning* in a readiness to receive
 36 him:^b *And be you, on the whole, like men in a waiting posture, who, as good servants left with a proper charge, attending to the work appointed them, wait for their Lord's return from a marriage feast,*^c or any other late entertainment; *that when ever he comes and knocks at the door, they may immediately open it to him,*
 37 and not be surprised in any disorder. *Happy* are those servants, whom, when [their] Lord

LUKE XII. 35.

LET your loins be girded about, and your lights burning;

36 And ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their Lord, when he will return from the wedding, that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately.

37 Blessed are those servants,

^a A serious preparation for — death, judgment, and eternity.] I shall give the reason for my interpreting this passage thus, a little below, in note ^f, though I am sensible the generality of readers would rather have expected an apology if I had gone about to interpret it otherwise.

^b Let your loins be girded up, and your lamps burning.] As the Easterns wore long garments, it was necessary that when they had any thing to do which required them to exert their strength or agility, they should tuck them up and gird them close; a practice to which there are frequent references, both in the Old Testament and the New. (See 1 Kings xviii. 46; 2 Kings

iv. 29; Job xxxviii. 3; Jer. i. 17; Eph. vi. 14; and 1 Pet. i. 13.) That the lamps should be found extinguished might be an inconvenient circumstance to the master, and would be a demonstration of the servant's idleness. The expressions taken together may intimate the care we should take to inform ourselves in our duty, and the resolution with which we should apply to the performance of it.

^c From a marriage feast.] There is no particular mystery in this circumstance. Our Lord might probably instance in this, because marriage feasts were generally the most splendid, and so prolonged to the latest hours.

whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching: verily, I say unto you, that he shall gird himself, and make them to sit down to meat, and will come forth and serve them.

38 And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find them so, blessed are those servants.

39 And this know, that if the good man of the house had known what hour the thief would come, he would have watched, and not have suffered his house to be broken through.

40 Be ye therefore ready also: for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not.

comes, he shall find thus watching for him: and happy also will you be, if this shall be your case: for verily, I say unto you, So condescending is your Lord and Master, that, if you answer this character, he will reward you as graciously as if some great man, absent on such an occasion as I have supposed, finding his servants diligently waiting for him at his return, should gather up his clothes and gird himself, and cause them to sit down to supper, and should come forth himself and wait upon them.^d And, 38 at whatever hour the time of his arrival be, whether he shall come early in the second watch, or come late in the third watch of the night,^e and find [them] thus employed, blessed and happy are those faithful servants.

But do not think it is enough, if you would 39 then be happy, to make some sudden preparation upon notice of his coming; for the day of the Lord so comes as a thief in the night; and you know this, that there is none so negligent and stupid, where a house is plundered, but if the housekeeper, who is intrusted with the care of it, had been aware at what hour the thief would have come, he would undoubtedly have watched at that time, and would not have permitted his house to be broke open: he then that acts with prudence will be always on his watch, that, as he knows not when the thief will come, he may not find him unprepared. Be you 40 therefore also ready; for at such a season as you think not of, and may least of all expect it, the Son of man cometh;^f and as the day of final

SECT.
CXIV.

Luke
xii. 37

^d And should come forth himself, and wait upon them.] It is true (as Grotius and many others observe) that the Roman masters did sometimes, during the Saturnalia, practise some condescensions like these to their slaves: but that was, perhaps, chiefly for their own diversion; and it is difficult to judge how far Christ's hearers might be acquainted with it; at least the words would be very intelligible without supposing any such reference.

^e In the second or third watch of the night.] This included all the time from nine in the evening to three in the morning; and was, as if he had said, whether he come early or late.

^f At such a season as you think not, the Son of man cometh.] The coming of the Son of man often signifies his providential interposition for the destruction of Jerusalem. (See Mat. x. 23, note g, Vol. I. p. 415.) But here I think it cannot be taken in such a sense, because our Lord speaks of an immediate reward to be bestowed on all faithful servants, and an immediate punishment to be executed on all that were unfaithful; and expressly declares this to be a matter of universal concern: all which particulars have very little sense or propriety when applied to the destruction of Jerusalem. It must therefore be understood of his coming to remove them from

SECT. judgment will be a surprise to the world in
CXIV. general, so the day when particular persons are
called out of this life is often a sudden thing,
Luke and too frequently a fatal surprise to the per-
xii. 40 sons most intimately concerned in it. (Com-
pare Mat xxiv. 43, 44, sect. clxiii.)

41 *Peter then said unto him, Lord, dost thou speak this awakening parable^g to us thine apostles in particular? or is it also unto all in general, that what thou hast been saying is directed?*

42 *And the Lord said in reply, Though none are entirely unconcerned, yet you my ministers are more peculiarly to apply it to yourselves, and to consider me as asking each of you, Who is that faithful and prudent steward,^h whom [his] Lord shall set over all the servants of his family,ⁱ to deal out to each of his domestics the stated allowance of food in its proper season? As the guilt of such an officer will be greater than that of a common servant, if he prove negligent; so the reward of his fidelity will*

43 *be proportionably great. Peculiarly happy is that servant in so eminent a station, whom his Lord at his arrival shall find thus employed in a faithful discharge of the trust committed to*

44 *him. Truly I say to you, that he will prefer him to a much higher station of honour and importance; as if a person finding his domestic steward thus faithful, should upon that appoint him to take the care of all that he hath, abroad as well as at home. (Compare Gen. xxxix. 4, 5, 6.)*

41 Then Peter said unto him, Lord, speakest thou this parable unto us, or even to all?

42 And the Lord said, Who then is that faithful and wise steward, whom his Lord shall make ruler over his household, to give them their portion of meat in due season?

43 Blessed is that servant, whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing.

44 Of a truth I say unto you, that he will make him ruler over all that he hath.

the capacities of service here, to give up their account. And if we suppose it to relate to death as well as judgment (which, by a consequence at least, it undoubtedly does), it strongly intimates his having such a dominion over the invisible world, that every soul removed into it might be said to be fetched away by him. Compare Rev. i. 18.

^g *This awakening parable.*] It may signify particularly the similitude of the Lord and his servants, or may extend to the whole of the discourse.

^h *Who is that faithful and prudent steward?*] This interrogation had a lively force to turn their thoughts inward, that each might ask himself, *Whether he was the man?* The Prussian version therefore (and that English one which follows it so

close) loses much of the spirit of the passage in rendering it, *If there be any faithful steward, &c.*

ⁱ *The servants of his family.*] So I render *δουλῶν*, which (as Elsner shews at large, *Observ.* Vol. I. p. 235) exactly answers to the Latin *famulitium*, *all the servants of a family*; for which we have no one English word, any more than for *συναίγιον*, which strictly signifies a *determinate measure of wheat*, but here is put for *all the daily food*. (See Erasmus here.) By such a version the distinction between this and the 44th verse is set in a clearer light than critics have generally given it. To be raised from the care of giving out food to the servants, to have the charge of the whole estate, was a noble preferment.

45 But and if that servant say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming; and shall begin to beat the menservants and maidens, and to eat and drink, and to be drunken:

But, on the contrary, *if that servant I spoke of before as set over the family,*^k *should say in his heart, My Lord delays his coming,* so that I have nothing to apprehend from it; and, on that foolish presumption, shall grow so insolent and wanton, as to *begin to beat and abuse the men and maidservants, and to eat and drink in a riotous and extravagant manner, so as to debauch*

SECT.
CIV.
—
Luke
xii. 45

46 The lord of that servant will come in a day when he looketh not for him, and at an hour when he is not aware, and will cut him in sunder, and will appoint him his portion with the unbelievers.

[*himself*] with it: I assure you, that *the lord of that servant will come upon him in a day when he does not expect him, and in an hour which he is not aware of, and will scourge him with such severity, that he will even cut him asunder;*^l *and, notwithstanding the profession he has made, God will appoint him his portion with the infidels;*^m nay, in some respects, his case shall be worse than theirs, as his opportunities and engagements have been so much greater.

47 And that servant which knew his lord's will, and

*And that servant who, like him I have been speaking of, knew his Lord's will by a particular declaration of it,*ⁿ *and, disregarding the*

^k *If that servant I spoke of before, &c.] It is necessary thus to go back to verse 42 for the explication of this; for it is most evident, from the whole tenor of scripture, that the servant who at his Lord's coming has passed his account in an honourable manner will never afterwards be in danger of incurring his displeasure.*

^l *Scourge him with such severity, that he will even cut him asunder.] Dr. Whitby has so clearly proved this to be the sense of διασπασει, that I am surprised that any should since have coldly rendered it, shall separate him from the rest. But this is one instance of many, in which the version of 1727 has followed the Prussian Testament in some of those parts of it which are the least judicious. I know not on what authority it has been asserted that the word may only signify confiscating his estate. Wherever it, or any of its derivatives, occur in the Septuagint, it has always the signification which is here given it by our version, and generally answers to the Hebrew חָנַף. See Exod. xxix. 17; Lev. i. 8; Ezek. xxiv. 4, Septuag.*

^m *And appoint him his portion with infidels.] It has been suggested to me by a person of great worth and eminence, that ανιστη signifies unfaithful; and that had infidelity, or the disbelief of the gospel, been referred to here, the word would have been*

ανιστοσων. But I must beg leave to observe, that ανιστοι does in several places evidently signify *unbelieving*: compare John xx. 27; 1 Cor. vii. 12—15; x. 27; xiv. 22—24 (where there is an express opposition in ver. 22 between ανιστοι and πιστευουσι); 2 Cor. vi. 14, 15; 1 Tim. v. 8. And I cannot but think that the spirit of this text is much better expressed by such a rendering; especially when the next verse is compared with it, which shews that, though this wicked servant shall have his portion and abode with such (who, by the way, had they not been unfaithful, would not have been unbelievers), yet his punishment shall be more grievous; as there may be a great difference in the condition of criminals confined in the same prison.

ⁿ *Knew his Lord's will by a particular declaration of it.] There is a force and propriety in these words beyond what is usually observed. A servant, without express instruction, might know, that to beat his fellow-servants, and plunge himself into debauchery, would be offensive to his master; and he would therefore deserve some correction: but such a conduct in a servant, to whom his master had committed some particular charge, with suitable instructions for performing it, was most monstrous, and consequently deserved severer punishment.*

SECT. instructions given him, *did not keep himself* prepared not him-
 CXIV. *ready,*^o nor set himself to *do according to his* self, neither did ac-
 ——— *will, shall* have the sorest punishment inflicted cording to his will,
 Luke on him, and *be beaten with many [stripes].*^p shall be beaten with
 xii. 47 many stripes.
 48 (Compare Deut. xxv. 2, 3.) But he who, 48 But he that
 like the heathen, *did not know* the particulars knew not, and did
 of his duty by a clear revelation, and yet, sin- commit things wor-
 ning against that degree of light he had, *com-* thy of stripes, shall
mitted things which deserved stripes, shall be be beaten with few
beaten indeed, but *with fewer* and lighter stripes. For unto
[strokes]^q than the other. For it is a received whomsoever much
 maxim among men, and God will make it the is given, of him shall
 rule of his final judgment, that *much improve-* be much required :
 ment *shall be required from every one to whom* and to whom men
much is given ; and where much is deposited, have committed
the more will be demanded in proportion to it. much, of him they
 (Compare Numb. xv. 29, 30.) will ask the more.

IMPROVEMENT.

verse MAY our souls be awakened by these awful truths ! and may
 35, 36 we be engaged *to gird up the loins of our mind, to be sober, and
 watch to the end !* (1 Pet. i. 13.)

Great are our encouragements to *diligence*, on the one hand ;
 and, on the other, dreadful will be the punishment of our *neglect*.

^o *Did not keep himself ready.*] So Mons. L'Enfant renders the word *εὐπρόσθετος*, I suppose to distinguish it from the following clause ; and I follow him, though not without some hesitation. Perhaps both may be joined thus, *Did not prepare or set himself to do according to his will.* But since I wrote this I perceive a great emphasis in these words, which I did not before observe. The sense rises on that of the foregoing verse ; as if our Lord had said, " Think not that I merely intend to forbid such gross immoralities as drunkenness, riot, oppression, &c. but be assured, that *sins of omission*, where there have been fair opportunities of learning your duty, will expose you to the Divine correction." The opposition here and in the next verse is between a servant who receives an express message from his master, which he contradicts ; and another who, though he receive no such express message, yet falls into such instances of misbehaviour as he cannot but know to be inconsistent with his duty and office in general ; by which he exposes himself justly to some punishment, though, other things being equal, he is less criminal than the former.

^p *Shall be beaten with many stripes.*] Scourging was a usual punishment for negligent servants ; but I cannot find that what is properly called *giving the bastinado* was in use among the Jews, though some suppose it to be referred to here. Brennius thinks that these words have a peculiar reference to the case of *ministers*, who have such singular advantages for knowing Christ's will ; so that they will certainly be in the number of the *most happy* or the *most miserable* of mankind. May they seriously consider it, and rejoice with trembling in those distinctions of their office which will draw after them such solemn and weighty consequences !

^q *Shall be beaten indeed, but with fewer strokes.*] This strongly intimates that ignorance will not entirely excuse any who have neglected God's service, since they might in general have known at least the main branches of their duty ; as every servant may know in the main what kind of conduct his master will approve, though some may be much more fully instructed than others as to his particular pleasure.

The time of *our Lord's appearance* is uncertain ; let us therefore *always be ready* ; solicitous that when he comes he may *find us so doing*, as he has required ; *living not to ourselves, but to him*, and employing ourselves about *that particular thing*, whatsoever it may be, which, all circumstances considered, we are verily persuaded may most promote the great ends of life, and the important purposes of his glory.

How glorious are the *rewards* promised to such ! How justly may they awaken our emulation ! He will *prefer them* to stations of more honourable and important service. He will *set them down at his table*, and *minister* (as it were) *himself* to their delight, bringing forth the choicest dainties of heaven, and spreading before them an eternal banquet. *Lord*, may we, through thy grace, be found worthy to *taste of that supper* ! May the *Lamb that is in the midst of the throne feed us*, and *guide us to fountains of living water* ! (Rev. vii. 17.)

On the other hand, let us seriously consider the *punishments* to be inflicted on the *unfaithful servant*. Let *ministers*, if such there are, who abandon themselves to a life of *idleness and luxury* ; who stain their sacred character by *intemperance* ; who proudly *censure their brethren*, and either call, or wish, for the *secular arm to smite their fellowservants*, perhaps more faithful than themselves ; let such hear and tremble. Their *Lord* may come in a very *unexpected hour* ; (as indeed, when do such expect him ?) and what are the *stripes* they have given others, when compared with those which they shall themselves receive ? *stripes* which shall *cut them asunder*, and pierce deep into their very souls ! How much *more tolerable* will it be, even for the worst of *Gentile sinners*, than for such !

Let all who are in any measure distinguished by the gifts of the Divine bounty to them, or by their stations, whether in *civil* or *sacred offices*, attentively dwell on this great truth, so solemnly repeated again and again ; let them consider it with a view to their own account : *To whomsoever much is given, of him will much be required*. May Divine Grace so impress it on their hearts, that they may be distinguished by present *fidelity*, and future *rewards*, in proportion to the difference which Providence has already made in their favour ! And may they never have reason to reflect with confusion and anguish on what is now their honour and their joy !

S E C T. CXV.

Christ observes the evils which would be occasioned by his coming, yet declares his desire to complete his work, and warns the Jews of the great danger of neglecting the short remainder of their time of trial. Luke XII. 49, to the end.

LUKE XII. 49.

SECT.
CXV.—
Luke
xii. 49

OUR Lord farther added in his discourse to his disciples and the multitude : After all that I have said to promote humanity and charity, yet it will in fact appear that *I am come to send fire on the earth* ; so opposite is my doctrine to the prejudices and the lusts of men, and such are the violent contentions that my gospel will occasion, through the wickedness of those among whom it is preached : *and yet what do I wish ?* that the gospel might be suppressed ? nay, but I rather say, *Oh that this fire, fierce as it shall be, were already kindled* ^a by the universal propagation of a religion whose blessings so abundantly counterbalance all the accidental evils which can attend it ?

50 *But I have indeed, in the mean time, a most dreadful baptism to be baptized with, and know that I shall shortly be bathed, as it were, in blood, and plunged in the most overwhelming distress : yet, far from drawing back on that account, how inexpressibly am I straitened and uneasy through the earnestness of my desire, till, terrible as it is, it be fully completed,* ^b and the glorious birth produced, whatever agonies may lie in the way to it !

51 But these benefits are to be secured in a very different manner from what some of you, my disciples, imagine : for *do you now suppose that*

LUKE XII. 49.

I AM come to send fire on the earth ; and what will I, if it be already kindled ?

50 But I have a baptism to be baptised with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished !

51 Suppose ye that

^a *And what do I wish ? Oh that it were already kindled !* I think Sir Norton Knatchbull has abundantly established this version. Dr. Whitby (who here, as in many other places, transcribes from Grotius) seems fully to have proved that *it* sometimes has this force. Compare Luke xix. 42, and Numb. xxii. 29 ; Josh. vii. 7 ; Psal. lxxxi. 13, Septuag. (Perhaps we may add Luke xxii. 42.) See Grotius, in loc.

^b *How am I straitened and uneasy till it be completed !* The word *συνεχόμενος* seems to import an ardour of mind, with which a person is so borne on towards the object of his affection and pursuit, that the necessary impediments which lie in his way are uneasy to him ; compare 2 Cor. v. 14. Mr. Locke understands it of a kind of embarrassment which Christ was under to know how faithfully to fulfil his ministry without giving such umbrage to the Roman power as would have drawn persecution and death upon him before the appointed time (see Mr. Locke's Reasonableness of Christianity, p. 134) : but this seems to me a very foreign and unnatural sense. That which I take it in is also favoured by Luke xxii. 15, sect. 168 : but if Grotius, whose sense I have hinted in the paraphrase, judge rightly of the particular force and beauty of the word *συνεχόμενος*, it may be illustrated by John xvi. 21, sect. clxxviii.

I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division.

I am come to give peace on the earth, or immediately to establish that temporal tranquillity and prosperity which you expect should attend the Messiah's kingdom? Nay, but, considering how my gospel, notwithstanding all its tendency to peace, will be opposed, and how it will be perverted, I may say to you, that I am rather come to occasion the most unnatural

SECT. CNV. — Luke xii. 51

52 For from henceforth there shall be five in one house divided, Three against two, and two against three.

division. For such are the contentious heats and animosities that will attend the publication of the gospel, that, ere long, five in one family shall be so divided, that there shall be three against two on the one side, and two against three on the other: And this shall be the case when those families consist of persons in the nearest relations to each other: the father, for instance, shall differ with the son, and the son with the father; the fondest mother with the daughter, and the daughter with the mother; the mother in law with her son's wife, and the daughter in law with her husband's mother; and so inveterate shall be their hatred against all that embrace my gospel, that they shall break the bands of nature, as well as of friendship, to express it. (Compare Mat. x. 34, 35, Vol. I. p. 419.)

54 And he said also to the people,

And he said also to the people, This perverse-ness already shews itself in your overlooking so many proofs of the Messiah's appearance among you, while you discover such a sagacity in your observations with respect to other

^c Or immediately to establish that temporal tranquillity, &c.] There are so many prophecies of the peaceful state of the Messiah's kingdom (compare Psal. lxxii. 7; Isa. ii. 4; xi. 6—9; lxxv. 25), that it is hard to say how Christ could completely answer the character of the Messiah if he should never give peace on earth: but the error of the Jews lay in supposing he was immediately to accomplish it; whereas the prophecies of the New Testament, especially in the book of Revelation, shew, and those of the Old Testament most plainly intimate, that this prosperous state of his kingdom was not only to be preceded by his own sufferings, but by a variety of persecutions, trials, and sufferings, which should in different degrees attend his followers, before the kingdoms of the earth became, by a general conversion, the kingdoms of the Lord, and of his Christ (Rev.

xi. 15). See Dr. Leland's Answer to the Moral Philosopher, p. 353—366.

^d The mother in law with her son's wife, and the daughter in law with her husband's mother.] The original words, *πατέρα*, and *νύμφη*, are exactly expressed in this translation. The English words *mother in law*, and *daughter in law*, are more extensive, and rather, though not necessarily, lead us to think of [noverca, *μάλισμα*,] a step dame, or father's second wife, and her husband's daughter. Our Lord might mention this relation, because, in consequence of the obligation which the Jewish children were under to maintain their aged parents, a young man might, when he settled in the world, often take his mother, if a widow, into his family, and her abode in it might occasion less uneasiness than that of a mother in law in any other sense.

- SECT. things : for *when you see a cloud arising out of* When ye see a cloud
 CXV. *the west*, or coming from the Mediterranean rise out of the west,
 ——— sea, *you presently say, A heavy shower is coming*; and so it is. And when [you find] the There cometh a
 Luke ing;^c and it is so. And when [you find] the south wind blowing from the desert of Arabia; 55 And when ye
 xii. 55 and other hot climates, *you say, There will be sultry heat; and so accordingly it comes to pass.* see the south wind
 56 *Ye hypocrites*, that pretend to ask for farther blow, ye say, There
 signs, as if you were really desirous to know will be heat; and it
 whether I be or be not a Divine Teacher; *you cometh to pass.*
know how by such remarks as these *to distinguish the face of the earth, and of the heavens,* 56 Ye hypocrites,
 so as to foretell the changes in the weather ye can discern the
 before they come; *but how is it that you do face of the sky, and*
not discern and judge of the much more evident signs of *this time*, which are attended with of the earth: but how
 such manifest and unparalleled tokens of the is it that ye do not
 Messiah's coming? (Compare Mat. xvi. 2, 3, discern this time?
 57 Vol. I. p. 478.) *Yea, why is it you do not even* 57 Yea, and why
of yourselves judge what is fit and right,^f and even of yourselves
 and gather from such obvious premises, how you judge ye not what
 ought in reason and conscience to treat so is right?
 extraordinary a Person as I appear to be from
 the whole series of my doctrine and conduct,
 instead of disregarding all the proofs that shew
 me to be sent from God?
 58 This, however you may thoughtlessly neglect it, is a matter of the utmost importance: 58 When thou
 I must therefore enforce the exhortation I formerly gave you (Mat. v. 25, 26, Vol. I. p. goest with thine ad-
 218), and press you to endeavour, with the versary to the mag-
 greatest diligence, that the controversy may istrate, *as thou art*
 immediately be made up between God and in the way, give
 your souls. For you count it a rule of human diligence that thou
 prudence, *when you go to the magistrate with mayest be delivered*
your adversary, who has a suit against you, from him; lest he
 to use your utmost endeavour to make up the affair with him^g while you are yet on the way; lest he

^c *A heavy shower is coming.*] Ομῆρος properly signifies a heavy shower; and καυσαν, in the next verse, sultry or scorching heat.

^f *Why is it you do not even of yourselves,* &c.] The phrase *αὐτῶν* does not seem here to signify, "From the like principles of good sense which you use in common affairs, or in matters relating to yourselves;" but it seems an advance on that thought, as if our Lord had said, "Even though I had not so expressly drawn the

consequence, yet, from the tenor of my doctrine and character, as well as from my miracles, you might have discerned yourselves, that it must be a very wrong and very dangerous thing to reject and slight me." Castalio and Grotius connect *this verse* with the two following, I think without any reason

^g *Use your utmost endeavour to make up the affair with him.*] Theophylact intimates, and Salmasius, and after him La

hale thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and the officer cast thee into prison. *force thee before the judge, and the judge, having found thee to be indeed accountable, deliver thee to the custody of the serjeant, and the serjeant throw thee into prison.* It will not then be in thy power to compound the matter upon gentler terms, or to get free from thy confinement; but *I tell thee that, when he has thee at such an advantage, thou shalt not be able to come out from thence till thou hast paid the very last mite of the debt thou owest.*^h And thus if you are regardless of the proposals of God's mercy while the day of life and grace is continued, nothing is to be expected from the tribunal of his justice, but a severe sentence, which will end in everlasting confinement and punishment.

SECT.
CXV.
—
Luke
xii. 58
59

59 I tell thee, thou shalt not depart thence till thou hast paid the very last mite.

IMPROVEMENT.

To what a lamentable degree is human nature corrupted, that so noble a remedy as the *gospel*, so well adapted to the cure of a malevolent and contentious disposition, should in so many instances only irritate the disease! and that a scheme so full of love and goodness, and so well suited to promote *peace* and harmony in those who cordially embrace it, should be opposed with all the violence of persecution, and be the means of introducing strife and *division*!

How monstrous is it, that any should *hate their neighbours*, 51, 58 yea, and their nearest *relatives*, for that disinterested piety, and regard to conscience, which might recommend *strangers* to their esteem and affection! Yet let not those who meet with such injurious treatment be discouraged; knowing they have a *Father* and a *Saviour* in heaven, whose love is ten thousand times more than all: nor let others be offended, as if *Christianity* had been the occasion of more *evil* than *good*; for such is the nature of

Cene, largely insist upon it, that *δός* *εἰς* signifies, "Pay the interest, as well as the principal of thy debt, in order to procure deliverance." But Luke makes use of another word [*τοῦ*] for *usury* (Luke xix. 23), which I think a considerable argument for the common rendering, which is also more extensive. *Ἀπὸ λαχθας* signifies, not merely any kind of *deliverance*, but such an *agreement* as secures the defendant from any farther danger of *prosecution*; as *Elsner* accurately shews, *Observ.* Vol. I. p. 237. It is well known that *ἀντίδικος* properly signifies a *prosecutor*, or one who has a *suit at law* against another, whether in a civil or criminal case.^h The very last mite of the debt thou owest.] The mite [*λεπτόν*], was the least valuable of their coins (see Mark xii. 42), containing no more than half of their least kind of farthing, or of their *κοδράντης*, or *quadrans*; which was itself but the fourth part of the *as*, or *ασσάριον*, or of the larger farthing, mentioned Mat. x. 29, and Luke xii. 6; so that the mite was but little more than the third part of an English farthing, and a sparrow was reckoned worth four of them.

SECT. eternity, that the salvation of one immortal soul will be more
CXV. than an equivalent for the greatest and most lasting temporal evils which the greatest number of persons can suffer for conscience sake.

ver. 50 Let this awaken our *zeal to save souls*, however great and terrible the sufferings are to which it may expose us, in proportion to the *rage* with which the enemy is endeavouring their *destruction*. May we be animated in it by the example of the blessed *Jesus*, who, with a view to this, even *longed for those sufferings* which innocent nature could not but regard as the object of strong aversion !

54, 56 May we at all times be so wise as to *discern* the evidences, and to comply with the purposes, of the *gospel*, else our *knowledge in natural things*, should it extend not only to the most common, but the most curious *appearances* on the *face of the earth* or the *heavens*, will turn to no other account but to shame and condemn us !

58 If we have any reason to fear that, through obstinate impenitence, the blessed *God* is still an *adversary* to us, let us make it our first and greatest care that, by an humble submission of soul to him in the methods of his *gospel grace*, that strict scrutiny of his justice may be prevented, and that sentence of his wrath averted, which would otherwise plunge us into *endless ruin and misery* ; for when could we pretend to have *paid the last farthing* of the debt of *ten thousand talents*, which we have been daily contracting, and which is charged to our account in the *book of his remembrance* !

SECT. CXVI.

Christ, on the mention of some calamities which had befallen others, warns his hearers of the danger they were in if they did not repent, and illustrates it by the parable of the barren figtree.
LUKE XIII. 1—9.

LUKE XIII. 1.

SECT. NOW, while our Lord was thus discoursing
CXVI. of the necessity of being at peace with
— God, some who were present at that time, told
Luke him of those unhappy Galileans, the followers
xiii. 1 of Judas Gaulonites,^a who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the Roman power by some

LUKE XIII. 1.

THERE were present at that season, some that told him of the Gal-

^a Told him of those Galileans, the followers of Judas Gaulonites.] *Josephus* § 1. (See also *Bell, Jud. lib. ii. cap. 8* (al. 7), § 1 ; cap. 17. § 8 ; & lib. vii. cap. 8. (al. 28), *Hawercamp.*) It appears he was at Gaulonites at large, *Antiq. lib. xviii. cap. 1*, the head of a sect who asserted God to be

ileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. SECT. CXVI. Luke xiii. 1

2 And Jesus, answering, said unto them, Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things ? *And Jesus, without making any remarks on the cause on which they were engaged, endeavoured, with his usual wisdom and piety, to lead the minds of his hearers into some profitable reflections upon the event ; and, in reply, said to them, Do you think that these Galileans were notorious sinners above all the rest of the Galileans, that they suffered such sad things as these, and were cut off in so miserable a manner ?*

3 I tell you, Nay ; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *If you do, you are very unfit to judge of the conduct of Providence ; for, howsoever you may censure them, as shewn hereby to be the most enormous sinners, I tell you, No ; you are not to conclude from hence this was the case ; but, except you repent, you shall all perish thus ;^b vengeance will overtake you in your evil ways, and, in the desolating judgments that will shortly come on your whole nation, the blood of many of you shall be mingled with your sacrifices.*

4 Or those eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were *Or, to instance in another unhappy case that has lately occurred, I mean that of those eighteen men on whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them ;^c do you think they were greater*

their only Sovereign, and were so utterly averse to a submission to the Roman power, that they accounted it unlawful to pay tribute unto Cesar, and rather would endure the greatest torments than give any man the title of *lord*. This Judas is probably the person whom Gamaliel refers to by the name of Judas of Galilee, Acts v. 37. *Josephus* does not mention the slaughter of these Galileans (which, by the way, makes Zegerus's interpretation very improbable that they were actually slain at the altar, in contempt of the temple) ; but he records an action of Pilate that much resembles it, of the manner of his treating the Samaritans ; *Antiq. lib. xviii. cap. 4* (al. 5), § 1. Perhaps this story of the Galileans might now be mentioned to Christ with a design of leading him into a snare, whether he should justify or condemn the persons that were slain.

^b You shall all perish thus, *οὐτως*

απολυσθε :] Some content themselves with rendering it, *You shall all perish as well as they* ; and possibly no more may be intended : yet the rendering I prefer appears to be more *literal* ; and I the rather choose it, because (as Grotius, Tillotson, Whitby, and many others have observed) there was a remarkable resemblance between the fate of these Galileans and that of the whole Jewish nation ; the flower of which was slain at Jerusalem by the Roman sword while they were assembled at one of their great festivals (see *Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. vi. cap. 9* (al. vii. 17), § 3, 4) ; and many thousands of them perished in the temple itself, and were (as their own historian represents it at large) literally buried under its ruins. *Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. vi. cap. 4* (al. vii. 10), § 6, & cap. 5 (al. vii. 11), § 1, 2.

^c On whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them.] From the fountain of Siloam,

SECT. offenders than all the other inhabitants of Jerusalem, that they were thus providentially singled out for destruction? *I tell you, No; you*

Luke
xiii. 5

would judge very rashly if you were in general to draw such conclusions; for the best of men may be involved with others in temporal calamities: *but remember what I told you before, that, except you repent, you shall all perish thus; you shall be pressed under the insupportable load of the Divine vengeance, and be destroyed under the ruins of that holy city in which you trust.*

6 *And, in order to awaken them more effectually to such deep and serious repentance, he spake this parable to them; There was a certain man who had a figtree planted in his vineyard; and he came, for several successive seasons, searching for fruit upon it, but he found*

7 *none. And at length, despairing of any better success, he said to the keeper of the vineyard, Behold, these three years together^d I have come to look for fruit upon this figtree, and still I find none; cut it down therefore immediately, as a barren tree: for why does it thus cumber the ground, filling up the place of more profitable plants with its useless bulk, and drawing away nourishment from those that grow round*

8 *it? But such was the concern of the vine-dresser for its preservation, that he said to him in reply, Sir, I desire thou wouldest let it alone this year also, till I shall dig up the ground*

sinner above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem?

5 I tell you, Nay; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

6 He spake also this parable: A certain man had a fig-tree planted in his vineyard; and he came and sought fruit thereon, and found none.

7 Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none: cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?

8 And he, answering, said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall

which was without the walls of Jerusalem, a little stream flowed into the city (Isa. viii. 6), which was received in a kind of *bason*, which some have thought to be the same with the *pool of Bethesda* (see 2 Kings xx. 20; Neh. iii. 16; Isa. viii. 6; and John v. 2; ix. 7). Being near the temple it is no wonder that many frequented it for purification; but the calamity occasioned by the *fall* of the neighbouring tower is not, that I can find, mentioned any where but here: probably it had happened at some late *feast*; and some of Christ's hearers might then have been at Jerusalem. Erasmus indeed takes this *Siloam* to have been *Shiloh*, the place where the tabernacle was first settled (Josh. xviii. 1; Psal. xxviii. 60), but without sufficient reason; see *Drusius, in loc.* This last instance might seem in some respects more to the purpose than the

former, as there was *no human interposition* attending the death of these men; so that it seemed more immediately *providential* than that of the Galileans whom Pilate had massacred.

^d *These three years.*] Many have supposed that these words allude to the time of Christ's personal ministry, which, as most have computed the *chronology* of the *New Testament*, had now lasted *three years*: but it is certain the patience of God bore with them much longer than *another year*. Grotius therefore thinks it more probable it may refer to the nature of a *figtree*, which, if it bear at all, generally begins to do it within *three years* after it is planted; but might to be sure be looked upon as *barren*, if it had disappointed the expectation of the planter *three years* together after the time in which it should have yielded fruit, which was yet worse.

dig about it, and about it, and lay dung to the root of it : And then perhaps it may bear fruit,^e and if so, it is well, and thou preservest thy tree ; but if not, after this thou shalt, if thou pleasest, cut it down, and I will say nothing farther to prevent it.

SECT.
CXVI.
—
Luke
xiii. 9

By which parable our Lord did plainly represent to the Jews the Divine displeasure against them for having neglected the many opportunities they had enjoyed as planted in the vineyard of God's church (compare Isa. v. 1, 2 ; xxvii. 2, 3) ; and in an awful manner intimated, that though they had hitherto, at his intercession, been spared, yet, if they continued unfruitful under the additional cultivation they were shortly to receive on the descent of the Spirit, and the proposal of the gospel in its full extent and evidence,^f they must expect nothing but speedy, irresistible, and irrecoverable ruin.

IMPROVEMENT.

WHICH of us may not learn a lesson for himself from this instructive parable of the figtree ? Have we not long been planted in God's vineyard, and favoured with the cultivation of his ordinances, yea, with the dews of his grace too ; and yet how little fruit have we borne in proportion to those advantages ? How long has he come seeking it in vain, while we have frustrated the most reasonable expectations, perhaps not only for three, but several of us for more than thirty years ? Wonderful is it that the dreadful sentence has not long since gone forth against us, Cut them down, why cumber they the ground ? We owe it to the intercession of our blessed Redeemer, the Great Keeper of the garden of God, that this has not long since been our case. Let us not be high minded, but fear ! (Rom. xi. 20.) Let barren sinners reflect that this may be the last year, perhaps indeed the last month, or last day of their trial ; for even now also is the ax laid to the root of the tree ! (Mat. iii. 10.) And let them remember, that though there be hope of a tree, when it is cut down, that it may sprout again (Job xiv. 7), yet, when the doom is executed on them, their root will be as rottenness, and their blos-

^e Perhaps it may bear fruit : καὶ μὲν ποιεῖ καρπὸν.] It is in the original something of an abrupt way of speaking, of which Raphaelius has produced many examples (Annot. ex. Xen. p. 102, 103) ; but I think the way of rendering the idiom I have here used would suit it in most of those instances.

^f Under the additional cultivation, &c.] The extraordinary means used to bring them to repentance after the resurrection of Christ, by the effusion of his Spirit, and the preaching of the apostles, might, with great propriety, be expressed by digging round the barren tree, and applying warm compost, or dung, to its roots.

SECT. *som will go up like dust (Isa. v. 24) ; and every tree which brings*
 CXVII. *not forth good fruit will be hewn down, and cast into the fire.*

ver. 2 Let such therefore meditate *terror* when the judgments of
 3, 5 God are abroad in the earth ; and, when others are overwhelmed
 in ruin, let them not harshly censure the sufferers, as if they
 were greater sinners than any others ; but let them apply that
 salutary, though awful, admonition to their own souls, repeating
 it again and again, till they are pricked to the heart by it, *Except*
ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

1 Terrible indeed was the case of those whose blood Pilate min-
 gled with their sacrifices, and of those who were dashed to pieces
 4 in a moment by the fall of Siloam's tower ; but infinitely more
 dreadful will be the condition of them that fall into the hands of
 the living God (Heb. x. 31), especially of those deceivers who,
 having surrounded his altars with the hypocritical forms of de-
 votion, shall themselves be made the victims of his justice, and
 be crushed by the resistless weight of his almighty vengeance.

S E C T. CXVII.

*Christ cures a crooked woman in the synagogue, and vindicates
 his doing it on the sabbathday ; and afterwards repeats the
 parables of the grain of mustardseed, and of the leaven. Luke*
 XIII. 10—22.

LUKE XIII. 10.

SECT. **T**HUS our Lord went on in his journey
 CXVII. through Galilee for a considerable time ;
 — and as he was teaching in one of the synagogues
 Luke and as he was teaching in one of the synagogues
 xiii. 10 on the sabbathday, Behold there was present
 11 a poor disabled woman, who (as the Jews used
 commonly to express it, and was now actually
 the case) had been afflicted by a spirit of weak-
 ness^a no less than eighteen years, and was bowed
 together in so sad a manner that, from the time

LUKE XIII. 10.

AND he was
 teaching in one
 of the synagogues
 on the sabbath.

11 And, Behold,
 there was a woman
 which had a spirit
 of infirmity eighteen
 years, and was bow-
 ed together, and

^a Had been afflicted by a spirit of weak-
 ness.] It is very evident the Jews appre-
 hended that all remarkable disorders of body
 proceeded from the operation of some
 malignant demon. Perhaps they might
 draw an argument from what is said of
 Satan's agency in the affliction of Job
 (chap. i. and ii.), and from Psal. xci. 6
 (compare Septaug.) and 1 Sam. xvi. 14.
 They also considered Satan as having the
 power of Death. Heb. ii. 14. And that, in

some maladies, this was indeed the case
 is intimated by our Lord's reply here, ver.
 16, and by St. Paul's words, 1 Cor. v. 5,
 where he speaks of delivering an offender
 to Satan for the destruction of the flesh. The
 topic is very judiciously handled by that
 illustrious writer Mr. Howe (see his works,
 Vol. II. p. 360, 361) ; and there are some
 curious and entertaining remarks in
 Wolfius on this text.

could in no wise lift it first seized her, *she was utterly unable to raise herself upright,^b or to stand straight.*

SECT.
CXVII.

12 And when Jesus saw her, he called her to him, and said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity. *And Jesus seeing her, and intimately knowing all the sad circumstances of her affliction, and the difficulty with which she was then come to attend the solemnities of Divine worship there, called her to him, and said to her, Woman, thou art loosed from that affliction which thou hast long been under by reason of thy weakness and malady.*

Luke
xiii.12

13 And he laid his hands on her: and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God. *And, as he was speaking these words, he laid his hands upon her, and immediately she was strengthened, and made straight; so that she stood before them all in an erect posture, and moved with as much ease and freedom as if she had never been disabled: and, as was most reasonable, she in a very affectionate manner glorified God before the whole assembly; praising him for so signal and unexpected a favour, and declaring how long her illness had continued, and how desperate and incurable it was thought.*

14 And the ruler of the synagogue answered with indignation, because that Jesus had healed on the sabbath-day, and said unto the people, There are six days in which men ought to work: in them therefore come and be healed, and not on the sabbath-day. *But a ruler of the synagogue,^c instead of joining in acknowledgments of the Divine power and goodness displayed in that gracious action of our Lord, was moved with indignation, which he endeavoured to disguise under the form of piety and zeal; and, as if he only had been angry because Jesus had healed her on the sabbath-day, he answered and said unto the people, There are six days on which the common work of human life must be done; on some of these therefore you may surely find time to come and be healed, and should not make these applications on the sabbath-day, which you know is appropriated to the sacred purposes of religious rest and worship.*

^b Utterly unable to raise herself upright.] This version of *μη δυναμένη ανακυψαι εις το παλιν* seems preferable to that other which the words *εις το παλιν* might bear; "She could not lift herself up, so as to stand perfectly straight." (Compare Heb. vii. 25, Gr.) For on the rendering I have given, which is equally literal, the miracle appears much more important than on the other.

^c A ruler of the synagogue.] It is plain that there were several rulers of the same synagogue. (Compare Mark v. 22; Acts xiii. 15; xviii. 8, 17.) And Dr. Lightfoot and Vitringa have observed that, in

every town where there was a synagogue, there were at least ten men who were obliged constantly to attend on the public worship in it. Of these, three were called rulers, who presided in directing the worship, and judged of such little disputes and litigations as might be determined in the synagogue; but not without a reserve of appeal to the several superior courts. If of these three there was any one who had a distinguished authority, and might by way of eminence be called the ruler of the synagogue, it is strange the Jewish writers omit to mention it, which, so far as I can recollect, they never do; see Wolfius on this text, and Vitringa, *Synag. Vet.* p. 585.

SECT.
CXVII.
—
Luke
xiii. 15

- Then the Lord answered him with a just severity, and said, Thou hypocrite, who thus makest thy pretended zeal for the honour of Divine institutions a specious cloak for thy malice against me, art thou not selfcondemned? Does not every one of you, even the Pharisees and rulers of synagogues among the rest,^d without any scruple or blame, loose his ox or his ass from the manger, and lead him away to drink on the sabbathday, as well as on any other; though the work be more servile than what I have done, and the occasion far less important?*
- 15 The Lord then answered him, and said, Thou hypocrite, doth not each one of you on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering?
- 16 *Now, if you have such a regard to the thirst of one of your cattle, was it not much more apparently fit, that this good woman, who is a believing daughter of Abraham, whom Satan, by the Divine permission, has bound in this cruel manner, lo, for these eighteen years together, should be loosed from this bond even on the sabbathday, especially when it might be effected without any labour, by no more than a word and a touch?*
- 16 And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath-day?
- 17 *And when he had said these things, all his opposers were ashamed, and perfectly confounded by the strength of such obvious and conclusive reasoning: and all the multitude who were present rejoiced in his triumph; for they were greatly delighted with all the wonderful and glorious things that were done by him, in which there was so amiable a display of his goodness as well as his power.*
- 17 And when he had said these things, all his adversaries were ashamed: and all the people rejoiced for all the glorious things that were done by him.
- 18 *Now on this occasion, for the farther encouragement of his friends, and confusion of his enemies, our Lord thought proper to intimate the great increase of his kingdom, notwithstanding the malignant opposition it should meet with, which he illustrated by two parables*
- 18 Then said he;

^d Even the Pharisees and rulers of synagogues among the rest.] Had not this been generally the case, the answer would not have been sufficient for conviction in the present circumstance. Perhaps this ruler might that very day have been performing such an office for one of his cattle with his own hands: I say, with his own hands; for it was by no means essential to his being a ruler of the synagogue that he should be a person of wealth or dignity in common life; though probably, in large and splendid cities (such, for instance, as Capernaum was), such persons might generally be chosen. Critics have collected passages from rabbinical writers, in which they allow it to be lawful to feed or water a beast on the sabbathday. See Lightfoot's *Hor. Hebr.* on this text; where he shews they were expressly allowed even to draw water for their beasts; a much more laborious work than leading them to it. See also Wotton's *Miscell.* Vol. II. p. 41—46.

Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I resemble it?

19 It is like a grain of mustardseed, which a man took, and cast into his garden, and it grew, and waxed a great tree: and the fowls of the air lodged in the branches of it.

20 And again he said, Whereunto shall I liken the kingdom of God?

21 It is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.

22 And he went through the cities and villages, teaching and journeying towards Jerusalem.

formerly delivered elsewhere: and he said, *To what is the kingdom of God like, and what shall I compare it to?* or how is it that I shall represent the propagation of the gospel in the world? *It is like a grain of mustardseed, which a man took and sowed in his garden; and from so minute a seed it grew to a prodigious bulk, and became such a great tree, that the birds of the air came and lodged in its branches.* So shall my kingdom, which in its first beginning seems to be contemptible, diffuse itself in time over the whole world, and the inhabitants of distant nations shall seek their shelter in it. (Compare Mat. xiii. 31, 32, and Mark iv. 30—32, Vol. I. p. 370, 371.)

And again he said, *To what else shall I liken the kingdom of God, of which I have now been speaking? or how shall I describe the efficacy of its doctrine?* *It is like a little quantity of leaven, which a woman took and covered up in a mass of dough, consisting of no less than three measures of meal; and yet it insinuated and diffused itself throughout till the whole lump was leavened.* So shall the gospel make its way, and, by a secret influence, shall spread its efficacy through the hearts of men, till it has changed them into a likeness to itself. (Compare Mat. xiii. 33, Vol. I. p. 371.)

And thus he went through all the principal cities and villages of Galilee, teaching them wheresoever he came, and travelling on toward Jerusalem; to which he had now begun to steer his course, as he intended to be there at the approaching feast of the dedication, (John x. 22, sect. cxxxiv.) and to spend the little remainder of his time during his continuance upon earth in that city, or the neighbouring parts; no more returning to these northern regions till he appeared here after his resurrection.

IMPROVEMENT.

AGAIN do we see, in a very instructive instance, the power and goodness of Christ. It wrought on a poor despised creature; but our Lord considered her as a daughter of Abraham, and honoured, even in her, whatever traces of her father Abraham's faith and piety his penetrating eye might discern.

SECT.
CXVII.
—
Luke
xiii. 18
19

ver. 15

16

SECT. Her zeal and willingness to attend on public worship brought
 CXVII. her out, though she *could not stand upright*, and had probably
 ver.11 in that respect a much better excuse for staying at home than
 many could make who now often absent themselves from the
 much nobler services of the *Christian* sanctuary.

10, 13 She met with *Christ* in the *synagogue*, and returned with a *cure*.
 And oh, how many, as the effect of such a pious zeal, though
 they have not been *loosed from their infirmities*, have at least
 been greatly strengthened to bear them.

16 Our Lord says that *Satan had bound her*. That malignant
 enemy to our bodies and souls rejoices in any opportunity of
 hurting either. But it is pleasing to think that his power is
 always under the controul of *Christ*; and therefore shall never
 be exercised on his people any farther than their gracious
Redeemer sees it consistent with their good, and will take care
 to render it subservient to it.

14 How gravely does this *ruler of the synagogue* instruct the peo-
 ple in a point of ceremony, while his heart was full of enmity to
Christ, and hardened against every sentiment of human compas-
 15 sion! Justly was his *hypocrisy* confounded and exposed.

We should with pleasure see this *Sun of Righteousness* thus
 victoriously breaking through those clouds which envy and
 malice had raised to obscure him, and diffusing his sacred light
 18, 21 from one end of the heavens to the other. With pleasure
 should we view the accomplishment of these *parables* which
 represent the success of *his gospel* as so great; and we should
 daily pray, with increasing earnestness, that all the remaining
 nations and *kingdoms of this world* may at length become the *king-
 doms of the Lord and of his Christ*; and sincere converts flock
 to him from every side, even as *doves to their windows*! (Rev.
 xi. 15, and Isa. lx. 8.)

S E C T. CXVIII.

*Christ warns his hearers of the difficulty and importance of entering
 into the kingdom of heaven; and is not intimidated by the fear
 of Herod from pursuing his work. Luke XIII. 23, to the end.*

SECT.
 CXVIII.

LUKE XIII. 23.

LUKE XIII. 23.

AND, as Jesus was proceeding in his journey
 Luke towards Jerusalem, where he designed to
 xiii. 23 be present at the feast of the dedication,^a being
 THEN said one unto him, Lord,

^a Where he designed to be present at the feast of the dedication. Mr. Whiston says in a different order, and introduce them after this feast: but it does not appear that Christ was ever in Galilee be-

are there few that be saved? And he said unto them,

attended by several of his disciples, in a pretty large compass which he took by the way, *one* of them said to him, Lord, are there [but] few that shall be saved? Surely, if thy kingdom be so extensive as these parables intimate, (see ver. 19, 21) the number must be very considerable.

SECT. CXVIII.
—
Luke xiii. 23

But he said to them, Instead of amusing yourselves with such curious inquiries with relation to others, attend to what more nearly concerns you, and be solicitous to secure your own

24 Strive to enter in at the strait gate: for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able.

safety: And let me urge it upon you, that you exert your utmost strength to enter in at the strait gate,^b which I formerly mentioned as leading to eternal life (Mat. vii. 14, Vol. I. p. 246), and strain, as it were, every nerve to break your way through those enemies who are always ready to oppose your passage: for I seriously tell you the time is coming when many will importunately seek to enter in,^c and shall not be able to do it.

25 When once the Master of the house is risen up, and hath shut to the door, and ye begin to stand without, and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us;

And, howsoever they may now despise and trifle with the means of grace, this will hereafter be the case, even with the most stupid and negligent of mankind, as soon as ever the great Lord and Master of the family shall, as it were, have risen up from his seat, and with his own authoritative hand shall have shut and barred the door;^d and you, among the rest, shall begin to stand without, and to knock at the door, saying, with great earnestness, Lord, Lord, we beseech thee, open to us: but you will cry in vain, and

fore his resurrection, after this journey. He was indeed at Ephraim, or Ephrem, (John xi. 54, sect. cxli); but, as that city lay on the confines of the tribe of Benjamin, at no great distance from Jerusalem (*Lightfoot's Disquisit. Chorogr. in Joan. cap. vii. § 1*), the argument which Mr. Whiston draws from thence in favour of his order must be very inconclusive. See *Whiston's Harmony*, p. 385 and 304.

^b Exert your utmost strength to enter in at the strait gate.] The original word ἀγωνίζεσθαι fully expresses this. It imports the act of contending in the most ardent and resolute manner with antagonists in games or in war; and may well intimate that the strait gate is beset with a variety of enemies, through which, if we

aspire to a crown of eternal glory, we must break and force our way: a representation equally just and awakening! Compare 1 Cor. ix. 25; Col. i. 29; 1 Tim. vi. 12; and 2 Tim. iv. 7.

^c Many will seek to enter in.] The Prussian version renders it, shall try, or attempt: but I apprehend from the context, that it refers to importunate entreaties when they were actually excluded, rather than to feeble attempts now; though it is an awful truth that these likewise will be unsuccessful.

^d The master of the family, &c.] There is a majesty and pathos in this passage, as in many others, which no paraphrase can retain, in which the very words of our Lord do not make a part.

SECT. *he* who now so graciously invites and waits and he shall answer
 CXVIII. upon you, *shall then reply to you, I know you* and say unto you,
 ——— not, who you are, or from *whence you are* come ; I know you not
 Luke whence you are :
 xiii. 25 but determine to treat you as strangers, for
 whom I have no friendship or regard, and
 who have never been approved by me.

26 Some of you may perhaps *then* plead an intimate acquaintance and professed friendship, and urge the privileges that you once enjoyed, and the conspicuous figure you made in his church : but if any of you can carry it so far as that you *shall begin to say, Lord, we have eaten and drank in thy presence* in a familiar manner,^c and *thou hast thyself* lived among us, and often *taught in our streets* and houses, so that thou canst not sure have forgot us :

27 Nevertheless, *he will* persist in disowning you, and say, *I tell you again, I know you not*, and, whatsoever you pretend to, I regard not *whence you are* ; all the former relation to which you refer is (as it were) blotted from my remembrance, since your hearts were still insincere, and your lives unsuitable to your fair professions ; and therefore *depart from me, all ye that habitually practise iniquity* ; for none of your character shall ever be admitted here. (Compare Mat. vii. 22, 23, Vol. I. p. 249, 250.)

28 This awful word, how little soever you may now regard it, shall wound you to the heart, and throw you into agonies of everlasting despair : and *there shall be the bitterest weeping and gnashing of the teeth* for madness and rage, *when you shall see your holy ancestors, Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets* of the succeeding ages, *in actual possession of the kingdom of God* ; and shall find *yourselves cast out with contempt, and thrust*

29 back with just indignation. *Yea, they shall come from the most distant heathen lands, even from the east and the west, and from the north and the south, and shall sit down in joyful mul-*

26 Then shall ye begin to say, We have eaten and drunk in thy presence, and thou hast taught in our streets.

27 But he shall say, I tell you, I know you not whence you are : depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity.

28 There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when ye shall see Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets in the kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust out.

29 And they shall come from the east, and from the west, and from the north, and from the south,

^c *We have eaten and drank in thy presence.*]
 Perhaps some of the nine thousand whom he had fed by miracle may at last be in this miserable number. (Compare John vi. 26.) Brennius refers it to their having eaten the sacrifices presented to God according to the Mosaic constitution. But different

persons may use this plea in different senses ; and they who, while their hearts were hardened in impenitence and unbelief, have profaned the Lord's supper by an unworthy participation of it, will find a sad sense peculiar to themselves, though it might not be chiefly intended.

and shall sit down in the kingdom of God. titudes, to partake of the heavenly banquet with your pious ancestors in the kingdom of God, while you are utterly excluded from it. (Compare Mat. viii. 11, 12, and note^f, Vol. I. p. 309.) SECT. CXVIII. Luke xiii. 29

30 And, behold, there are last which shall be first, and there are first which shall be last.

And, behold, this shall be the case, not only of a few, but of great numbers ; for there are many who are now last in point of religious advantages, that shall then be first in honour and happiness ; and there are many who now appear first, that shall then be found last ; and, on account of their abused privileges, shall appear as the most infamous and miserable of mankind. (Compare Mat. xix. 30, and Mark x. 31, sect. cxxxvii.)

31 The same day there came certain of the Pharisees, saying unto him, Get thee out, and depart hence : for Herod will kill thee.

These things our Lord said in his journey through Galilee towards Jerusalem ; making many pauses in his way, that, in consequence of the shortness of his stages, he might have an opportunity of greater usefulness. And it came to pass on that day, when he uttered these discourses, some of the Pharisees came, and that they might, if possible, intimidate and drive him to a distance, they said to him, Go forth, and depart from hence, with all possible speed into the territories of some other prince ; for Herod the tetrarch, in whose dominions thou art, is at this very time determined to kill thee,^f as he did John the Baptist, thy friend and associate, and seeks but an opportunity to effect it.

32 And he said unto them, Go ye and tell that fox, Behold I cast out devils, and I do cures today and tomorrow, and the third day I shall be perfected.

But Jesus was so far from being at all alarmed at this intimation, that he said to them with great steadiness, Go, and tell that fox, that crafty, wicked, and voracious prince, Behold, I cast out demons, and perform cures in thy dominions today and tomorrow, and carry on my work a little while longer, and the third day I shall be

^f Herod is determined to kill thee : *δεξει σε αποκλειναι.*] For the force of this phrase compare note^b on John vii. 17, sect. xcix. and note^a, on John i. 43, Vol. I. p. 131. It is very probable, considering both the wicked character and suspicious temper of Herod, that though he had a curiosity to see Christ (compare Luke ix. 9, xxiii. 8), he was uneasy at his spending so much time in Galilee, lest he should occasion him some embarrassment either with regard to the Jews or the Romans ; yet

fearing, after all the anxiety which the murder of John the Baptist had given him, to make any attempt on his life, he might think fit thus to endeavour to terrify him with an empty threatening. In this view there would be a peculiar propriety in calling him fox, rather than lion, wolf, or bear ; to which savage beasts the prophets had sometimes, with a plainness becoming their character, compared wicked princes. Compare Zephaniah iii. 3 ; Ezekiel xxij. 27 ; and Prov. xvii. 12.

SECT.
CXVIII.Luke
xiii. 33

perfected,^g for the appointed time will quickly come when I shall finish my course, and have done all that I intend here. In the mean while he may well allow me a license to stay in his territories so long, at least on such kind and gracious designs : or howsoever he may be unwilling to allow it, yet, *nevertheless, I must go on* in this leisurely progress (as I just now said) *today, and tomorrow, and the third day*, till the determined season comes in which my ministry shall be fulfilled : nor do I fear the effects of Herod's malice ; *for it cannot be supposed that a prophet should perish*, or be put to death, any where *out of Jerusalem*,^h that unhappy city, the seat of the supreme court, challenging, as it were, to itself the sad prerogative of being the slaughterhouse of the messengers of God.

34 And upon this, turning in thought at least towards Jerusalem, though it lay at the distance of so many miles, he took up a most affectionate lamentation over it, and said, *O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou guilty and miserable city ! who, though thou hast been distinguished by Divine favours beyond any place on earth, yet with the utmost ingratitude and cruelty slayest the prophets, and stonest, as the vilest malefactors, those who are sent unto thee as the ambassadors of God ! How often would I have gathered thy children together unto myself, with all the tenderness of parental love, and have sheltered, comforted, and cherished them, even as a hen [gathers] her little brood of chickens under her wings ? yet you were still regardless of the offers of my grace, and would not be persuaded to harken to my call,*

33 Nevertheless I must walk today and tomorrow, and the day following : for it cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem.

34 O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee : how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not ?

^g *And the third day I shall be perfected.*] Many suppose, and I think very reasonably, that our Lord is not to be understood as speaking exactly of three days, but of a little period of time : see Hos. vi. 2 ; and compare the original of Gen. xxxi. 2 ; Exod. iv. 10 ; Deut. xix. 4 ; Josh. iii. 4 ; 1 Sam. xix. 7 ; and 1 Chron. xi. 2 : in all which places yesterday and the third day signifies lately, or a little while ago. On this interpretation the word *τελειωσει*, I shall be perfected, may refer to Christ's finishing the work of redemption, and being by death consecrated to his office as the

great High Priest and Captain of our Salvation ; as the word is used Heb. ii. 10 ; v. 8, 9, 10 ; vii. 27, 28.

^h *It cannot be supposed that a prophet, &c.*] John the Baptist had lately perished in Galilee ; so that the expression *ἐκ ἐνδὲς Ἰερουσαλὴμ* can import no more than this version expresses, which Elsner has shewn to be its proper sense (*Elsner. Observ. Vol. I. p. 242*). Drusius, Grotius, Knatchbull, and many other eminent critics refer this to the right which the sanhedrim alone had to punish a person as a false prophet.

35 Behold your house is left unto you desolate : and verily I say unto you, Ye shall not see me until the time come when ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. And now, alas, *behold with awful dread, and remark the prediction and event, your house is left unto you desolate ; and the hour is just at hand, when your children, whom I would have gathered to myself, shall perish, and your temple shall be utterly destroyed : and, in the mean time, I assuredly say unto you, That I will quickly cease my labours among you, and retire in such righteous displeasure, that you shall see me no more, till the time come when, taught by your calamities, you shall be ready and disposed to say, Blessed [be] he that cometh in the name of the Lord,*ⁱ and shall in vain wish for the succour of him whom you now despise. (Compare Mat. xxiii. 37—39, sect. clviii. SECT. CXVIII. Luke xiii. 35)

IMPROVEMENT.

AND who would not welcome such a Saviour, when he appears on so kind a design ! who would not bless him that cometh in the name of the Lord, to gather our souls with the tenderest care, and to shelter us from wrath and ruin ! that Saviour whose bowels yearned over us, and whose heart poured forth its blood for us ! Too many reject him, and will not hearken to the kindest calls of his compassionate voice. Unhappy creatures ! the time will come when they too late will be convinced of their fatal error.

Let each of us be solicitous for himself. Away with those vain curiosities which serve only to amuse and distract our thoughts. Let us call, and fix them down to the great concerns of our own salvation : and, if we would secure it, let us prepare to encounter difficulties, and strive as for our lives, to break through all the opposition of our enemies, and resolutely to enter in at the strait gate. How many have sought it when the door

ⁱ You shall see me no more, till — you shall say, Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord.] Some supposing these words refer to the congratulations which Christ received on his entrance into Jerusalem, (Mat. xxi. 9 ; Mark xi. 10 ; Luke xix. 38 ; and John xii. 13 ; sect. cxlvi.) urge them as a reason for placing this section after the ixth and xth chapters of John, or between the feast of the dedication and his last passover. But, as our Lord repeats these words again, after his triumphant entry, (Mat. xxiii. 39, sect. clviii.) they must be capable of another interpretation, and therefore can afford no such argument ; nor is there any intimation of his return into Galilee between these two feasts. It does not imply they should ever see Jesus at all ; but only that they should earnestly wish for the Messiah, and, in the extremity of their distress, be ready to entertain any one who might offer himself under that character. Compare Luke xvii. 22, 23, sect. cxxviii.

SECT. has been barred? and how soon may the great *Master of the house*
 CXVIII. *arise and shut it for ever against those who are yet trifling!*

ver. 25 Let not *hypocrites* trust in vain words. *The workers of iniquity*
 29, 27 shall be *disowned by Christ* at last, though they may have eaten
 26, 29 *and drank in his presence*. But oh, who can express the disappointment, the rage, and despair, of those who fall from such towering *hopes*, and plunge, as from the very gates of heaven, into the lowest abyss of darkness and horror! Their hearts will endeavour to harden themselves in vain; their doleful cries shall be distinguished in that region of universal horror! but they shall not penetrate the regions of the blessed, nor interrupt the delight with which even the dearest of their *pious relatives* shall sit down in the kingdom of God.

31, 33 If we, through grace, have more substantial hopes, let us imitate the zeal and courage of our Divine Leader; and, whatever *threatenings* or *dangers* may oppose us, let us go on *day after day*, till our work be done, and our souls at length *perfected in glory*. But let us carefully distinguish between those things in which our Lord meant himself as our *Pattern*, and those which were peculiar to his office as a *Prophet sent from God*. That extraordinary office justified him in using that *severity of language*, when speaking of *wicked princes* and *corrupt teachers*, to which we have no call; and by which we should only bring scandal on religion, and ruin on ourselves, while we irritated, rather than convinced or reformed, those whom we undertook so indecently to rebuke.

S E C T. CXIX.

Our Lord being invited to dine with a Pharisee, cures a man who had a dropsy, cautions them against an affectation of precedence, and urges them to works of charity. Luke XIV. 1—14.

LUKE XIV. 1.

SECT.
CXIX.

Luke
xiv. 1

AND it came to pass that, just as our Lord was finishing his journey through Herod's dominions, he went into the house of one of the chief Pharisees,^a who was a magistrate of great

LUKE XIV. 1.

AND it came to pass, as he went into the house of one of the chief Phari-

^a As he went into the house of one of the chief Pharisees. As all that follows from the beginning of this xivth chapter to chap. xvii. 10, is placed by Luke before the account of his journey through Samaria to Jerusalem; and, as I find no other event in any of the evangelists before the feast of dedication to which I conclude that journey

refers, I am obliged (by the rule I lay down to myself of never changing the order without apparent reason) to take all these discourses and stories just as I find them; though I cannot pretend positively to say that Luke, who, no doubt, has sometimes changed the order in his narration, has exactly observed it here. It is however

sees to eat bread on the sabbathday, that they watched him.

distinction,^b by whom he was invited to eat bread, that is, to dine with him on the sabbathday; and many of the Pharisees were present there; and, as their usual custom was, they were narrowly watching him, to make the most invidious observations on his conduct.

SECT.
CXIX.
—
Luke
xiv. 1

2 And, behold, there was a certain man before him, which had the dropsy.

And, behold, there was a certain man before him, that had a dropsy, who, having heard that Jesus was to dine there, had conveyed himself thither, in hope of a cure.^c

3 And Jesus, answering, spake unto the lawyers and Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbathday?

And Jesus, answering to the secret reasons which he discerned in their minds on this occasion, said to the doctors of the law and other Pharisees who were then present, What do you think now of this case? Is it lawful to heal a distempered person on the sabbathday? or can there be any thing in so benevolent an action inconsistent with the sacred rest which is required on that day?

4 And they held their peace. —

But they were silent; as not being able, with any face, to deny the legality of the action, and yet unwilling to say any thing which might seem to authorize or countenance those cures which Christ performed on the sabbathday as well as at other times; and which, in the general, they had been known to censure.

— And he took him, and healed him, and let him go:

When Jesus therefore found that they would make him no reply, he extended his compassion to the poor man; and, taking him [by the hand,]^d he miraculously healed him before them all, and dismissed him perfectly well, restored

possible, that all recorded in these chapters might pass within the compass of a few days, and so would be consistent with interpreting chap. xiii. 32, 33, in a more literal manner than is absolutely necessary.

^b A magistrate of great distinction.] If (as Dr. Whitby supposes) the person who gave the invitation was indeed one of the grand sanhedrim, he might nevertheless have a country seat in Galilee; as the higher courts never fail of allowing some recess to their members. So that Grotius's argument for transposing this story till Christ's arrival at Jerusalem seems inconclusive.

^c Had conveyed himself thither, &c.] I cannot think (as some suppose) that he

was one of the family: because it is said that Christ dismissed, or let him go, when he was cured; ver. 4.

^d Taking him by the hand.] I know some have imagined that Christ led him aside to avoid ostentation: but the words do not express this; and, as our Lord speaks of the cure both immediately before and after it, there can be no room to imagine he intended to conceal it. Probably the circumstance of taking him by the hand is mentioned as an instance of his condescension; and shews that there was nothing in the manner of the cure which could be objected to as a servile work.

SECT. at once to his full strength, and reduced in a 5 And answered
CXIX. moment to his proper shape and bulk.* them, saying, Which

Luke And, more fully to convince them how justifi- of you shall have an
xiv. 5 fiable such an action was, even upon their own ass or an ox fallen
principles, as he saw they were secretly cav- into a pit, and will
illing at it, *he said in answer to them, Which of not straightway pull
you, if he have but an ass or an ox, that shall him out on the sab-
happen to fall into a pit, will not immediately bathday?*

draw him out without any scruple, even on the sabbathday,^f though that is a much more laborious action, and the life of one of those animals is so much less important than the health of a man? And can you then, without the greatest injustice, condemn me for what I have now done?

6 *And they were all so confounded at the force and evidence of what he said, that they were not able to answer him again to these things,* 6 And they could not answer him again to these things.

7 *And he spake what may in one sense of the word be called a parable, that is, a grave, concise, and memorable sentence (see note ^b, Vol. I. p. 355), to those who were invited to dinner, when he observed how they chose and contended for the chief seats at the table; and, to reprove them for their pride, and recommend humility,*

7 *And he put forth a parable to those which were bidden, when he marked how they chose out the chief rooms; saying unto them,*

8 *he said unto them, There is one thing I would on this occasion address to every one in the company, namely, When thou art invited by any friend to a wedding feast, or any other great entertainment, remember the hint which Solomon has given (Prov. xxv. 6, 7), and do not sit down in the uppermost place, lest another of more honourable rank in life than thee should happen*

8 *When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room; lest a more honourable man than thou be bidden of him;*

9 *to be invited by him; And he that invited you both should come and say to thee, Thou must give* 9 And he that bade thee and him come and say to thee, Give

* Reduced to his proper shape and bulk] If any ask how this could be, I answer, He that at once could cure the dropsy with a touch, could, if he please, annihilate the excess of water that caused it; and it is reasonable to believe the cure was wrought in such a manner as would make the reality and perfection of it immediately apparent.

^f If he have but an ass or an ox, &c.] Our Lord had used the same reason before, almost in the same words, when

vindicating the cure of the man whose hand was withered (Mat. xii. 11, Vol. I. p. 286); and at another time had urged an argument in effect the same with regard to the cure of the crooked woman: (Luke xiii. 15, sect. cxvii.) which may serve, among a variety of other instances, to vindicate several repetitions which must be supposed, if we desire to assert the exact and circumstantial truth of the sacred historians. See Wotton's Miscell. Vol. II. p. 27.

this man place; and thou begin with shame to take the lowest room.

10 But when thou art bidden, go and sit down in the lowest room; that when he that bade thee cometh, he may say unto thee, Friend, go up higher: then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee.

11 For whosoever exalteth himself, shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself, shall be exalted.

12 Then said he also to him that bade him, When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbours; lest they also bid thee again and a recompense be made.

13 But when thou makest a feast,

place to this person; and thou shouldst then, to avoid a second disgrace of this nature, begin with shame to take the very lowest place, as conscious how much thou hast exposed thyself by so haughty and foolish a behaviour. But rather, on the contrary, when thou art thus invited, go and sit down at first in the lowest place thou canst find; that when he that invited thee comes into the room, he may say to thee, My friend, go up higher: then shall thy modesty be followed with a distinguishing reward, and thou shalt thus have honour in the sight both of the master of the feast and of all them that sit at table with thee, as having assumed nothing to thyself, but rather been contented to stoop to thine inferiors. For this may be laid down as a certain maxim in life, and happy is the man that attends to it, Every one who exalts himself beyond his proper rank and circumstances, shall be proportionably humbled and mortified; but he that willingly humbles himself, shall be exalted and honoured, as well as beloved, both by God and man. (Compare Mat. xxiii. 12, and Luke xviii. 14.)

Then said he also to him that invited him, If you desire to improve what you have to the best advantage, spend it in charity, rather than in magnificence and luxury: and when thou makest a dinner or a supper, invite not so much thy rich friends, or thy brethren, or thy kindred, or neighbours; lest they should also invite thee again, and thus a recompense be made thee, and all thou hast in return be to receive one banquet for another; which would introduce an habit of high living, at a great expense both of money and time, and would occasion the disorder of your respective families. But rather, when thou wouldst make an entertainment which

SECT.
CXIX.
—
Luke
xiv. 9
10

[Sit down at first in the lowest place] It is most probable that Christ himself, as illustrious a person as he was, had accordingly done thus, and sat down among them in the lowest place at the table.

[Invite not so much thy rich friends, — or neighbours] Probably (as Mr. Reading well conjectures) he observed in the Pharisees a humour of making magnificent feasts (on the sabbathdays and on other occasions), and of treating great persons, chiefly out of pride, ambition, and ostentation;

which might render this advice peculiarly proper, especially if he who now gave this entertainment was, as many of his brethren certainly were, very deficient in works of charity. See Reading's Life of Christ, p. 256. It is plain the word rich (as Grotius well observes) refers not merely to neighbours, but to the kindred and the other persons that are mentioned with them; for if these were in low circumstances, their being related to them was an argument why they should be regarded rather than neglected.

- SECT. should turn to the surest account, let it be plain call the poor, the
 CXIX. and frugal, and invite to it *the poor, the disabled, maimed, the lame,*
 — the lame, [and] the blind,ⁱ who are incapable of the blind :
 Luke providing for themselves : let these come fre-
 xiv.13 quently to thy house, to receive thine alms ;
 or “ send portions to them ” when they cannot
 14 come. (Neh. viii. 10.) And this will afford 14 And thou shalt
 thee a much nobler satisfaction than banquets be blessed : for they
 can give ; and I may truly say, *thou shalt be cannot recompense*
happy in that they are not capable of making thee ; for thou shalt
thee such a requital ; for their prayers shall be recompensed at
 descend in blessings on thy head ; and, besides the resurrection of
 all the pleasure a generous heart will find in the just.
 the very exercise of such bounties, *thou shalt*
be abundantly recompensed at the resurrection of
the just,^k if they proceed from a real principle of
 piety and faith. (Compare note ^a, Vol. I. p. 303.)

IMPROVEMENT.

- How happy were they who had frequent opportunities of
 conversing with *Christ*, whose discourses were always so wise
 and so useful ; how well did he repay all the entertainments he
 received in the advantages which he gave for religious improve-
 ment ! In vain might his enemies watch for occasions against
 ver. 1 him. *In his tongue was the law of wisdom* as well as of kindness
 (Prov. xxxi. 26). And surely *the lips* of his ministers and dis-
 ciples would feed many to their everlasting benefit, were this
 blessed model to be more carefully traced ! (Prov. x. 21.)
 8—11 Let us particularly observe what he here says concerning a
modest and humble deportment, which is indeed the surest way to
 be honoured and respected. And let us take great heed that
that good breeding, which consists so much in the expressions of
humility and a readiness to prefer others to ourselves, do not
 degenerate into a mere form, and prove, as it too often does, the
 cloak of *arrogance* and *pride* ; but that it have its foundation in
 a lowly opinion of ourselves, and an habitual disposition to sub-

ⁱ *The disabled, &c.*] We render ἀναπηρους the maimed ; but the signification of the word is much more extensive, and indeed takes in both the lame and the blind afterwards mentioned ; and may also include those whom the infirmities of age have rendered helpless. Grotius thinks this scripture was the foundation of the agapæ, or lovefeasts, among the primitive Christians ; but it is not evident. Pliny has a fine parallel passage. See Plin. Epist. lib. ix. epist. 30.

^k *At the resurrection of the just.*] It is not so evident, as Dr. Clarke supposes, that δίκαιων must here signify charitable men ; it rather seems to me a strong and awakening intimation that none who neglect works of charity shall have their final lot among the righteous ; which is evident from the many hundred scriptures which indispensably require mercy as well as justice. (Compare Mat. i. 19, note ^a, Vol. I. p. 52.)

mit even to our inferiors, when we may do it without breaking SECT. CXIX.
in upon the duties and decencies of life, and injuring those to
whom it may be exercised, by an *indulgence* which they know
not how to understand or improve.

Let us hearken to these exhortations to *charity* from the mouth verse 12, 13
of our charitable *Saviour*, who *gave himself for us*. And as
Christ pleased not himself (Rom. xv. 3), let us not allow our-
selves to squander away great quantities of money in what may
gratify our own senses, or make a gaudy shew in the eyes of the
vainer part of mankind ; but let us be willing to spare from the
luxuries and superfluities of life, that we may bestow it on the
poor and the *distressed*. And indeed, whatever our circumstances
and possessions be, we must expect that the stream of our
bounty will soon be dried up, if it be not supplied from the foun-
tain of a prudent *frugality*. This *selfdenial* may now in some
instances be painful ; but it will be amply *recompensed at the* 14
resurrection of the just. May we then meet with many whom
our liberality has fed and clothed, whom our knowledge and
zeal have instructed, and whom our holy examples have edified
and quickened ! Here will be a foundation laid for the endear-
ments of an *eternal friendship* ; when that which has been formed
upon a partnership in vice, or animal pleasure, shall be for ever
forgotten, or be remembered with mutual horror.

S E C T. CXX.

*Our Lord foretells, in the parable of the great supper, the rejection of
the Jews, and the calling of the Gentiles. Luke XIV. 15—24.*

LUKE XIV. 15.

LUKE XIV. 15.

AN D when one SECT. CXIX.
of them that —
sat at meat with Luke xiv. 15
him heard these —
things, he said unto —
him, Blessed is he —
that shall eat bread —
in the kingdom of —
God

AN D while Jesus was thus discoursing, one SECT. CXIX.
of the guests at the Pharisee's table hearing —
these useful things, and willing to keep up so Luke xiv. 15
good a spirit of conversation, said to him, *Happy*
indeed is he who shall be honoured so far as to
eat bread^a in the kingdom of God : blessed man,
who shall live in the time of the Messiah, and
share the entertainments he will prepare for
his people, when these virtues of humility,

^a Shall eat bread.] It is well known So perhaps it might be at the table of this
that the phrase, to eat bread, signifies noble Pharisee, ver. 1. (See 2 Sam. ix.
making a meal ; and this not merely at a 7, 10 ; xii. 17, 20 ; and Prov. ix. 5.)
common table, but sometimes at a feast, Compare note*, Vol. I. p. 461.
where the provision is very sumptuous.

xxxv. condescension, and charity, shall flourish in all
 cxx. their glory!

On this natural occasion, our Lord thought
 it proper to remind him and the company, that
 many who, on mistaken notions of this king-
 dom, professed to desire it, were under the
 force of such carnal prejudices on this head,
 that they would in fact slight and reject it.
*And to this purpose he uttered the following
 parable, and said to him that had expressed so
 high a notion of the entertainments of his king-
 dom, A certain man made a great supper, and*

17 *invited many guests; And he sent out his ser-
 vant at the hour of supper to say to those that
 were invited, as they delayed their coming,
 My master desires you would come away as
 soon as possible; for all things prepared for*

18 *the entertainment are now ready. And they
 all began with one [consent],² as if by mutual
 agreement they had all contrived to put a slight
 on the entertainment, to excuse themselves on
 one pretence or another. The first said to him
 that was sent, I have just now purchased a field,
 and I am under the necessity of going to see it;
 I entreat thee therefore to make my excuse.*

19 *And another said, I have just bought five yoke
 of oxen, and I am going to try them, that I may
 see how they will draw; I beseech thee there-
 fore to make my excuse, and assure thy master
 that it is important business that prevents me.*

20 *And another said I have very lately married a
 wife, and shall have company to entertain, and
 therefore you will easily perceive I cannot come
 to attend your master's feast and neglect my*

21 *own.⁴ And that servant returning, told*

16 Then said he
 unto him, A certain
 man made a great
 supper, and bade
 many.

17 And sent his
 servant at supper-
 time to say to them
 that were bidden,
 Come, for all things
 are now ready.

18 And they all
 with one consent be-
 gan to make excuse.
 The first said unto
 him, I have bought
 a piece of ground,
 and I must needs go
 and see it: I pray
 thee have me ex-
 cused.

19 And another
 said, I have bought
 five yoke of oxen,
 and I go to prove
 them: I pray thee
 have me excused.

20 And another
 said, I have married
 a wife, and there-
 fore I cannot come.

21 So that servant
 came and shewed

² With one [consent]; *omni unoq.* Of all
 the various methods which learned men
 have taken to supply the *omni* here
 (which may be seen at large in *Wagius*,
Obsev. V. 4. l. p. 682, 683), it seems to
 me most natural to understand the word
omni, that is, with one consent; which
 supposition is maintained by Beza. The
 variety of these excuses render *omni*, with
 one voice, less proper.

⁴ I beseech thee make my excuse, &c.] It
 is a beautiful circumstance that our Lord
 here represents both these bargains as al-
 ready made; so that going to see the farm,
 and to prove the oxen, that evening rather

than the next morning, was merely the
 effect of rudeness on the one hand, and of
 a foolish impatient humour on the other;
 and never could have been urged, had
 they esteemed the *treuer*, or his entertain-
 ments. Accordingly it is commonly found
 in fact, that men neglect the blessings and
 demands of the gospel, not for the most
 important affairs in life with which they
 seldom interfere, but to indulge the cap-
 price and folly of their own tempers, and
 to gratify the impulse of present passions
 sometimes excited on very low occasions.

⁵ I cannot come, &c.] As the process
 of the parable represents a wise and good

his lord all these things. Then the master of the house, who had made the entertainment was very angry, as he reasonably might be, to see such an affront put upon his splendid preparations, and such an ungrateful return made for the peculiar kindness and respect he had shown in sending for these guests; and therefore he said to his servant, *Go out directly into the streets and lanes of the city,* and bring in hither the poor, and the disabled, and the lame, and the blind, that they may come and partake of the entertainment; for I had rather see my house filled with such guests than empty as it now is.*

22 And the servant said, Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room. *And the servant quickly came back, and said, 22 Sir, what thou didst please to command, is done; these poor distressed people are come in, and eat down at the table; and still there is room for more guests, and entertainment enough*

23 And the lord said unto the servant, *Go out then into the roads without the city, and, rather than fail, look for the poorest and most helpless travellers, who are sheltering themselves under trees and hedges,† and, if importunity be necessary to such, press them that you find there by the most earnest invitation to come in,‡ that my*

man offended with this excuse among the rest, we must suppose something in the circumstance of his receiving the message, or of appointing the time for entertaining company on his own marriage, which implied a rude contempt of the master, and made the reply indecent. It was not necessary to descend to such particulars.

[*Into the streets and lanes of the city.*] This seems the true distinction between *arades* and *papas*; the former of which signifies a broad, and the latter a narrow way, in which last the alleys may be included.

[*Into the roads and hedges.*] Any gross and abandoned sinners might be represented as in this wretched condition. (See Eph. ii. 12—17.) But it seems an excessive refinement of Brennus, to suppose the hedges here mentioned refer to the ceremonial law as a partition; as it likewise is to explain the first clause as relating to the proselytes of the gate, and the second to the idolatrous Gentiles. One might as well infer from ver. 24, that no Jews should be saved; and it argues a wrong taste in

criticism to torture every circumstance into a fancied resemblance.

[*Press them by the most earnest invitation to come in.*] Nothing can be more apparently weak than to imagine, with St. Augustine and many others, that these words can justify the use of compulsion and force in religious matters; the absurdity and impurity of which I have represented at large in my sermon on that subject. It is certain the word *αναγκαστω* is often used to express an importunity where there could be no secular terror; Mat. xiv. 22; Mark vi. 45; Gal. ii. 3, 14; vi. 12 (as is likewise the word *αναγκασω*, Luke xiv. 29, and Acts xvi. 15); and several instances are produced by Euseb., in which the word signifies pressing persuasion. (Observ. Vol. I. p. 244, 245). And here, as it would be most indecent to imagine persons forced to an entertainment, so it would have been quite impracticable for a single servant to have compelled a multitude in this sense. There is an ambiguity in the English word [*press*], which much more exactly answers to that in the

SECT. *house may be well filled. For I say unto you,* 24 *For I say unto*
 CXX. *that none of those men who were invited, if they you, that none of*
 ——— *should now be ever so desirous of it, shall be those men which*
 Luke *admitted so much as to taste of my supper ;* were bidden shall
 xiv.24 *since they have so rudely and ungratefully taste of my supper.*
slighted it.

And in like manner, such will the Divine conduct be with regard to the gospel. God sends his messengers in the most importunate manner to invite you Jews to come and partake of its rich entertainment ; yet you neglect it on the meanest pretences, and one is too busy, and another too idle, to attend to it. But he will severely resent the affront, and (though it may seem to you as unaccountable a conduct as that which I have represented in this parable) will call in the poor, ignorant, and wretched Gentiles, who were wandering in the most helpless circumstances, in the ways of idolatry and wickedness ; and his church shall be filled with them, while you, who reject his gospel, shall in righteous judgment be yourselves rejected, and perish for want of those mercies which you now despise.

IMPROVEMENT.

- ver.24 **MAY** the infinite mercy of God forbid that this should ever be our condition ! The *gospelfeast*, like the sumptuous banquet of *Ahasuerus* (Esth. i. 3, 4), is of a very *long standing* : not only from week to week, but from age to age, God is sending
 21, 22 *to invite new guests* ; and, after all the millions that have been regaled by it, and nourished up to everlasting life, *there is yet room* for more. Still are *his servants* sent from one time to another, with all the fervour of the most affectionate persuasion,
 23 *to urge sinners* to accept of these desirable blessings ; (for such only is the *compulsion* that becomes a feast, and suits the nature of reasonable creatures). May we not *receive the grace of God in vain* ! May we not *perish*, as thousands before us have done, by *making light of the gospel* !
 18, 20 It has often been observed from this *parable*, that they were *lawful occasions* which these unhappy people pleaded as their *excuse* for neglecting the invitation. And how many perish by what is indeed *lawful* ! But the care of our *estates* or *cattle*, our

original, than the word our translators use : though a *paraphrase*, which speaks only a man's own sentiments, may sometimes venture to determine them.
 to preserve the *ambiguities* of the *original* ;

domestic affairs, and our dearest *relatives*, will be destructive to us, if they be minded as our *main care*, and our hearts be so attentive to them as to forget the *one thing needful*. SECT. CXX.

Are we of the number of those who, though once blinded, impoverished, and enfeebled by sin, are now brought as welcome guests to the *table* which Divine love has spread? Let us adore the grace which *opened the door* to us, and *opened our hearts* to comply with the call; by its strong and powerful, though rational and gentle influence, *compelling us to come in*. Let the *servants* employed in the message *urge it* with a becoming earnestness; as well knowing how much the heart of their *great master* is in it, and how much the happiness of *souls* depends on their accepting it. *Lord!* may we see thy *table furnished with guests*, and ourselves be so *happy* as finally to partake of those blessings to which we are now *commanded to invite others!* For *blessed indeed are they who shall eat bread in the kingdom of God!* ver. 21

SECT. CXXI.

Our Lord urges upon his disciples the necessity of considering the difficulties of religion before they take up a profession of it.
Luke XIV. 25, to the end.

LUKE XIV. 25.

LUKE XIV. 25.
AND there went great multitudes with him: and he turned, and said unto them,

AND as great multitudes attended Christ,^a and went with him in this his journey toward Jerusalem, he turned about and said to them, You now attend me from place to place with some tokens of regard; but seriously consider how much it will cost you to approve yourselves my faithful followers. SECT. CXXI.

26 If any man come to me, and hate not his father and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his

If any one comes to me to be instructed in my religion, and to obtain the blessings of my kingdom, *and does not* prepare himself, on a proper occasion, to act as if he did even *hate his father and mother, and his very wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yea, and his own life too,*^b

^a *Great multitudes* attended Christ.] Perhaps the cure of the man who had the dropsy, and some expectations as to the event of Christ's visit to this Pharisee, might cause a crowd near his house; and what follows might be spoken the same sabbath, on our Lord's coming out from thence: but as the evangelist does not so expressly connect the passages, I was not willing to assert it in the paraphrase.

and mother, &c.] Strictly speaking, to hate our nearest relatives, and our own lives, would be unnatural wickedness, and equally contrary to the dictates of humanity and the genius of the gospel. But it is well known that one thing is said to be loved and another hated in scripture, when the former is much preferred, and especially when, out of regard to it, the latter is neglected and forsaken. Compare Gen. xxix. 31; Deut. xxi. 15—17; Mal. i. 3; Rom. ix. 13; and Mat. vi. 24.

^b To act as if he even did hate his father

Luke
xiv. 25

SECT. that is, if he be not willing to abandon all these own life also, he
CXXI rather than to forsake me, *he cannot really be* cannot be my dis-
— my disciple, whatever he may pretend. And ciple.
Luke 27 *whosoever does not stedfastly resolve even to* 27 And whosoever
xvi. *bear his cross, and to come after me, whenever* doth not bear his
do cross, and come af-
ter me, cannot be
my disciple.

he is called to tread the painful steps that I am taking in the way to crucifixion and death, he cannot be my disciple: and therefore, as I gave these things in charge to my apostles (Mat. x. 38, Vol. I. p. 420), I repeat them to you as matters of universal concern, which require your most attentive consideration.

28 And it is necessary to dwell on the thought ; 28 For which of
for which of you, if he be a person of common you intending to
prudence, and intend to build a tower,^c or any build a tower, sit-
other edifice, does not first deliberately sit teth not down first,
down, and compute the expense it will require, and counteth the
and compare it with his own circumstances, cost, whether he
that he may judge whether he has a stock of have *sufficient* to fin-
ish it ?

29 *wealth [sufficient] to finish it ? Lest when he* 29 Lest haply af-
hath laid a foundation, and is not able to complete ter he hath laid the
[the work] he had begun, for want of money to foundation, and is
go through with it, all who see it, as they pass not able to finish it,
by, should begin to deride him, Saying, in con- all that behold it be-
tempt, This must be surely a wise man, who gin to mock him,
30 *thus began to build, and was not able to finish his* 30 Saying, This
plan ; and here his imperfect work stands a man began to build,
lasting monument of his great discretion ! and was not able to
finish.

31 *Or what wise king, if he was marching out to* 31 Or what king
encounter another king in war,^d does not first sit going to make war a-
down and consider whether he has any such ad- gainst another king,
vantage, as to arms, strength, or situation, as sitteth not down
may induce him to conclude that he is able with first, and consulteth
no greater force than ten thousand men to meet whether he be able
and oppose him that cometh against him with with ten thousand to
twenty thousand ? And if he find he has not, meet him that com-
eth against him with twenty thousand ?
twenty thousand ?

^c *If he intend to build a tower.] This phrase naturally suggests to us the idea of a more magnificent edifice than our Lord's hearers might probably think of on this occasion. It is plain that towers were frequently run up, probably of some slight materials, to lodge those who had the care of keeping vineyards or flocks ; and they were built pretty high in proportion to their basis, that they might command the larger prospect. Compare 2 Chron. xxvi. 10 ; Mic. iv. 8 ; Isa. v. 2 ; Mat. xxi. 33 ; and Mark xii. 1.*

^d *Or what king marching out to encounter another king, &c.] According to Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, these words were spoken at our Lord's last passover, and might refer to Herod's leading his army through Judea against Aretas king of Arabia. But as Herod did not then appear to be the weaker, I cannot see that (even supposing the premises to be true) there would be any certainty of such an intended allusion.*

the other is yet a *while* he that comes with this superior force SECT. CXXI.
 great way off, he *against him is yet at a distance, he sends an em-*
 sendeth an ambas- *bassy, and desires terms of peace,** acknowledg- Luke xiv.32
 sages, and desireth ing his readiness to submit to some things
 conditions of peace. which may be disagreeable, for the preserva-
 tion of his dominions, and perhaps of his life.

33 So likewise, *So then* do you consider whether you think 33
 whosoever he be of it worth your while to adhere to me on these
 you that forsaketh terms; for I assure you, I will admit you on
 not all that he hath, no other; and *whosoever he be of you that does*
 he cannot be my dis- *not* stedfastly resolve to give up all his posses-
 ciple. *sions, whenever he is called to it on my ac-*
count, he cannot be owned by me as my disciple
indeed.

34 Salt is good: And if you are not my disciples indeed, your 34
 but if the salt have outward profession will be very insignificant;
 lost its savour, for though salt in general *is a very good thing,*
 where with shall it and my servants, as I formerly intimated
 be seasoned? (Mat. v. 13, Vol. I. p. 212), are the salt of
 the earth; yet I must again add, *if the salt be*
grown insipid, with what can it be seasoned?
 or what can recover those whom my gospel

35 It is neither fit will not influence and reclaim? And as insip- 35
 for the land, nor yet id salt is such a vile and worthless thing, that
 for the dung-hill; *it is neither fit* to be used of itself as manure
 but men cast it out. *for the land, nor* even so much as fit for a place
 He that hath ears to *on the dunghill* to be there mixed with other
 hear, let him hear. *dung; [but] it is thrown out of doors,* and tram-
 pled under foot like mire in the streets: you
 also will be no less useless and contemptible if,
 under the advantages and obligations of a
 Christian profession, you are destitute of a
 sincere principle of integrity and piety, and
 will be utterly abandoned and rejected as un-
 profitable servants. *He therefore that hath*
ears to hear, let him hear it attentively; for it

* *Desires terms of peace* : *spōla ta pēgos* [supra.] This represents the feeble person as *begging a peace* : a proper emblem of the humility and resignation with which *peace* is to be sought from an *offended God*, who is possessed of a *strength*, not (as in the case supposed here) merely *double*, but infinitely superior to ours. The pious and amiable author of a late valuable piece called *Orthodoxy and Charity* (whoever he be) has given a quite different interpretation of this passage, which, so far as I can recollect, I have not yet seen, and which I am sure deserves consideration. He explains it (p. 43) as referring to those who have not courage to fight with their *spiritual enemies*, the world, the flesh, and the devil, and therefore make the *best terms* they can with them, and sit still neglecting Christ and religion. But if the passage be taken in this sense, *our Lord*, by declaring in the *next verse* that he will make *no abatement* in his own demands, plainly intimates how necessary it is to break through all opposition, and to determine to face all the difficulties in our way, which it will be our wisdom to view and consider, that we may be prepared with proportionable resolution.

SECT. is a point in which not only the honour of my kingdom but the
CXXI. salvation of your own souls is concerned.

IMPROVEMENT.

ver. 35 MAY our most serious *attention* be fixed on so important a
34, 35 truth; and may this plain and candid declaration of *our Lord*
be duly regarded by us, as ever we desire to find the advantage of that relation to him in which we are so ready to glory! If we would not be *cast out* with disdain, and *trampled under foot* as worthless and vile, let us be solicitous that there may be *the salt* of Divine grace in our hearts; and let us undertake a
28, 32 religious profession with that deliberate *consideration* which becomes a matter of such great importance. A hasty purpose will never bear us through the difficulties we must expect to encounter; and rash vows, and thoughtless adventures, in this case, will only expose us to the *derision of others*, and the keener remorse of our own minds.

Nor is the nature and evidence of *religion* such as to have any
26 reason to fear the severest examination. The demands of *Christ* are indeed high; that the nearest *relatives* should be abandoned, and even *life itself* sacrificed *for his sake*; that we be at least *martyrs* in resolution, and have so much of a reciprocal affection for him, as shall, like his *love* to us, be *stronger than death*. Yet how reasonable is the demand! Did he leave *his Father's bosom* for us, and shall we scruple to abandon our *houses* and our *kindred* for him? Did he expire on *the cross* for us, and shall not we be ready to *take up our crosses* and follow
27 him? Shall it not be delightful to us to trace his most painful steps, and by the most costly sacrifices to approve our gratitude and our duty?

Blessed *Jesus*, lead us! and by thy grace *we will follow thee*. whatever be the path, whatever be the burden, whatever the terror of the way; knowing that if we partake with thee in *thy sufferings*, we shall at length share with thee in thy consolation and *thy glory*! (2 Tim. ii. 12.)

S E C T. CXXII.

Publicans and sinners flock round our Lord, and he vindicates his readiness to receive them by the parables of the lost sheep and piece of money. Luke XV. 1—10.

LUKE XV. I.

THUS our Lord addressed himself to the multitude, and especially to his disciples, on the sabbathday, as he came out from the

LUKE XV. 1.

THE near unto him all the

publicans and sinners for to hear him. house of the noble Pharisee with whom he had dined : now as it was *then* a season of leisure, and he appeared in public teaching the people, *all the publicans* in that place, and some other notorious *sinners*, who might not easily have been admitted into the Pharisee's house, *drew near to hear him* preach,^a being charmed with the condescension which allowed of their access.

SECT.
CXXII.
—
Luke
xv. 1

2 And the Pharisees and scribes murmured, saying, This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them. And Jesus, moved with compassion for them, uttered some remarkable discourses, admirably calculated for their encouragement, and that of others, who had lain under the most aggravated guilt. But *the proud Pharisees and scribes* who were present, murmured when they saw such a crowd around him, and said, *This man*, while he sets up for a religious Teacher, unaccountably gives access to the most profligate *sinners*, and sometimes eats with them, and makes no scruple to accept of invitations to their houses. (Compare Mark ii. 16, Vol. I. p. 390.)

3 And he spake this parable unto them, saying, But [*Jesus*] for the encouragement of these 3 poor penitents, as well as to rebuke the censorious and uncharitable Pharisees, *spake to them this parable*, and said, *What man is there of you 4 that has a flock of an hundred sheep, who will not, upon losing one of them, immediately leave the ninety nine that were feeding together in the pastures of the desert,^b and go from place to place in search after that which was lost, till he find it ? And having at length found it, he 5 lays it on his shoulders, greatly rejoicing, as a man in such a circumstance naturally would :*

^a *All the publicans and sinners drew near to hear him.*] Some suppose they came by a particular appointment from all the neighbouring parts. But as Luke goes on in the story, without any intimation of a change either in the time or the scene of it, I am inclined to think these discourses might be delivered the same day that Christ dined with the Pharisee, (sect. cxix.) which being the sabbathday, would give the publicans, who on other days were employed in their office, a more convenient opportunity of attending. Some have concluded (I could never conjecture for what reason) that this happened in Galilee of the Gentiles beyond Jordan, from whence, they say, Christ went up to Jerusalem (Luke xvii. 11).

But that the chief part of this assembly were *Gentile idolators*, can never be proved ; and if it could, it would be no sufficient proof of Christ's being now on the other side of Jordan. Yet I acknowledge it highly probable, that some idolatrous Gentiles might join with the multitude, who, if they understood these parables, might justly draw great encouragement from them.

^b *In the pastures of the desert.*] Uncultivated ground, used merely as common of pasture, was called wilderness, or desert, by the Jews, in distinction from arable, or enclosed land. Compare Josh. xv. 61 ; 1 Kings ii. 34 ; 2 Kings iii. 8 ; Mat. iii. 1 ; and Mark vi. 31. (Compare also note ^c, on Mat. xviii. 12, sect. xciv.)

SECT. (compare Mat. xviii. 12, 13, sect. lxiv. p. 46.)
 XXXII. *And when he cometh home, he calls together [his] friends and neighbours, and says unto them with the greatest pleasure, My friends, you may now rejoice with me; for my labour and search have not been in vain, but I have found my 7 sheep which was lost. And as he thus is more delighted with the recovery of the sheep which he had lost, than with the safety of the rest, which had not wandered; so, I say to you, that greater and more sensible joy will be in heaven, among the blessed and benevolent spirits that dwell there,* over one penitent sinner, than over ninety nine righteous persons who do not need such deep repentance,^d or such an universal change of mind and character.*

8 *Or, to illustrate the matter by another obvious similitude, that it may yet more powerfully strike your minds, What poor woman, having ten pieces of silver money, though they were each of them but the value of a drachma, if she lose one of them out of her little stock, will not presently light a lamp, and take the pains to sweep out the house, and search carefully in all the corners till she 9 find it? And when she has found it, she*

6 *And when he cometh home, he calleth together his friends and neighbours, saying unto them, Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep which was lost.*

7 *I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance.*

8 *Either what woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it?*

9 *And when she hath found it, she*

* *Greater joy will be in heaven, &c.]* Alluding, says Mons. L'Enfant (a little too coldly), to the style of the Jews, with whom it was usual to represent the *angels* weeping for the corruption of men, and rejoicing at their conversion. But it seems very unwarrantable to suppose Christ thus asserting a thing merely because the Jews used thus to represent and conceive of it. We may rather conclude from ver. 10, that, at least in some extraordinary cases, the *angels* are, either by immediate revelation, or otherwise, informed of the conversion of sinners, which must to those benevolent spirits be an occasion of joy; nor could any thing have been suggested more proper, to encourage the humble penitent to expose the repining Pharisee, or to animate *all* to zeal in so good a work, as endeavouring to promote the repentance of others.

^d *Than over ninety nine righteous persons, &c.]* It cannot be our Lord's meaning here, that God esteems one penitent sinner more than ninety nine confirmed and established saints, (who are, undoubtedly, the

persons spoken of as *needing no repentance*, or no universal change of heart and life, in which sense the word *μίσαντα* is commonly used); for it would be inconsistent with the Divine wisdom, goodness, and holiness, to suppose this. But it is plainly as if he had said, "As a father peculiarly rejoices when an extravagant child is reduced to a sense of his duty, and one whom he had considered as utterly ruined by his follies, and perhaps as *dead*, returns with remorse and submission; or as any other person who has recovered what he had given up for gone, has a more sensible satisfaction in it than in several other things equally valuable, but not in such danger: so do the holy inhabitants of heaven rejoice in the conversion of the most abandoned sinners, and the great Father of all so readily forgives and receives them, that he may be represented as having part in the joy." Though, by the way, when human passions are ascribed to God, it is certain they are to be taken in a figurative sense, entirely exclusive of those sensations which result from the commotions of animal nature in ourselves.

calleth her friends, joyfully, calls her female friends and neighbours together, saying, Rejoice with me, for I have found the piece which I had lost. SECT. CXXII. Luke xv. 9

10 Likewise I say unto you, There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. *for I have found the piece of money which I had lost. And so I say unto you, that there is in like manner a peculiar joy in heaven among the angels of God over one repenting sinner. Do not therefore wonder if I labour to promote their joy on this account, and condescend to familiar converse with those whom you proudly despise as unworthy your regard.*

IMPROVEMENT.

How graceful and lovely does *our Lord* appear, while thus opening his compassionate arms, and heart, to these wretched outcasts, for whose souls no man cared! Who can choose but rejoice at this jubilee which he proclaimed among them, and at the cheerful attention which they gave to these glad tidings of great joy? May we, who are his followers, never despise the meanest or the worst of men when they seem disposed to receive religious instruction; but rather exert ourselves with a distinguished zeal, as knowing that the joy of the heavenly world in their recovery will be in some measure proportionable to the extremity of their former danger. ver. 1

Let us often recollect the charity and goodness of those perfected spirits who look down from their own glory with compassion on mortals wandering in the paths of the destroyer, and who sing anthems of thankfulness and joy, when by Divine grace they are reclaimed from them. Let every sinner be touched with a generous desire, that he who has been in so many instances the offence and burden of the earth, may become the joy of heaven by his sincere conversion. And let the solicitude with which the little possessions of this world are sought, when they are lost by any accident, engage us more earnestly to seek what is infinitely more valuable, our own salvation, and that of the immortal souls of others. May we in our different stations labour successfully for their recovery; that we may another day share in that higher joy which angels and glorified saints shall express when they see them not only reduced to the paths of virtue and happiness, but fixed in abodes of eternal glory! 7 4, 6 8, 9

^c She calls her female friends [*τας φιλας*, nine pence]; but it is represented as the tenth part of her little stock, and the inexpressible and social temper of the sex may be perhaps thought of as adding some propriety to the representation. of coin here mentioned, in value not above

S E C T. CXXIII.

Our Lord farther pursues the design of the preceding parables, by delivering that of the prodigal son. Luke XV. 11, to the end.

LUKE XV. 11.

SECT.
CXXIII.

Luke
XV. 11

WITH the same design of vindicating himself in conversing with publicans and sinners, of reproving the envy of the Pharisees, and of encouraging every sincere penitent by moving representations of the Divine mercy, our Lord went on to utter another most beautiful and affecting parable. *And he said, while this various multitude was standing round him, There was a certain man in plentiful circumstances, and of a very condescending temper, who had two sons that were now grown up to manhood. And the younger of them, fondly conceited of his own capacity to manage his affairs, and weary of the restraints of his father's house, said one day to his indulgent parent, Father, as I am now come to years of discretion, I desire thou wouldst give me into mine own hands that portion of goods which, according to an equitable distribution, falls to my share. And he, unwilling to make any invidious distinction in distributing his effects, divided his living between them both,^a and gave them his chief stock of money, reserving the house and estate in his own hands.*

12

13

14

And not many days after this division was made, the younger son gathering all his treasure together, and pretending a design of trafficking with it, took a journey into a very distant country; and there forgetting his relations at home, and living with a knot of companions like himself, in a very riotous, debauched, and extravagant manner, he quickly squandered away the whole of his substance.

And when he had consumed all in this wretched course, it so happened, through the righteous judgment of God upon him, that there was an

LUKE XV. 11.

AND he said,
A certain man
had two sons :

12 And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living.

13 And not many days after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living.

14 And when he had spent all, there

^a Divided his living between them both.] It is plain, no significant sense can be put on this circumstance of the parable, as referring to the dispensations of God to his

creatures. It is one of those many ornamental circumstances which it would be weakness overrigorously to accommodate to the general design.

arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want.

15 And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine.

extreme famine in that country where he so-journed; and he soon began to be in want of the very necessaries of life. And, finding no shelter or relief among those who had been the companions of his luxury, and shared in the spoils of his substance, yet unable to brook the mortification of returning home in such circumstances, he went and joined himself as a servant to a citizen of that place; who, thinking such a worthless creature unfit for any better post, sent him away into his grounds^b belonging to an estate in the country, where he employed him to feed swine; to which, however mean and disagreeable the employment was,^c this unhappy youth, who had once lived in so much plenty and splendor, was forced to submit:

16 And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat: and no man gave unto him. And even then, through the unkindness of his master, and the extremity of the season, he was kept so poorly that he had not bread; but would gladly have filled his hungry belly with the sorriest husks^d which the swine did eat: and yet there was no man that would take so much pity upon him as to give unto him one morsel of food; so sparing did the famine make them, and so much did every one despise this foolish and scandalous prodigal.

17 And when he came to himself, he And now the infamy and distress of his present situation began to lead him into serious consideration; and coming to himself, he so far recovered his reason, which had before been dethroned and extinguished by the mad intoxication of sensual pleasure, that he said in his

^b Who—sent him into his grounds.] That is, in such a construction, should be rendered in this manner, the accurate *Elsner* has shewn by a variety of convincing instances. (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 248.)

^c However mean and disagreeable the employment was.] It is true, that among the ancient Greeks, the chief swineherd was looked upon as an officer of no inconsiderable rank; as evidently appears from the figure which *Eumæus* makes in the *Odyssey*: but this was an age of greater refinement; the unhappy youth was obliged to tend the swine himself; and if he be considered as a Jew, the aversion of that nation for this unclean animal must render the employment peculiarly odious to him; and probably this circum-

stance was chosen by our Lord to represent him as reduced to the most vile and servile state that could be imagined.

^d With the sorriest husks.] A late translation (after Brown, Saubert, Grotius, and many others) renders *κερατῶν* *carraways*, or the fruit of the *carubtree*, which bore a mean, though sweetish kind of fruit, in long crooked pods; which by some is called *St. John's bread*; but if the account which Saubert himself gives of it be true, swine would hardly have been fed with any thing but the husky part of this, in a time of extreme famine. I therefore choose to retain our version; but take it, on the whole, to have been the fruit of a tree something of a wild chestnut kind. See *Drusius in loc.*

own mind, Alas, how many hired servants in said, How many
 SECT. the family of my good father have bread enough hired servants of my
 CXXIII. and to spare, while I his child, who have known father's have bread
 ——— so many better days, am even perishing with enough and to spare,
 Luke and am not thought worth my food by hunger !
 xv. 17

18 self ! Whatever be the consequence of it, I 18 I will arise, and
 am resolved that I will sit no longer in this go to my father, and
 miserable condition ; but *I will immediately will say unto him,*
arise, and go to my father, if all my little Father, I have sin-
 remaining strength can carry me such a journey ; ned against heaven,
 and, without vainly attempting an apology, I and before thee,
will say to him, O my dear injured father, I
humbly confess that I have sinned against the
great God of heaven^e by a long course of vice
and wickedness, and have been guilty also of
the vilest behaviour before thee, in abusing thy
goodness, and grieving thee by my unnatural
 19 rebellion ; *And in consequence of this I am* 19 And am no
no more worthy to be called thy son, nor can more worthy to be
I expect the favour of being admitted into thy called thy son : make
family on such terms again ; nevertheless, do me as one of thy hired
not suffer me to perish, but rather make me as servants.
one of thine hired servants,^f and I will be con-
tented for the future to labour and to fare as
they do, so I may but live in thy sight.

20 *And accordingly he arose at that very instant,* 20 And he arose
 and set forward on his long journey, passing and came to his
 through all the stages of it with a firm resolu- father.—
 tion, Providence taking care of his subsistence,
 though he was obliged to beg his way ; and at
 length he came to the neighbourhood of the
 house in which his father dwelt.

But while he was yet at a considerable distance,
his father, who happened to be then looking that
way, saw him, and presently knew him, dis-
guised as he was ; and his bowels yearned over
him, to see him in so wretched a condition : and
immediately, as if he had forgot the dignity of
his own character, and all the injuries he had
 —But when he was
 yet a great way off,
 his father saw him,
 and had compassion,

^e Sinned against the great God of heaven.] This was, as Dr. Goodman observes (*Parable of the Prodigal*, p. 207), an acknowledgment that his father's yoke had been so easy, that his throwing it off had been an act of rebellion against God : and it shewed also that his heart was touched with a sense, not only of the folly but the guilt of his conduct, and that the fear of God began to take hold of him.

^f Make me as one of thine hired servants.] He mentions this, not because such servants fared worse than slaves ; but because he was himself an hired servant, and therefore naturally compared his own condition with those of that rank in his father's family.

and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. received, he ran to his child, and fell on his neck with an eager embrace, and tenderly kissed him with tears of joy. And the son began to

SECT.
CXXIII.
—
Luke
xv. 21.

21 And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son. make his humble acknowledgments, as he before had purposed, and said unto him, O my abused and injured father, I am ashamed to appear in thy presence; for such has been my vileness, that I have sinned against the God of heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called and owned as thy son, or to receive

22 But the father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet. any token of thy favourable regards. But, before he could make an end of the speech he intended, the compassionate father turned, and said to his servants, who were now gathered round them, Go immediately into the house, and bring out the best robe that is there, and clothe him with it, and put a ring on his hand, and sandals on his feet, that my dear child may

23 And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; and let us eat and be merry: appear like himself: And let others of you run to the stall, and bring hither the fatted calf that is there, and kill it^h for a festival entertainment; and let us eat and be cheerful: For I

24 For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found. And they began to be merry. esteem this as one of the happiest days of my life, and more joyful than the birthday of one of my children; since this my son, that was so long considered by me as dead, is restored to life;ⁱ and he who was concluded to be irrecoverably lost, is found, so that I have renewed hope of comfort in him. And the whole house was filled with joy, and, having made the entertainment ready, they began to be cheerful.

§ The best robe.] It is observed by Ferrarius (*de Re Vestiar.* lib. iii. cap. 24), that the *σολη*, or long robe, was a garment which servants never wore; so that his father's ordering any such garment, and especially the best, to be brought, was declaring, in the most moving manner that can be imagined, how far he was from intending to treat him like a servant. His mentioning the ring and shoes spake the same language; as many learned writers have observed. See Wolfius in loc.

^h The fatted calf, and kill it.] Elsner would render the word *θυσιας*, sacrifice it; truly urging that it was customary to offer a sacrifice at the birth, and sometimes at the unexpected recovery of a child. (See Elsner, *Observ.* p. 249, 250.) But no such sacrifice was appointed among the Jews, nor could any have been lawfully offered

but at Jerusalem, which does not appear to have been the scene of this parable; so that I can see no just reason for such a rendering.

ⁱ That was dead, is restored to life.] It is by a very common and beautiful emblem that vicious persons are represented as dead, both by sacred and profane authors; (compare 1 Tim. v. 6; Eph. ii. 1; v. 14; and Wolfius in loc.) and the natural death of their children would be less grievous to pious parents, than to see them abandoned to such a course as this young sinner took. But to suppose an allusion here to that statute (Deut. xxi. 18—21) which condemned a disobedient and rebellious son to death on the prosecution of his parents, would in this case be most unnatural, and utterly spoil the tenderness and grace of this speech.

SECT.
CXXIII.
—
Luke
xv. 25

But while the younger son was thus received into his father's house, his elder son was abroad in the field ; and as on his return he approached the house, he heard the sound of musick and dancing, and was surprised at the discovery of

25 Now his elden son was in the field : and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard musick and dancing.

26 such unusual joy. *And calling one of the servants to come to him, he inquired of him what was the meaning of these things, and what could have occasioned this extraordinary rejoicing?*

26 And he called one of the servants, and asked what these things meant ?

27 *And he said to him, It is because thy younger brother is come home ; and thy father is so transported with joy at his unexpected return, that he has killed the fatted calf, and made a very splendid entertainment, because he has received him in good health again, and found him*

27 And he said unto him, Thy brother is come ; and thy father hath killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him safe and sound.

28 happily recovered to a sense of his duty. *And he was very angry at the kind reception of his brother, and resolved that he would not go in.*

28 And he was angry, and would not go in :—

His father therefore hearing he was there, and being told he had discovered some uneasiness, came out with great condescension, and calmly entreated him to be pacified, and to join with them in the festivities of the day.

—Therefore came his father out, and entreated him.

29 *But, instead of rejoicing on so happy an occasion, and running to embrace his penitent brother, he was still full of envy and resentment, and replied to his father, Behold, I have served thee these many years, and even to this day am as careful of thy affairs as if thou wast my master, rather than my father ; nor canst thou say I have at any time departed from my duty, or transgressed thy command ; and yet thou hast never given me so much as a kid, that I might make an entertainment with a few of*

29 And he answering, said to his father, Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment, and yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends :

30 *my select friends : But as soon as ever this thy favourite son was come, who has, as much as in him lay, devoured thy substance with harlots abroad, in a long course of scandalous debaucheries, to his own ruin, and the infamy of thy family, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf, and made him as welcome as if he had been the most dutiful child upon earth.*

30 But as soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf.

31 *And, though his father justly might have taken offence at his unbecoming reply, yet, with great gentleness, he said to him, Son, thou art always with me, and art every day receiving some token of my kindness ; yea, all that I have*

31 And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.

32 It was meet that we should make merry, and be glad: for this thy brother was dead, and is alive again, and was lost, and is found.

is in a manner *thine*, as thou art heir to the bulk of my estate:^k But surely, on farther consideration, thou must acknowledge that it was fit we should feast and rejoice today; for this thy poor brother,^l who was but lately looked upon as *dead*, is, as it were, miraculously made *alive again*; and he who was *lost* to us all, is now happily *found*; and it will much better become thee to join with us in joy for his return, than thus peevishly to quarrel with my indulgence to him.

Now you who have heard this parable will easily see how indecent this conduct was, and how ungracious a figure this elder brother makes in my story. And I will assure you, that when you Pharisees murmur at the kindness shewn to the publicans, or even the Gentiles themselves,^m on their sincere repentance, you act with as ill a grace, and are the objects of still greater blame, in proportion to the degree in which men's eternal interests are more important than those that relate merely to the present state.

SECT.
CXXIII.
—
Luke
xv. 32

^k *All that I have is thine.*] This is a material intimation, and suggests a strong reason against *murmuring* at the indulgence shewn to *great sinners*; for as the joyful welcome that the *father* gave this *younger son* did not incline him to disinherit the *elder brother*, so neither will God, out of a partial fondness for remarkable *penitents*, raise them to a state of glory superior to that of those who have on the whole made a greater progress in holiness, and done him more constant and faithful services.

^l *This thy brother.*] There is a lovely opposition between *this* and the 30th verse: the *elder son* had there indecently said, *This thy son*; the *father* in his reply tenderly says, *This thy brother*. And it is a moving intimation that the best of men ought to look upon the most abandoned sinners as in some respect *their brethren* still; and should especially remember the *relation*, when there appears any inclination to return.

^m To the publicans, or even the Gentiles themselves.] Many commentators

have considered *this parable* in a view of peculiar application to the *Jews and Gentiles*; and have observed that the *mur-murs* of the *Jews* against the *apostles* for preaching the gospel to the *Gentiles* (see Acts xiii. 42—50; xxii. 21, 22; and 1 Thes. ii. 16) are represented by the conduct of the *elder brother*. This was certainly a case comprehended in our Lord's design; but he undoubtedly had something more in his intention. He meant to shew, that had the Pharisees been as eminently good as they themselves pretended to be, yet it had been very unworthy their character to *take offence* at the kind treatment which any sincere *penitent* might receive. Thus does he here, and in many parallel texts, condemn their conduct on their own principles; though elsewhere, on proper occasions, he shews the falsehood of those principles, and plainly exposes their hypocrisy and guilt. Thus the judicious Calvin states the matter; and it is strange so many learned writers should have puzzled themselves and their readers in so clear a case.

IMPROVEMENT.

SECT. LET us here behold, with all due attention, the moving representation which our gracious Redeemer makes of the folly of
 CXXIII. — sinners, and the compassions of God; compassions which he describes as one who himself felt them, and who in this respect, as well as others, was the express image of his Father.

We have before us in this parable a lively emblem of the character and condition of sinners in their fallen state. They are thus impatient of the most necessary restraints; thus fondly
 ver. 12 conceited of their own wisdom; and thus, when enriched by the bounties of the great common Father, do they ungratefully run from him, and say unto God, *Depart from us, for we desire not*
 13 *the knowledge of thy ways* (Job. xxi. 14). Sensual pleasures are eagerly sought; and perhaps all their earthly possessions and hopes are quickly paid as the price of them. While the
 14 means of obtaining these pleasures continue, not a serious thought of God can find a place in their minds: and then, perhaps, afflictions, heavy and complicated afflictions, come upon them;
 15, 16 yet even under that pressure they will often make very hard shifts before they will be persuaded to think of a return; till at length Divine grace, working in concurrence with Providence, brings them to a better temper.

17 When they see themselves naked and indigent, enslaved and undone; when they come to themselves, and recover the exercise of their reason, improving it to the only purposes for which it would have been worth while to have received it; then they feel the pangs of penitential remorse; then they remember the
 18, 19 blessings they have lost, and attend to the misery they have incurred. And hereupon they are disposed humbly to confess their folly, and to prostrate themselves in the presence of their heavenly Father: they put the resolution immediately into practice; they arise and go unto him.

20 But oh, let us behold with wonder and pleasure the gracious reception they find from Divine injured goodness! He sees them
 21 afar off; he pities, he meets, and embraces them; he interrupts their complaints and acknowledgments with tokens of his returning favour. *Is Ephraim my dear son? is he a pleasant child? for since I spake against him, I do earnestly remember him still: therefore my bowels are troubled for him; I will surely have mercy upon him, saith the Lord* (Jer. xxxi. 20). Thus does God welcome the humble penitent; thus does he open the arms of his love to embrace him, and the treasures of his bounty to enrich him. He arrays him with the robe of a Redeemer's righteousness, dresses him in the ornaments of sanctifying grace, honours him with the tokens of adopting love, and invests him with

the glorious privileges and immunities of his children. And all this he does with unutterable delight : he rejoices over him with joy ; he rests in his love, and, as it were, rejoices over him with singing (Zeph. iii. 17) ; and this is the joyful language of the song, *My children that were dead, are alive again ; and though they were lost, they are found.*

SECT.
CXXIII.
VER. 24

Let heaven and earth unite in the joy, and echo back the song. Let no elder brother murmur at the indulgence with which these prodigals are treated ; but rather welcome them back into the family, and even encourage every thing that looks like a disposition to return to it. And let those who have been thus received, wander no more ; but rather let them emulate the strictest piety of those who for many years have served their heavenly Father, without having in any notorious instances transgressed his commandments.

S E C T. CXXIV.

Christ delivers the parable of the unjust steward, and reproves the Pharisees for their covetousness and hypocrisy. Luke XVI. 1—18.

LUKE XVI. 1.

AND he said also unto his disciples, There was a certain rich man which had a steward ; and the same was accused unto him, that he had wasted his goods.

OUR Lord then spake another parable, by which he intended to convince his hearers of the necessity of making a right use of their worldly enjoyments ; and, having before rebuked the Pharisees for their envious and uncharitable temper, he said also to his disciples that were about him, *There was a certain rich man who had a steward, in whom he had long put great confidence ; and he was at last accused to him, as having wasted his goods which had been intrusted to his care.*

SECT.
CXXIV.
LUKE
xvi. 1

2 And he called him, and said unto him, How is it that I hear this of thee ? give an account of thy stewardship ; for thou mayest be no longer steward.

And calling him, he said unto him, *What is this strange account that I hear of thee ? Can it be true that thou hast acted so unjust and base a part ? Give an immediate and exact account of thine administration and management in this office ; for thou canst be no longer steward, with any honour to thyself, or satisfaction to me, while thou continuest under such imputations and suspicions as these.*

3 Then the steward said within himself, *And upon this, as might be well imagined, the steward was much alarmed, and said within himself, in the reasonings of his own mind,*

SECT. *What shall I do in this unhappy situation of my self, What shall I*
 XXXIV. *affairs? for my lord is taking away my steward-*
 ship, and with it I shall lose my subsistence. *do? for my lord*
 Luke *I am not able to dig, or to apply myself to any* *take away from*
 xvi. 3 *other laborious work of husbandry; nor can* *me the stewardship:*
I cannot dig, to beg
I am ashamed.

4 *in the world thus long. And, after a pause,* 4 *I am resolved*
he added, I have at length bethought myself, what to do, that
and now know what I will do; an expedient when I am put out
offers itself to my mind by which I may secure of the stewardship,
myself friends, so that when I am removed from *they may receive me*
my office, they may receive me into their houses. *into their houses.*

5 *And, in pursuance of this scheme, having* 5 *So he called*
called every one of his lord's debtors to him whom every one of his
he could hope to oblige by so fraudulent a propos- *lord's debtors unto*
al, he determined to lower the several artic- *him, and said unto*
les in his book which stood chargeable to the *the first, How much*
account of each; and said, for instance, to the *owest thou unto my*
lord?

6 *first, How much owest thou to my lord? And he* 6 *And he said,*
said, An hundred baths of oil.^b And he said to *An hundred meas-*
him, Take thy bill, in which thou hast acknowl- *ures of oil. And he*
edged the receipt of it,^c and sit down directly, *said unto him, Take*
and write another, in which thou shalt acknowl- *thy bill, and sit down*
edge the receipt of but fifty, and I will alter my *quickly, and write*
fifty.

* *I am not able to dig, or to apply myself*
 to — husbandry.] *Raphelius (Annot. ex*
Xen. p. 104, 105), and Elsner (Observ. Vol.
I. p. 251), have shewn that the word
καταγειν signifies, in general, to cultivate
the land, and especially to prepare it for
seed; which was one of the most labor-
ious parts of the husbandman's work in
which daylabourers were employed; and
consequently most fit to be mentioned by
this steward, who, having been used to a
delicate and luxurious way of living, would
naturally think of such a change of life in
the most discouraging view. The expres-
sion, ουκ ισχυω, I am not able, or strong
enough, to do it, has also a peculiar beauty
in this view, which is lost in our transla-
tion, and in most others.

^b *An hundred baths of oil.] The Greek*
word βαλσαι is evidently derived from the
Hebrew נחם, which we render baths in
the Old Testament. (1 Kings vii. 26;
2 Chron. ii. 10; Ezra vii. 22.) According
to Bishop Cumberland it contained about
seven gallons, two quarts, and half a pint.
Compare Joseph. Antiq. lib. viii. cap. 2.

§ 9. *The measure of wheat, ugees, men-*
tioned in the next verse, is the כור, cor, or
homer of the Hebrews, containing about
eight bushels and an half, Winchester
measure. The word homer being familiar
to an English ear, I have retained it in the
version. This homer contains ten ephahs,
or baths (Ezek. xlv. 11, 14); and each of
these latter ten omers (Exod. xvi. 36).
Twenty homers, which he allowed the
debtor to deduct, would on this compu-
tation contain 170 bushels of wheat, and
might be as valuable as fifty baths, or
about 378 gallons of oil; so that the obli-
gation conferred on both these debtors
might be equal.

* *Take thy bill, in which thou hast*
acknowledged the receipt of it.] This
bill probably was something equivalent
to a note under his hand, acknowledging
the receipt of so much oil, and promising
payment for it. The alteration of this
plainly shews how much Dr. Clarke is
mistaken in supposing the steward did no
wrong to his master in this affair, but only
gave the debtors the value of what he set

7 Then said he to another, And how much owest thou? And he said, An hundred measures of wheat. And he said unto him, Take thy bill, and write four-score. SECT. CXXIV. Luke xvi. 7

8 And the lord commended the unjust steward, because he had done wisely; for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. And when the master heard of it, though he could not but be sensible that it was an act of great injustice, yet he *praised the unjust steward, as having done prudently* however, and found out an artful expedient for his subsistence, by making friends, who might shelter him for the present, and perhaps recommend him to some new trust, in hopes of sharing again in the spoils of his dishonesty. And thus, said the blessed Jesus when he had concluded the parable, *the children of this world are wiser in their way and generation,*^d that is, they generally act a more prudent part with respect to their secular interests, than even those who may be called *the children of light*, or than good men themselves, who are enlightened by God to see where their true happiness lies, do with respect to theirs, which are so much more important (compare John xii. 36; 1 Thes. v. 5; and Eph. v. 8); for they seldom appear so thoughtful and active in the great concerns of religion, as worldly men are in pursuit of the momentary and precarious possessions of this present life.

9 And I say unto you, Make to yourselves friends of the *And I also say to you, Endeavour to make yourselves sure friends with these riches which may not improperly be called the unrighteous or deceitful mammon*^e (as so little confidence can be reposed in them); that when you fail, and

off out of his own stock, he undertaking to pay his lord. (See Dr. Clarke's Sermons, Vol. III. p. 285.) For not to say how improbable it is that this bankrupt should be able or willing to make such a considerable present, it is plain that, if he had intended it, he would have let the account remain unaltered. But by the exchange of bills he cunningly made each of the debtors an accomplice with him in defrauding his lord, and thereby provided against a discovery.

^d In their generation.] It here signifies affairs, or actions; as Gen. vi. 9; xxxvii. 2.

^e The unrighteous or deceitful mammon.] Nothing can be more contrary to the whole genius of the Christian religion than to imagine that our Lord would exhort men to lay out their illgotten goods in works of charity, when justice so evidently required they should make restitution to the utmost of their abilities. Mammon, or wealth, is here called unrighteous, or deceitful, on account of its being so apt to fail the expectation of the owners; and in that view is opposed to true riches, ver. 11. The mammon of unrighteousness is plainly such a hebraism as the steward of unrighteous-

SECT.
CXXIV.Luke
xvi. 9

die out of this world,^f *they may receive you into everlasting habitations*, and you may forever enjoy the reward of your pious charity and love, in an everlasting friendship with all those truly worthy persons who have been relieved by it.

mammon of unrighteousness; that when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations.

- 10 Let this exhortation be regarded, not only by those that abound in wealth, but by all others: for *he who*, acting on strict principles of integrity and piety, *is faithful in the smallest [trust]*, is, and would in fact appear to be *faithful also* in one of *much* greater importance if it were committed to him; and *he who is unjust in the least matter, is*, if he can attempt it with views of impunity, *unjust also in much*.

10 He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much: and he that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much.

- 11 If therefore it appears that *you have not been faithful* in the management of the unrighteous or deceitful mammon, as I before called those precarious treasures, *who will intrust you with the true [riches]*? And I repeat it again, *if you have not been faithful in what was really another's*, and only was committed to your care and management for a little while; *who do you think will give you [that which shall be] your own* by an unalienable right and eternal possession?^g You cannot sure expect so high a reward without a behaviour correspondent to it.

11 If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches?

- 13 But, as I formerly have said, I tell you now again, *No domestic whatever can serve two different masters; for he assuredly will either hate and despise the one, and love the other; or at least he will adhere to the commands of the one, and neglect those of the other*: so, in like manner, *you cannot faithfully serve God, and yet at the same time be the servants of mammon*, having your

12 And if ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own?

13 No servant can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

ness, ver. 8, and *the judge of unrighteousness*, chap. xviii. 6, *Gr.* which our translators have with perfect fidelity changed into the *unjust steward* and the *unjust judge*; and had they taken the same liberty in many other places, they had made many scriptures plainer than they now appear to an English reader. See *Elsner, Observ.* Vol. I. p. 252, where he has shewn that *σκληρὰ* signifies *unfaithfulness*, on which account it is often opposed to *truth*. Compare Rom. i. 18; ii. 8; and Deut. xix. 19; Mic. vi. 12, *Hebr.*

^f *That when you fail, and die out of this world.*] It is with apparent propriety that

our Lord suggests the thoughts of death as an antidote against covetousness. Strange it is that so many on the very borders of the grave should be so wretchedly enslaved to that unreasonable passion!

^g *If you have not been faithful in what was another's, &c.*] This is well expressed, though not exactly rendered in the version of 1727. *If you have embezzled what another gave you in trust, how can he give you an estate in perpetuity?* It probably alludes to a custom of rewarding faithful stewards, by giving them some part of the estate they have managed.

hearts engrossed by worldly interests and pursuits. (Compare Mat. vi. 24, Vol. I. p. 237.)

SECT.
CXXIV.

14 And the Pharisees also, who were covetous, heard all these things : and they derided him.

And the Pharisees also, who were extremely covetous, stood by and heard all these things ; and they contemptuously derided him^h as a poor visionary, who did not understand human life, or only appeared to despise the world, because (as they supposed) it was out of his reach.

Luke
xv. 14

15 And he said unto them, Ye are they which justify yourselves before men ; but God knoweth your hearts : for that which is highly esteemed amongst men, is abomination in the sight of God.

And he said to them, You Pharisees are they that justify yourselves before men, and find out a great many plausible excuses for possessing and pursuing the world as you do ; but God knows your hearts, and knows that it is not by love to him, but to yourselves, that you are animated, even in the most specious and pompous of your actions : for that which is highly esteemed among men, is, in many instances, an abomination before God, who observes the vile purposes from which it often proceeds, and cannot be imposed upon by any glittering misrepresentation or disguise. (Compare 1 Sam.

16 The law and the prophets were until John : since that time the kingdom of God is preached, and every man presseth into it.

xvi. 7.) But a dispensation is now opening upon the world which will put you to deserved shame ; for the law and the prophets [were] the only Divine revelation among you until John the Baptist appeared ; but from that time the kingdom of God is publicly and plainly preached, and every one forces his way into it ;ⁱ for considerable numbers, notwithstanding all your sophistry, stand well disposed to receive it, and are willing to secure its blessings at any rate. (Compare Mat. xi. 12, 13, Vol. I. p. 320.)

17 And it is easier for heaven and earth to pass, than one tittle of the law to fail.

Yet I would not be understood as if I intended by what I say to put any slight on former revelations ; for I rather establish and vindicate them, and again declare it to you as a most solemn truth, That it is much easier for heaven and earth to pass away, and the whole system of created nature to be destroyed, than for one tittle of the law of God to fail, or the least

^h They derided him.] The word εἰς μὲν καὶ τὴν γῆν might more exactly be rendered, they sneered. There was a gravity and dignity in our Lord's discourse which, insolent as they were, would not permit them to laugh out ; but by some scornful air they hinted to each other their mutual contempt : and they have, no doubt, seri-

ously answered for it, as others of their temper and character will.

ⁱ Forces his way into it, εἰς αὐτὴν βιάζεται.] Some think this intimates that those who should have been readiest to open the door, rather attempted to keep them out : it certainly implies that there were strong obstacles in the way.

SECT. precept of it to be set aside as faulty. (See
 CXXIV. Mat. v. 18, Vol. I. p. 214.) And, far from 18 Whosoever put-
 doing any thing to lessen or abate the force of teth away his wife,
 it, I rather assert it in its utmost extent and and marrieth an-
 spirituality ; insomuch that you know I have other, committeth
 before declared, notwithstanding all your adultery ; and who-
 boasted, but dangerous, traditions, that *whoso- soever marrieth her*
ever puts away his wife, and marries another, that is put away from
 unless it be on account of a breach of the most her husband, com-
 fundamental article of the marriage covenant, mitteth adultery.
commits adultery ; and whosoever marries her
that is put away from her former husband for
 any less important cause, *commits adultery* with
 her, as the first contract still continues in force
 by which she is the wife of another. (Com-
 pare Mat. v. 32, Vol. I. p. 230.)

IMPROVEMENT.

- ver. 8 MAY the wisdom of the children of this world in their compara-
 tively trifling concerns excite a holy emulation in the children
 of light ! Is it not much better worth our while to employ all
 the attention of our thoughts in observing opportunities for the
 good of our souls, and to exert all the force of our resolutions in
 improving them, than to labour merely for the *meat which*
 9 *perishes*, for that *deceitful mammon*, that treacherous friend,
 which will at best only amuse us for a few years, and will for
 ever forsake us in our greatest extremity.
- 1, 2 Let us take occasion, from *this parable*, to think how soon we
 must part with all our present possessions ; how soon we must
 give an account of our respective *stewardships* as those who must
 be *no longer stewards*. Let us therefore manage them in such
 a manner as may most effectually promote the great purposes
 of our everlasting happiness. To this end, let us remember
 how absolutely necessary it is that we abound in works of
 charity and benevolence, and that we endeavour to abstract our
 hearts from an over eager attachment to these *lying vanities* ; for
 surely the trifles of earth are no better. Let us not imagine
 that our particular address can find out the secret of *-serving*
 13 *God and mammon*, since *Christ* represents it as an impossibility
 and contradiction.
- 10—12 May we be found *faithful* in what God has committed to us,
 whether it be *little or much* ; and govern ourselves, not by the
 maxims of this vain world, but by those of the gospel ! And if
 14 the same temper that led the *covetous Pharisees* to deride our
Lord, engage the children of this world to pour contempt upon
 us as *visionaries* and *enthusiasts*, we have much greater reason
 to be grieved for them than for ourselves. Their censures can

be matter of but little account to us, when we consider that the things which are *highly esteemed by men* are often *an abomination in the sight of God*. His law is sacred, and the constitutions of his kingdom are *unalterable*: may the temper of our minds be so altered and disposed as may suit it ! For another day, and another world, will shew that real *Christianity* is the only *wisdom* ; and that all the refinements of human policy without it are but specious *madness* and laborious *ruin* !

SECT.
CXXIV.
—
ver. 15
16, 17

S E C T. CXXV.

Our Lord, to enforce the preceding admonition, delivers the parable of the rich glutton and Lazarus. Luke XVI. 19, to the end.

LUKE XVI. 19.

THERE was a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day.

LUKE XVI. 19.

THAT his hearers might be more effectually dissuaded from addicting themselves to worldly pursuits and carnal pleasures, Jesus added another parable, which might have been sufficient to convince the covetous Pharisees of their madness in deriding what he had before said. And he addressed himself to them in words to this effect : *There was a certain rich man who lived in the greatest elegance and pomp ; for he wore robes of purple, and vests of fine linen, and daily feasted in a very splendid and luxurious manner. And there was in the same place a certain poor man named Lazarus,*^a a person indeed of eminent piety, but in the utmost indigence and distress ; *who, being unable to labour, or so much as to walk, was laid down at his gate, to beg the rich man's charity ; and all his body being full of sores and ulcers, he was a most miserable spectacle ; And, being almost famished with hunger, he earnestly desired to be fed, if it were but with the crumbs*

SECT.
CXXV.
—
Luke
xvi. 19

²⁰ And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate full of sores.

²¹ And desiring to be fed with the

^a *A certain poor man named Lazarus.*] history, rather than a parable ; but this must be a groundless supposition, as it is plain the incidents are *parabolical*. But the criticism of Lomeirus, who explains it as a mystical representation of the Jewish and Gentile church, is far more extravagant. Dr. Lightfoot, and others, have shewn, that the Jews in their *Gemara* have a *parable* much to the same purpose.

An exceeding proper name, which seems (as Lud. Cappellus observes) to be derived from לֹא אֶזֶר, *lo azer*, and signifies a *helpless person* ; an etymology on all accounts much more natural than that so generally followed, which derives it from *Eliezer, God is my helper*. Some have imagined, from the name of Lazarus, and the particular detail of circumstances, that this was an

- SECT. CXXV. *which fell from the rich man's table; yea, he was in so exposed and abandoned a condition, that the very dogs came and licked his sores,*^b Luke xvi. 21 *which lay uncovered in the open air.*
- 22 *But so it was, that in a little time the poor beggar, worn out with the load of so great a calamity, died; and, being a favourite of heaven, notwithstanding all his distresses on earth, he was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom, the abode of happy spirits in a separate state:*^c *the rich man also died quickly after him; for all his riches were not sufficient to procure the least continuance of his life; and he was buried with*
- 23 *great funeral solemnity and pomp. But observe the difference of their circumstances beyond the grave. This poor sensual creature was by God's righteous vengeance condemned to everlasting misery; and in the unseen world,*^d
- 22 And it came to pass that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom: the rich man also died, and was buried.
- 23 And in hell he lift up his eyes, be-

^b *Yea, the dogs came and licked his sores.*] Had the connection in the *original* been attended to, I think there could have been no debate among commentators, whether this were mentioned as an alleviation, or an addition to his calamity. For however lenient and healing the tongue of a dog may be in such cases, the words *αλλα και* should be rendered, *yea*; as Erasmus, Beza, Schmidius, and Calvin contend, and, above all, *Raphelius* abundantly proves. (*Annot. ex Xen.* p. 106, 107.) The circumstance is surely recorded, to shew that *his ulcers lay bare*, and were not (as *Isaiah* in another case expresses it, chap. i. 6) *either closed, or bound up, or mollified with ointment*. Some versions add, that *no man gave unto him*; which *Grotius* thinks is intimated in his *wishing to be fed with the crumbs which the dogs used to gather*. (*Mat.* xv. 27.) If so, it was with singular propriety that he who denied a crumb is represented as unable to obtain a drop; but as it is not expressed in the Greek, either here, or in *Abraham's* reply, I did not choose to insert it. *Giving alms* will be no security to those that live a sensual life.

^c *Carried by angels into Abraham's bosom.*] The Jews assign this office to angels, (see *Drusius in loc.*) and, no doubt, with the utmost propriety, considering how suitable it is to their benevolent nature, and to the circumstances of a departed spirit. The Greeks (as *Elsner, Observ.* Vol. I. p. 255, and many others have observed)

assign guides to the souls of the dead, to conduct them to their respective seats. It is strange any should render *τον κολπον τε Αβρααμ*, *Abraham's bower*, or (with *Jac. Cappellus*) *Abraham's haven*. Our translation is in all respects much more just. It alludes to the way of representing the entertainments of heaven, by sharing a magnificent banquet with *Abraham* and the other patriarchs. (Compare *Mat.* viii. 11; and *Luke* xxii. 30.) And nothing can better describe the honour and happiness of *Lazarus*, who had lain in so wretched a condition before the *glutton's gate*, than telling us that he was placed next to *Abraham*, and so lay in his bosom. (Compare *John* xiii. 23, sect. clxx.) Thus *Casaubon* and *Grotius* well explain it. As for the rich man's seeing him there, *Mr. L'Enfant* thinks the Jews borrowed this manner of speaking from the Greeks, who described the seats of the blessed as separated from those of the damned by a great impassable river, from the opposite banks of which they might converse. Many of them also expressly speak of a great chasm interposed. See *Elsner, Observ.* Vol. I. p. 256, 257; and *Grotius in loc.*

^d *In the unseen world.*] This seems generally the sense of the Greek word, *αδης*, as was observed before, in note ^f, on *Mat.* xvi. 18, Vol. I. p. 566. Both the rich man and *Lazarus* were in *Hades*, though in different regions of it. See *Grotius's* learned and judicious note here:

ing in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom.

being in the midst of torments, aggravated by all the indulgence and delicacy of his former life, he lifted up his weeping and despairing eyes, and saw Abraham from afar, and the poor despised Lazarus lying in his bosom, as a newly received guest at the heavenly banquet, placed next the father of the faithful himself.

SECT.
CXXV.
—
Luke
xvi. 23

24 And he cried, and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame.

And calling out with the greatest earnestness and importunity, he said, O father Abraham, have compassion upon me, a poor unhappy descendant of thine, and send Lazarus, not to reach out to me any of the dainties of heaven, for I presume not to ask so great a favour, but only to bring me a little water; and if I may not have a draught of it, I should be thankful if he might be permitted to dip the tip of his finger in water to refresh my tongue, though it were but for a moment; for I am so tormented in this flame, that it excites an intolerable thirst, which is continually raging and preying on my very soul.

25 But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented.

But Abraham said, with awful and inflexible severity, Son, remember the former days when thou and Lazarus were upon earth, that thou didst then in thy lifetime receive the good things which thou wast so foolish as to choose for thy portion, in the neglect of God and of thy soul; and likewise Lazarus then received [his] evil things, of which thou wast witness; but now the scene is changed, so that he in his turn is comforted, and thou art justly tormented; and neither his joy, nor thine anguish, can admit of any end or interruption.

26 And besides all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed: so that they which would pass from hence to you, cannot; neither

And besides all this, as to the favour thou desirest from the hand of Lazarus, it is a thing impossible to be granted; for between us and you there is a great chasm fixed; a vast unmeasurable void is interposed; so that they who would go from hence to you, if any should be so compassionate as to desire to help you, cannot; neither can

^e *Dip the tip of his finger in water, &c.] The Hebrews drank their wine mingled with water; and large quantities of water, on one occasion or other, were used at their feasts. (See John ii. 6.) There seems therefore in this petition a proper allusion to that. Archbishop Tillotson observes, with his usual vivacity, that this is the only instance we meet with in scripture*

of any thing that looks like a prayer put up to a glorified saint (Tillots. Works, Vol. II. p. 142); and even here the application was in vain, and no relief was the saint capable of giving. It is observable, the rich man speaks as knowing Lazarus, and as supposing (ver. 28) that his brethren also might know him on his appearing to them.

SECT. *they who are there come unto us ; but we are* can they pass to us,
 CXXV. *still to continue at an unapproachable distance* that would come from
 — *from each other.* thence.

Luke
 xvi. 27 *Then the rich man, as he perceived that his* 27 *Then he said,*
own case was irretrievable, said unto Abraham, *I pray thee there-*
There may however be a passage from you to fore, father, that
the other world, as it is plain there is from thou wouldest send
thence to you ; I beseech thee therefore, O him to my father's
father, that thou wouldest please to send him to house :

28 *importance ; For I have there five brethren,* 28 *For I have five*
thoughtless young creatures like myself, who brethren ; that he
are now revelling on those possessions which may testify unto
were once mine,^f and are likely ere long to fall them, lest they also
into the same misery with me : I earnestly come into this place
entreat thee therefore that he may be sent to of torment.
testify to them the reality and importance of this,
invisible world, that they may be awakened to
avoid those evil courses that have been my ruin,
and may not also come into this place of torment.

29 *But Abraham said in reply to him, Thou* 29 *Abraham saith*
knowest they have an excellent Divine revela- unto him, They
tion in the writings of Moses and the prophets ; have Moses and the
let them but hearken to the warnings and instruc- prophets ; let them
tions that are given by them, and they have means hear them.
sufficient to secure them from that danger.

30 *And when the poor tormented creature found* 30 *And he said,*
this also was objected to, he pleaded still in Nay, father Abra-
their behalf, and said, Nay, father Abraham, ham, but if one went
they will slight these as I foolishly did ; but unto them from the
surely, if one go to them from the dead, they can- dead, they will re-
not withstand so awful a messenger, but will pent.
undoubtedly repent, and reform their lives.

31 *But Abraham put an end to the discourse,* 31 *And he said*
with an assurance of the fruitlessness of any unto him, If they
such extraordinary means for their conviction ; hear not Moses and
and he said to him, The evidences of the Divine the prophets, neither
revelation are such, that if they hearken not to will they be per-
Moses and the prophets, neither will they be per-
suaded to a thorough repentance and reforma-
tion though one should arise from the dead to

^f *I have five brethren, &c.]* As no men-
 tion is made of any surviving wife and chil-
 dren, but his five brethren are described as
 living still together in his father's house,
 one would imagine that our Lord intended
 to represent this wretched creature as a
 young man, who (unhappily for himself,
 like many modern rakes), coming early to
 the possession of his estate, soon broke his
 constitution by debauchery, and so left his
 riches to the younger children of the fam-
 ily, having no other heirs.

suaded, though one rose from the dead. SECT. CXIV. — Luke xvi. 31

vist them.* For though it might indeed alarm them for a time, the same prejudices and lusts which led them to despise those methods of instruction that God has given them, would also lead them ere long to slight and forget such an awful apparition as you desire they might see.

IMPROVEMENT.

Most evidently may we learn from *this parable*, that it is impossible to know either love or hatred by any thing that is before us under the sun. (Eccles. ix. 1.) Who that had seen the pomp and plenty of this *rich sinner*, and compared it with the indigence and misery of *Lazarus*, would have imagined that the latter had been the child, and the former the enemy, of God? But let us judge nothing before the time (1 Cor. iv. 5). Our Lord Jesus Christ shews us the period of all the prosperity of the wicked, and of all the calamities with which good men may be exercised. And what availed the luxuries of life, or the magnificence of burial, to a wretch tormented in flames? Surely the fierceness of those flames would be proportionable to the luxury in which he had formerly lived, and the sense of his torment be heightened by the delicacy he had once indulged. May God awaken those unhappy persons, whatever their rank in the present life may be, who place their happiness and glory in being clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day! May they lift up their enchanted, deluded eyes, and see that pointed sword of the Divine vengeance which is suspended over them by so weak a thread; and may they take this warning from one greater than Moses and the prophets, from one that came from the dead to enforce it, that they pass not into that place of torment!

Let poor afflicted saints take comfort in what has now been read, though they may be despised and slighted by men. The time will shortly come, when those angels who now descend in an invisible form to minister to them, will appear as their guard to convoy them to the regions of glory. Abraham's bosom

* If they hearken not to Moses, &c.] It is true, Moses no where expressly asserts a future state of rewards and punishments; yet the facts recorded by him strongly enforce the natural arguments in proof of it; and the prophets speak plainly of it in many places. See Psal. xvi. 9, 10, 11; xvii. 15; xxiii. 6; xlix. 14, 15; lxxiii. 17, & seq. Prov. xiv. 32; Eccles. iii. 17, 21; xi. 9; xii. 7, 13, 14; and Ezek. xviii. 19, 20, 21. Bishop Atterbury has excellently shewn the justice of Abraham's assertion here, in his incomparable discourse on this text. (See his Sermons, Vol. II. serm. 2.) The impentence of many who saw another Lazarus raised from the dead (John xi. 46), and the wickedness of the soldiers who were eyewitnesses to the resurrection of Christ, and yet that very day suffered themselves to be hired to bear a false testimony against it (Mat. xxviii. 4, 15), are most affecting and astonishing illustrations of this truth: for each of those miracles was far more convincing than such an apparition as is here referred to would have been.

SECT. will be opened to them, and the dainties of heaven be set before
CXXV. multitudes, who, perhaps, while on this side the grave, hardly
— knew how to procure even the necessaries of life.

May we never view those *seats of glory*, as this wretched sensualist did, at an *unapproachable distance*! Let us think seriously of his deplorable circumstances, when he asked *a drop of*
ver.25 *water from the tip of Lazarus's finger*, and yet was *denied*. Dreadful representation! yet made by *Christ* himself, who surely knew how to describe the case with the utmost propriety. Behold, O our souls, this *son of Abraham*, in that flaming prison, in all the restless agonies of torment and despair; and we may judge what dependence to place on a *descent from pious ancestors*, or a participation of external privileges.

- 27, 28 We inquire not curiously into the *motives* which engaged him to request that so extraordinary a *warning* might be sent to his *brethren*; whether it might proceed from a remainder of natural affection, from a fear of meeting them in the same misery, or from a mixture of both. It is enough to observe how and upon
31 what principles it was denied, *If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead*. Let none vainly excuse themselves from believing the evidence of the *revelation* God has given, on a pretence that *if*
30 *they saw signs and wonders they would believe*. The heart of man may be hardened against the most sensible and immediate miracle; but if that evidence were irresistible, it would ill become us to dictate to God when and to whom it should be given.
29 Let us examine and acquiesce in such as he has seen fit to afford; and pass through our various scenes of life as those that have eternity in view, and are persuaded we must each of us, in a few years at farthest, be with *Lazarus in Abraham's bosom*, or with *the rich man in that tormenting flame*.

SECT. CXXVI.

Christ repeats his exhortations to an inoffensive conduct and a forgiving temper; and warns his disciples not to arrogate any merit to themselves. Luke XVII. 1—11.

LUKE XVII. 1.

SECT.
CXXVI.

Luke
xvii. 1

OUR Lord also about this time repeated to the numerous attendants who were then around him several things which he had formerly said in a more private way to the disciple; and particularly addressed them in terms like these: Considering the general corruption of human nature, the snares of the world, and the temptations

LUKE XVII. 1.

THEN said he unto the disci-

ples, it is impossible but that offences will come: but wo unto him through whom they come.

of Satan, *it is impossible but one way or other of- fences should come*; many professing my religion will, no doubt, *act unworthy of themselves, and disgrace the holy name they bear: nevertheless, wo [be to him] by whom they come*; and let me warn you therefore, as you love your own souls, to guard against the guilt and danger of being a stumblingblock to others. For I assure 2 you *it were better* for such a one, even for him that by an immoral life proves a reproach and scandal to my cause, *that he should die by the hand of violence, and suffer the most shocking execution, yea, that a huge millstone should be hanged about his neck, and he should be thrown into the sea, than that he should offend and insnare one of these little ones* that believe in me, so as to draw the meanest of them into sin and ruin. (See Mat. xviii. 6, 7, and the notes there, sect. xciii.)

sec. r.
cxxxvi.
—
Luke
xvii. 1

3 Take heed to yourselves: if thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him.

Take heed to yourselves, therefore,^a that you 3 may govern all your passions aright, and particularly your resentments, by which otherwise much sin may be occasioned both to yourselves and others. And if thy brother trespass against thee, do not lay up a secret grudge against him for it, but plainly and faithfully rebuke him, endeavouring to convince him of the evil he has committed; and if he appear to repent of his fault, forgive him immediately, without insisting on any rigorous satisfaction. And if he tres- 4

4 And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent; thou shalt forgive him.

pass against thee again and again, even though he should repeat his fault seven times in a day (compare Psal. cxix. 164), and seven times in a day return to thee, seriously saying, I repent of my folly, and am heartily sorry for the injury I have done thee, thou shalt forgive him even these repeated offences. (Compare Mat. xviii. 21, 22, sect. xcv.)

5 And the apostles said unto the

Then the apostles said unto the Lord, Lord, we 5 are sensible that in this instance, as well as in several others, we have need to pray thou wouldst

a *Take heed to yourselves.*] This contains a strong and important intimation how much sin and scandal is occasioned by a severe quarrelsome temper in the disciples of Christ; as it not only stirs up the cor-

ruptions of those with whom they contend, but leads others to think meanly of a profession which has so little efficacy to soften and sweeten the tempers of those who maintain it.

SECT. *increase our faith* :^b oh quicken our apprehension of the reality and importance of the motives by which all thy commands are enforced, and of the authority by which they are dictated ; that we may not scruple to submit even to such precepts as these, how hard soever they may bear upon flesh and blood.

6 *And the Lord said, If you had ever so little faith, though it were but as a grain of mustard-seed, yet (as I formerly told you) it would conquer the greatest difficulties ; so that you might, as it were, be able to say to this sycamore-tree, Be thou rooted up, and planted in the sea, and it should presently obey you.*^c

7 Endeavour therefore to live in the exercise of this noble grace, and in a series of such services as are the proper fruits of it : *but* in the midst of all be careful to maintain the deepest humility, as in the presence of God your heavenly Master, on whom, as you are his servants, you can have no claim of merit : for *who* is there of you, that if he has a servant ploughing his ground, or feeding his flock, will say unto him, as soon as he comes in from the field, Come in^d and sit down at the

8 table with me ? Or will he not rather say to him, if it was a part of that servant's business to do it, Make ready somewhat for my supper, and, when it is prepared, gird up thy garments close about thee,^e and wait upon me while I am eating and drinking ; and afterwards thou shalt sit down to eat and drink thyself ? And suppose he should observe his orders with the greatest diligence, does he think himself obliged to thank that servant because he hath done what was commanded him ? I apprehend he does not, because he has an authority over the servant, and may

6 And the Lord said, If ye had faith as a grain of mustardseed, ye might say unto this sycamometree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea, and it should obey you.

7 But which of you having a servant ploughing, or feeding cattle, will say unto him by and by, when he is come from the field, Go and sit down to meat ?

8 And will not rather say unto him, Make ready wherewith I may sup, and gird thyself, and serve me, till I have eaten and drunken ; and afterward thou shalt eat and drink ?

9 Doth he thank that servant because he did the things that were commanded him ? I trow not.

^b *Increase our faith.*] Woltzogenius himself acknowledges that their applying to Christ to strengthen their faith shews that they believed he had a divine influence over the spirits of men. See *Whitby in loc.*

^c *You might say to this sycamore-tree, &c.*] I do not apprehend this text to be entirely parallel to Mat. xvii. 20, p. 12. In this connection the expression seems proverbial, and to be as if he had said, As the least degree of miraculous faith will (as I said before) produce the greatest effects, so the least degree of true sincere piety will

finally bear a man above all opposition, and enable him to conquer the world.

^d *Come in.*] Raphelius proves that the word *εἰσέλθω* has often this sense. Compare Luke xii. 37, and Acts xxiv. 7. See *Raphel. Annot. ex Herod. p. 263*, and especially *Annot. ex Xen. p. 108*.

^e *Gird up thy garments close about thee.*] Compare Luke xii. 37, p. 116. That servants used to be girded while waiting on their masters is well shewn by *Elsner, Observ. Vol. I. p. 258, 259*. See note ^b on Luke xii. 35, p. 116.

10 So likewise ye, when ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do. SECT. cxxvi. Luke xvii. 10

justly claim his obedience as matter of debt. Now to apply this to your own services; so likewise ye, when you have faithfully done all that was commanded you in the exactest manner, yet should still say, *Surely we are worthless and unprofitable servants,*^f who cannot pretend to have merited any thing from the hand of our Master; for we have done no more than what we were, by virtue of our relation to God, and dependence upon him, indispensably obliged to do, as much as any purchased slave is obliged to serve his master. And assure yourselves, that no services will be so pleasing to God as those performed with such an humble spirit.

11 And it came to pass, as he went to Jerusalem, that he passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee. These discourses, and those above mentioned, happened in our Lord's journey to the feast of the dedication;^g and as he went to Jerusalem to attend it,^h he passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee, taking those parts of Samaria in his way which lay next to Galilee. 11

IMPROVEMENT.

LET us renew our guard against every thing in our conduct which might give offence to the meanest and weakest; and against every thing which might by a bad example mislead others, or furnish the enemies of religion with matter of reproach and accusation against it. Let us imbibe the forgiving spirit of the gospel, and, bearing in mind the numberless instances in which God has forgiven us, though we have sinned against him not only seven times, but seventy times seven; let us arm ourselves, in some degree, with the same mind, and endeavour to forbear and forgive one another, even as God for Christ's sake has freely forgiven us. (Eph. iv. 32, and Col. iii. 13.)

^f Unprofitable servants.] The word *αἰσίου* sometimes signifies wicked (Rom. iii. 12, Mat. xxv. 30); but in this connection it cannot have that sense. I entirely agree with Heinsius, that here, and 2 Sam. vi. 22, *Septuag.* it signifies mean or inconsiderable, as the best of men certainly are.

^g In our Lord's journey to the feast of the dedication.] See note^a on Luke xiii. 23, sect. cxviii. and note^a on Luke xiv. 1, sect. cxix.

^h As he went to Jerusalem.] As Luke phrase.

has related the two little histories contained in the next section at some distance from each other, it is very difficult (as the attentive reader will observe) to place them together without some tautology. I have therefore inserted the introduction to one of them at the end of this section; leaving out the word *ἔπειτα*, it came to pass, which is a mere expletive; or at most does only imply that what is mentioned in the context happened in this journey, or may refer to the discourses Christ had before delivered, as we have observed in the para-

SECT. In a sense of the weakness of our *faith*, let us pray to *Christ* to
 CXXVI. *increase* it; and then those duties will be discharged with ease
 ——— and delight which appeared most difficult in a distant prospect.
 ver. Yet when *faith* and *patience* have had their most *perfect work*,
 7—10 when our Master's will has been borne with the most entire sub-
 mission, and done with the most zealous dispatch, let us not
 pretend to place any *merit* in our own actions or sufferings; but
 let us think of ourselves as the *servants* of God, yea, as *unprof-
 itable servants*, whose *goodness extendeth not* to our great Mas-
 ter: and to the riches of his grace let us ascribe it, that our
 feeble powers are strengthened to the performance of our duty;
 and that our worthless services are accepted, and the numberless
 deficiencies of them mercifully excused.

S E C T. CXXVII.

*Christ, travelling through Samaria, rebukes the intemperate zeal
 of James and John against those who refused to grant him en-
 tertainment; and heals ten lepers. Luke IX. 51—56; XVII.
 12—19.*

LUKE IX. 51.

LUKE IX. 51.

SECT. IT was observed in the close of the former sec- AND it came
 CXXVII tion, that our Lord was now on his journey to pass, when
 ——— from Galilee, near the feast of the dedication: ^a the time was come
 Luke and it came to pass, that as the days were now
 ix. 51

^a Near the feast of the dedication.] Taking it for granted that the following word, ἀναλυσας, refers to *Christ's ascension* (the reasons for which I shall give below), I think this the *only place* where this *little story* can properly come in. Most *harmonizers* place it just before the *feast of tabernacles* (of which we had an account in the *seventh and eighth chapters* of John, from sect. xcvi. to cv.); and chiefly on their authority, without a critical examination, I had mentioned it in that connection in my *Sermon against Persecution*, p. 3. But I am now convinced that could not be the time; not only as it would increase the difficulty, by supposing Luke then to say that *the time of his being received up was fulfilled*, though it must have been above *half a year* before his death; but chiefly because that was not the *last journey* he made from Galilee to Jerusalem, and because (as we observed on John vii. 10, note, ^b p. 44) he made that journey with all possible *secrecy*; whereas here he had a train of attendants. No commentators (on our interpretation of ἀνα-

λυσας) have, for the obvious reason hinted above, thought of placing it *higher*; and lower I think it cannot be brought: for though I was once strongly inclined to take the words in their *most literal sense*, and to conclude *this happened* when Christ was going from Galilee to Jerusalem just before his *ascension*, after having manifested his *resurrection* by his appearance to the *five hundred brethren*, 1 Cor. xv. 6 (compare Mat. xxviii. 7, 16—18); I have been obliged to give up that *hypothesis*, considering that he never after his *resurrection* appeared so *publicly* as in this story (compare Acts i. 3, x. 40, 41), and that he had then *no difficulties* to expect at Jerusalem against which he should *steadfastly set his face*. And as for his journey to Jerusalem just before the *passover* at which he suffered, he went from *Ephraim near the wilderness* (John xi. 54), and *passed through Jericho* (Luke xix. 1), so that *Samaria* did not lie in his way. Nor is there, that I can find, any proof that he ever went back to Galilee, between the *feast of dedication* and his death; which I think suf-

that he should be received up, he steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem.

almost fulfilled in which he knew he should be received up to heaven again,^b having dispatched the ministry which he was to discharge on earth; notwithstanding all the painful scenes through which he was yet to pass, his heart was so animated with a regard to his father's honour and the salvation of men, and so cheered with the views of his own approaching exaltation and glory, that, in defiance of all his most inveterate enemies, *he resolutely set his face to go up to Jerusalem*, though he knew it was the last journey he should take from Galilee thither, and that tortures and death awaited him there.

SECT.
cxxxvii.
—
Luke
ix. 51

And, as his way lay through Samaria, being a stranger there, *he sent messengers before his face, who in their progress entered into a village of the Samaritans to prepare entertainment for him*; only desiring to take a lodging there, and to pay for their accommodation. But the Samaritans had such a national grudge against

sufficiently accounts for the use of the phrase of the days or time being fulfilled, &c.

^b As the days were fulfilled in which he should be received up: *εν τω συμπληρωθαι τας ημερας της αναληφεις αυτου.*] In all the reasonings of the former note I have taken it for granted that *αναληφεις* here signifies Christ's being taken up to heaven: and this is so generally the signification of the word, that I wonder any learned men should have interpreted it in a different manner. Sir Isaac Newton, merely to suit with his hypothesis of preserving the order of Matthew unvaried, strangely supposes that this occurrence happened in the first year of Christ's preaching (*Newt. on the Prophecies*, p. 153), and interprets the passage before us as if *αναληφεις* were the same with *αναδεχην*, a renewed entertainment; which would make it no exact date at all; but might indifferently be applied to any other feast. Heinsius confounds it with *υψωσις*, and interprets it of his being lifted up on the cross; though it is certain the ideas of being lifted up to a state of suspension, and taken or received up, are extremely different. A learned friend, for whose judgment I have justly a great regard, observing that *ληφεις* sometimes signifies a seizure, ingeniously conjectures that *αναληφεις* may signify Christ's being seized again; imagining it may refer to a

former seizure at Nazareth, Luke iv. 29; urging farther that *αναλαμβανα* signifies to take again, and referring (I think without sufficient evidence) to Acts xx. 13, 14, xxiii. 31, compared with ver. 10; and Eph. vi. 13, compared with ver. 11; in proof of it. But I beg leave, with all due deference, to observe, that *συλλαμβανα* is the word which Luke uses for taking, in the sense this worthy person supposes, as denoting to seize (compare Acts i. 16, and Luke xxii. 54); in which he is supported by the authority of Aristotle, Euripides, and the best Greek Classics. And therefore since the word is plainly used with reference to Christ's ascension, Mark xvi. 19; Acts i. 2, 11, 22; 1 Tim. iii. 16; as also to that of Elijah, 2 Kings ii. 10, 11, *Septuag.* and since in all the places referred to above it may be rendered by taking up (see Grotius on Mark xvi. 19), I scruple not at all, with the most ancient versions, and the generality of critics, to follow the usual interpretation which refers *αναληφεις* to Christ's ascension; especially since no considerable difficulty would be removed by admitting any of the preceding different interpretations. That the word days signifies no more than time, and is sometimes used to express what passes in an instant, is very evident from 2 Kings, ii. 1, and Gen. xxv. 24, *Septuag.*

SECT. the Jews, that *they would not receive him*, nor 53 And they did
CXXVII. grant him the common rites of hospitality due not receive him, be-
to any stranger, *because his face was directed* cause his face was
Luke as though he would
ix. 53 towards Jerusalem; and they concluded, from go to Jerusalem,
the season of the year, that this visit was in-
tended as a peculiar honour to the temple
there.^c

54 And when his disciples, James and John, 54 And when his
who attended him,^d saw it, they said, Lord, disciples, James and
wilt thou that we speak for fire to come down John, saw this, they
from heaven to destroy them, as Elijah did with said, Lord, wilt thou
regard to his enemies (2 Kings i. 10, 12); for that we command
surely one word in such a case will do it, and fire to come down
the artillery of heaven will be much more ready from heaven, and
to avenge such an affront offered to thee, who consume them, even
art so much superior to any of the prophets? as Elias did?

55 But [Jesus], turning short upon them, re- 55 But he turned,
buked them with a becoming severity, and and rebuked them,
said, *Ye know not what kind of spirit ye are of*; and said, *Ye know*
you neither consider the genius of the gospel, not what manner of
so much more gentle than that of the law, nor spirit ye are of.

56 express on this occasion. But I reject your 56 For the Son of
motion as absolutely unfit to be complied man is not come to
with; *for the Son of man came not into the world* destroy men's lives,
to erect his kingdom by military force, or by but to save them.
any other method *to destroy men's lives, but to*
save them; and therefore will exert his miracu-
lous power in works of mercy and benevolence,
and not of terror and vengeance. And they

^c As a peculiar honour to the temple there.] None of the *feasts* observed at Jerusalem could be more remarkable in this view, as this was kept in commemoration of the *temple's* being purified, after it had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, to whose idolatrous impositions the Samaritans had willingly offered to submit; as was observed before in note ² on John iv. 9, Vol. I. p. 169. Josephus observes (*Antiq.* lib. xx. cap. 6 (al. 5), § 1, & *Bell. Jud.* lib. ii. cap. 12 (al. 11), § 3), that the Jews going from Galilee to Jerusalem at their public feasts, took Samaria in their way; and it might be resented as something of an affront, considering the antipathy of the two nations.

^d James and John, who attended him.] That these disciples, so remarkably distinguished by their Lord's favour, should have some distinguished zeal and faith, may seem less wonderful, than that a person of so sweet a disposition as John should make so severe a proposal. (Compare sect. xcvi. *Impr.* p. 36.) The affinity which this story has to the other, with which Luke has connected it, is (as Grotius justly observes) a sufficient reason for his having thus transposed it.

And they went to another village. departed from that place, and went on till they came to another village. SECT. CXXVII.

LUKE XVII. 12. And as he entered into a certain village, there met him ten men that were lepers, which stood afar off. Luke xvii. 12

And as he entered into a certain neighbouring village, there met him ten men who were lepers, and who on that account were shut out from the towns to which they belonged; and as in this miserable state they could have no society with any but themselves, both Jews and Samaritans conversed promiscuously together. And standing afar off, lest they should pollute passengers who might come too near them, they lifted up their voice, and said with great earnestness, having heard of the fame of Christ, Jesus, Master, we beseech thee to have mercy upon us, as thou hast already extended it to others in these deplorable circumstances.

13 And they lifted up their voices, and said, Jesus, Master, have mercy on us. And, 14

14 And when he saw them, he said unto them, Go shew yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass, that as they went they were cleansed. seeing them as they stood crying to him, he said unto them, Go, shew yourselves to the priests; intimating that the cure they desired should be performed by the way. And it came to pass, that as they were going in obedience to his word, they were all miraculously cleansed by the power of Christ, the efficacy of which was such as to operate at a distance as well as near.

15 And one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, and with a loud voice glorified God; And one of them, perceiving he was healed, 15

16 And fell down on his face at his feet, giving him thanks: and he was a Samaritan. was so affected with it, that he immediately returned with an heart full of gratitude and joy, glorifying God with a loud voice, and made a free and open acknowledgment of so signal a mercy. And, presenting himself before 16

17 And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine? Jesus, he fell down on his face at his feet, giving the most affectionate thanks unto him as the immediate Author of his cure; and it is remarkable that he was a Samaritan. And Jesus 17

observing it, answered and said, Were there not ten lepers cleansed? but where [are] the other nine, of whom it might have been expected, as they were Jews, that they should have expressed a greater sense of piety, and have been more ready to thank God for their deliverance? 18

18 There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger. How is it, that of all who were cleansed, none are found who have returned to give glory to God

19 And he said unto him, Arise, go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole. but this poor stranger to the commonwealth of Israel? And he said to him, Arise, go thy way; 19

this thy faith in my power has saved thee, and been happily made the means of thy cure; and

SECT. from these grateful sentiments, with which thy heart is filled,
 CXXVII. thou mayest conclude the cure thou has received is given thee
 — in mercy.

IMPROVEMENT.

Luke Who would not have imagined that the blessed *Jesus* should
 ix. 53 have been most cordially welcome wherever he came, when there was grace in all his words, and benevolence in all his actions? Yet these *Samaritans* would not receive him because he was a *Jew*. And thus do unhappy prejudices, taken up on imaginary grounds, against men, and things in the general, sometimes injure the best of men, and prove much more hurtful to the persons themselves by whom they are entertained.

54 The rash *disciples* would have called for fire from heaven; and let us observe how *Christ* treated the proposal. He treated it like himself; like the kind compassionate Friend of human nature; and also like one who well *knew what was in man* (John ii. 25), and how little human terrors and severities can do towards producing a real conversion. Yet *fire from heaven* might have carried along with it some rational ground of conviction, which penal laws and sanguinary executions can never produce. What then would *Christ* have said to these *disciples* if they had them-

55 selves proposed to *smite with the sword*, or to cast *firebrands* into the houses of these inhospitable men? Little do they *know their own spirit*; little do they understand either the true genius or the true interest of the gospel, who have recourse to such violent methods as these to extirpate heresy and to propagate truth. Let us bless God that neither the guilt nor the misery of such a conduct is ours.

Let us learn to *search our own hearts*, that we may form a thorough acquaintance with ourselves; which will greatly promote both the comfort and usefulness of life. Especially let us attend to our aims and intentions, and be greatly jealous over our own hearts, lest we indulge our irregular passions under religious pretences, and set up the standards of malice and pride *in the name of the Lord*.

Luke From the story of the *ten lepers* let us learn importunately to
 xvii. seek the influences of *Christ*, to purge us from that far more
 12--16 odious and fatal disease which sin has spread over our whole nature; and, after the example of the *Samaritan*, let us *own the mercy* we have received. Have we not reason to fear that, of the
 17, 18 multitudes who are indebted to the Divine goodness, there is *not one in ten* who has a becoming sense of it? Let us labour to impress our hearts deeply with such a sense. Let us remember what it is that God expects of us; and let us farther consider that, as the exercise of *gratitude* towards such a Benefactor is most reasonable,

also in proportion it is most delightful to the soul ; it is indeed sect. cxxviii (as one well expresses it) like the *incense* of the Jewish priest, which, while it did an honour to God, did likewise regale with its own fragrancy the person by whom it was offered.

S E C T. CXXVIII.

Our Lord cautions the Jews against expecting a pompous kingdom of the Messiah, and warns them of the approaching national destruction which would be the consequence of rejecting him. Luke XVII. 20, to the end.

LUKE XVII. 20.

AND when he was demanded of the Pharisees when the kingdom of God should come ; he answered them, and said, The kingdom of God cometh not with observation.

21 Neither shall they say, Lo here, or, lo there : for behold, the kingdom of God is within you.

22 And he said unto the disciples, The days will come when ye shall desire to see one of the days of the Son of man, and ye shall not see it.

LUKE XVII. 20.

THUS our Lord went on in his journey, and at length came to Jerusalem. And it was about this time that, *being asked by some of the Pharisees* sect. cxxviii *a when the kingdom of God, which he had so often mentioned as approaching, should actually come ; he answered them, and said, The kingdom of God cometh not with that external pomp and observation of men which you expect.*

Neither shall they point to this or that remarkable place, and say, Behold [it is] here, or, behold [it is] there. For behold, and observe it attentively, the kingdom of God is already among you : sect. cxxviii *b though, because it is an inward and spiritual kingdom, erected in the hearts of men, and not attended with outward grandeur, you overlook it as unworthy your regards.*

And he afterwards said to the disciples apart, Though you do indeed undergo some present difficulties, in consequence of your adherence to me, yet you have so much greater extremities before you, that the time will come when you shall wish to see one of these days of the Son of man, and shall not see it ; and the whole Jewish nation having rejected Me, the true Messiah, shall yet long for the appearance of him whom they expect under that character, and eagerly listen to every one that pretends to it.

a Being asked by some of the Pharisees.] I pretend not to say whether this was at Jerusalem or some neighbouring place ; nor is it any way material to determine it.

b The kingdom of God is among you.] So I render the words *ἐν ὑμῖν*, referring the reader to those exact critics in the

Greek language, Beza and Raphelius (Annot. ex Xen. p. 109, 110), for a more particular vindication of it. It is certain our Lord could not properly say the kingdom of God was in the Pharisees to whom he spoke, whose temper was entirely alienated from the nature and design of it.

- SECT. And accordingly they shall say to you, Behold, 23 And they shall
 cxxviii. [he is] here, or, behold [he is] there ; [but] do not say to you, See here,
 ——— you go out on hearingsuch reports to seek him, or, see there : go
 Luke nor join to follow [them] in any of their vain not after them, nor
 xvii.23 follow them.
- 24 delusive schemes. For he will indeed come, 24 For as the
 but in a very different manner from what they lightning that light-
 expect ; even to execute upon them a sudden eneth out of the one
 and unavoidable destruction : *for as the light- part under heaven,
 ning which lightens from one [part] under shineth unto the oth-
 heaven, shines in a moment with the greatest er part under heav-
 swiftness to the other [part] under heaven ; so en ; so shall also the
 also in as swift and terrible a manner shall the Son of man be in his
 coming of the Son of man be in his day, when he day.*
 appears to plead the cause of that gospel which
 has been so generally despised. (Compare Mat.
- 25 xxiv. 23, 27, sect. clxi.) Nevertheless, he must 25 But first must
 first suffer many things, and be yet more oppro- he suffer many
 briously and solemnly rejected by this generation things, and be re-
 of men, who shall by this public and national jected of this gene-
 act of impiety and rebellion fill up the measure ration.
 of their iniquities. (Compare Luke xxiii. 18
 —21 ; John xix. 15 ; Acts iii. 13—15.)
- 26 Then shall impending vengeance fall upon 26 And as it was
 them at once : *and as it was in the days of Noah in the days of Noe,
 which preceded the flood, so also shall it be in so shall it be also in
 the days of the Son of man, or in those days the days of the Son
 when he shall come in the manner I have now of man.*
 described for the destruction of his enemies.
- 27 For, notwithstanding the express predictions 27 They did eat,
 of Divine judgments approaching, they went they drank, they
 on with their usual course as if there were married wives, they
 no danger ; *they did eat, they drank, they mar- were given in mar-
 ried wives, [and] their daughters were given in riage, until the day
 marriage ; and with a confident security they that Noe entered in-
 persisted in the business, entertainments, and to the ark : and the
 luxuries of life, till the very day in which Noah flood came and de-
 entered into the ark ; and then the deluge came stroyed them all.*
 with irresistible fury, so that it overbore and
 destroyed them all at once. (Gen. vi. 13. vii.
- 28 21.) Likewise also as it was at Sodom in the 28 Likewise also
 days of Lot, they did eat and drink, they bought as it was in the days
 and sold, they planted vineyards, and built mag- of Lot, they did eat,
 nificent houses, and never thought themselves they drank, they
 more secure, or their pleasant country more bought, they sold,
 like to flourish ; Thus did they carelessly go they planted, they
 on, despising every admonition of their guilt and builded :
 danger : *but on the very day when Lot went out 29 But the same
 of Sodom, an horrible tempest of fire and brim- day that Lot went
 out of Sodom, it
 rained fire and brim-*

stone from heaven, *stone was rained down by the Lord from heaven,* sect. cxxviii.
and destroyed them *and with a sudden overthrow destroyed them*
all : *all.* (Gen. xix. 14, 24.) *Even so shall it be* Luke xvii. 30

30 Even thus shall *in the day when the Son of man is revealed,* when
it be in the day *he will sensibly display his power in the de-*
when the Son of *struction of this sinful people : the Jewish na-*
man is revealed. *tion shall be as careless and confident as if*

there was not the least danger, indulging them-
selves in all kinds of luxury and extravagance,
till they shall see ruin surrounding them on
every side, from which it will be as impossible
for them to escape as it was for the sinners of
the old world, or the inhabitants of Sodom and
Gomorrhah. (Compare Mat. xxiv. 37—39,
sect. clxiii.)

51 In that day, he *In that day, if any one shall be taking the air* 31
which shall be upon *on the housetop,* or be retired thither for any
the housetop, and his *other purpose, and his best dress and furniture*
stuff in the house, let *be in the house, let him not come down into the*
him not come down *house to take it away;*^d but let him flee the read-
to take it away : *iest way by those steps which go down on the*
and he that is in the *outside of the building : and he that is at work*
field, let him likewise *in the field, stripped of his upper garment, let*
not return back. *him likewise not return back, though it be but a*
few steps, to take it. (Compare Mat. xxiv.

32 Remember *17, 18, sect. clxi.) But remember the awful* 32
Lot's wife. *example of Lot's wife, with the dreadful issue*
of her delay and looking back (Gen. xix. 26);
and take heed lest, like her, you perish in that
sudden vengeance, which shall overtake your
former abode, if you allow yourselves to linger
in it, or turn back for the sake of any thing you
have left there. For in that day, he that 33

33 Whosoever *shall seek to preserve his life* by retiring into
shall seek to save *some fortified city, and especially into that*
his life, shall lose it : *where it might seem he should be safest, shall*
and whosoever shall *lose it ; but he that shall be thought to take the*
ready way to lose his life, shall preserve it ; for

^c Indulging themselves in all kinds of luxury and extravagance] It is not unreasonable for Great Britain to recollect, that when a pompous and luxurious way of living has come to its height in many of the most considerable ancient and modern nations, there has been a very sudden transition to the lowest state of servitude and ruin. All histories abound with instances of this kind ; and God grant that our own age may not add one to the number !

^d Let him not come down into the house to take it away.] This shews, beyond all controversy, that this discourse refers not to the final judgment, from which there can be no escape ; but to the destruction of Jerusalem, from which it is well known that many Christians were preserved by this caution. See Grotius in loc. The Jewish houses were built with a flat roof, and had stairs on the outside to go down from the top. Compare note ^c on Luke v. 19, Vol. I. p. 258.

SECT. they who regard my admonitions, and retire, lose his life, shall
CXXVIII. however their conduct may be censured as im- preserve it.

Luke prudent, shall survive the general ruin.

xvii. 33 I tell you, in that night, that gloomy calam- 34 I tell you, in
34 itous time, the Providence of God shall be that night there shall
strangely seen, in delivering some of my dis- be two men in one
ciples, when others in the very same places and bed; the one shall
circumstances shall perish in the common ca- be taken, and the
lamity: *there shall, for instance, be two persons other shall be left.*

35 by the enemy,* and the other dismissed. Two 35 Two women
women shall be grinding together at the same shall be grinding
mill; the one shall be taken, and the other dis- together; the one
36 missed. And two men shall be working shall be taken, and
or walking together in the field; the one shall the other left.

36 Two men shall
be in the field; the
one shall be taken,
and the other left.

37 And they answered and said to him, Where, 37 And they an-
Lord, and to whom shall this destruction hap- swered and said unto
pen?† And he said to them, That common prov- him, Where, Lord?
erb is applicable to the present occasion, And he said unto
*Wheresoever the carcass [is], there will the eagles them, Wheresoever
be gathered together;*‡ wherever the impen- the body is, thither
itent and unbelieving Jews are, the vengeance will the eagles be
of God will pursue them, and the Roman gathered together.

are the largest, there the destruction will be
greatest and most terrible. Compare Mat.
xxiv. 28, sect. clxi.

IMPROVEMENT.

ver. 20 MAY our minds be formed to a true taste and relish for the
kingdom of God! and may we learn wherein it consists; not,
like the kingdoms of this world, in external pomp and splendor,

* *The one shall be taken by the enemy*] Jerusalem above, that I might leave room
That this is the sense of the word for it.
παράληθυσθαι, and that *αφθισθαι* in the
latter clause should be rendered *dismissed*,
or *let go*, I think *Elsner* has abundantly
proved; *Observ.* Vol. I. p. 262, 263. He
has likewise shewn there, how customary
it was for women to grind at the mill. See
also *Bos*, *Exerc.* p. 30.

† *Where, Lord, &c.*] I have seen few
paraphrases which do not supersede this
question: I have forbore mentioning

‡ *Wheresoever the carcass is, &c.*] Dr.
Clarke has explained the general sense of
this proverb with great judgment. (See
his *Seventeen Sermons*, p. 381, & seq.) It
is, as if it had been said, *The like causes
will produce the like effects.* But it seems
to suggest so proper an allusion to the
Roman standards, and to the carnage they
made of the Jews, that I could not forbear
introducing the mention of it.

but in righteousness, peace, joy in the Holy Ghost, and that inward subjection of soul to the Divine government which is the essence of religion, and the grand security and felicity of our natures ! Many are, like the *Pharisees*, talking of it, and expecting it, while it is *among them*, and they know it not ; and, perhaps, despise the humble Christians in whom it resides, and most eminently triumphs. May they who think most lightly of it never have cause to wish at last for the return of those *days of the Son of man*, which are now their burden, rather than their pleasure, while they hear vital and inward religion in vain recommended and enforced !

SECT.
CXXVIII.
ver. 21

What our Lord says of his coming to the destruction of *Jerusalem*, may be applied, as it is elsewhere, to his appearance at the final judgment, of which the former was a figure. Thus shall the men of that generation be immersed in business and pleasure ; and that tremendous day shall come upon them, even as a thief in the night ; so that they shall find themselves overwhelmed with irrecoverable ruin, while they cry, *Peace and safety*. (1 Thes. v. 2, 3.) And thus doth the awful hour of death, which consigns men over to judgment, surprise the generality of mankind, while they are thoughtless of it and unprepared for its approach, amidst all the solemn warnings of it which they daily receive. May we be always in a prepared posture, and daily live as on the verge of eternity !

26—30

And if once we are engaged in a course of serious preparation, let us remember *Lot's wife*, and take heed that we turn not back again. We flee as for our lives ; let us not look behind us. Whatever is to be left, whatever is to be lost, it is enough if our life be given us as for a prey.

32
31

If we have any just hope that it will be so given us, we have a great deal of reason to own and adore the riches of Divine grace to us, of that distinguishing grace which has taken us when others are left ; some, perhaps, employed in the same business, and dwelling in the same place ; and, may not I add, some lying in the same bed too !

34—36

In a word, let all seriously bethink themselves, and flee from the wrath to come. God spared not *Judea*, that favourite country, when they rejected his gospel, and his Son : let us fear, lest he also spare not us. (Rom. xi. 20, 21.) In this respect also, wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together. The same causes will produce the same effects ; and when we, in particular, of these happy, but sinful nations, consider our numerous and aggravated provocations, we shall see much greater reason to wonder that the judgments of God have been so long delayed, than that they should at last fall upon us with an insupportable weight.

S E C T. CXXIX.

Christ presses his disciples to perseverance in prayer by the parable of the importunate widow ; and recommends humility by that of the Pharisee and publican. Luke XVIII. 1—14.

LUKE XVIII. 1.

LUKE XVIII. 1.

SECT.
CXXIX.Luke
xviii.1

THUS our Lord discoursed with his disciples of the approaching destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans ; and, for their encouragement under those hardships, which they might in the mean time expect, from their unbelieving countrymen, or others, *he spake a parable to them ;* which was intended to inculcate upon them this great truth, *that, how distressed soever their circumstances might be, they ought always to pray with faith and perseverance, and not to faint under their trials.*

AND he spake a parable unto them, *to this end,* that men ought always to pray, and not to faint :

2 For this purpose he discoursed to them in the following manner, *saying, There was a judge in a certain city, who neither feared God, nor revered man ;* but was wicked enough to set light by all regards to both, and to make his own humour and secular interest the only rule of his actions. *And there was a widow*

2 Saying, There was in a city a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man.

3 *in that city* who had sustained some injury from an enemy more powerful than herself ; and, having no other way to obtain redress, *she came to him,* at a place and time when she could not be denied access, *and said, I come to put myself under the protection of the law, and to demand thine assistance as a magistrate, to do me justice against mine adversary,*^a that I may

3 And there was a widow in that city, and she came unto him, saying, Avenge me of mine adversary.

4 not sink under his oppressive attempts. This was her case *and plea ;* yet as she brought no present in her hand, *he would not, for a considerable time,* take any notice of it : *but,* as she still persevered in her petition, *he afterwards said within himself, Though indeed I neither fear God, nor reverence man,* and therefore care not what becomes of this cause, or who

4 And he would not for a while : but afterward he said within himself, Though I fear not God, nor regard man ;

5 has the right or the wrong of it ; *Yet because this importunate widow gives me trouble*

5 Yet because this widow troubleth me,

^a *Do me justice against mine adversary.*] taken in the version to express it so as not to suggest the idea of *revenge*.
 This is the undoubted import of the phrase
 ἐκδικήσας με ; and care should have been

I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me. *by her continual application, I will do her justice, lest by her coming perpetually to me with this petition, she even stun and weary me out with her cries.*^b SECT. CXXIX. Luke xviii.5

6 And the Lord said, Hear what the unjust judge saith. *And the Lord said, Hear, and observe, what the unjust judge saith upon this remarkable occasion, and how he owns himself to be prevailed on by the continual cries of one whom otherwise he would not have regarded.* 6

7 And shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night unto him, though he bear long with them? *if the earnest importunity of a poor widow thus prevailed on an unrighteous person, shall not a righteous God much more be moved to vindicate his own elect, his chosen and dearly beloved people, that cry to him day and night, under the cruel oppression of their insulting enemies, even though he may seem to bear long with them, to give them space for repentance?*^c 7

8 I tell you, that he will avenge them speedily. Nevertheless, when the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth? *Yes, I say unto you, He will certainly vindicate them; and when he once undertakes it, he will do it speedily too; and this generation of men shall see and feel it to their terror. Nevertheless, when the Son of man, having been put in possession of his glorious kingdom, comes to appear for this important purpose, will he find faith in the land?*^d 8

The persecution will be so severe as almost to bear it down: but let the remembrance of what I have now spoken be a comfort to my people, and a warning to those that injure them.

^b *She even stun and weary me out.* The word *παραπνέω* is very emphatical, and signifies to *stun*, or *beat down* by violent and repeated blows on the head. Compare 1 Cor. ix. 27. pecially Eccles' xxxv. 18; to which words Grotius supposes there is an allusion here.

^c *Though he may seem to bear long with them, &c.* The learned *Elsner* supposes *μακροθυμῶν*, with a small alteration in the accent, to correspond to *βραδύων*, and would render it, *Shall he not avenge his elect, who cry to him, and wait patiently for it, that is, for his appearance in their favour?* (*Elsner, Observ.* Vol. I. p. 265, 266.) But, as I cannot think the words will naturally bear such a construction, or that the authorities he produces are satisfactory, I choose to retain our version. Nor can I, on this interpretation, perceive any inconsistency between ver. 7 and 8, since it is plain God might wait long, and yet at length execute a speedy and sudden vengeance on the persecuting enemies of his people. Compare Psal. lxxiii. 19; Hab. ii. 3; and especially Eccles' xxxv. 18; to which words Grotius supposes there is an allusion here.

^d *Will he find faith in the land?* It is evident the word *γῆ* often signifies, not the earth in general, but some particular land or country; as in Acts vii. 3, 4, 11, and in numberless other places. And the context here limits it to the less extensive signification. The believing Hebrews were evidently in great danger of being wearied out with their persecutions and distresses. (Compare Heb. iii. 12—14; x. 23—39; xii. 1—4; Jam. i. 1—4; ii. 6; v. 10; 1 Pet. ii. 20—25; iii. 14—17; iv. 1, 2, 12—19; v. 9, 10.) Mr. *Fleming* argues from hence, that *deism* shall prevail very much toward the conclusion of the *Millennium* (*Christology*, Vol. II. p. 358); but it is evident from the connection, as stated above, that this cannot justly be inferred from this text; nor does the fact itself seem at all probable.

SECT.

XXXIX.

Luke

xviii.9

He also spake this other parable to certain persons, who, like the proud self justifying Pharisees, with an arrogant conceit of their own merit, trusted in themselves, that they were righteous, and despised others as reprobates.

9 And he spake this parable unto certain which trusted in themselves that they were righteous, and despised others :

10 There were, said he, *Two men who went up to the temple to pray* there, choosing to offer up their particular devotions at that sacred place ; and *the one of them was a Pharisee*, one of that sect so greatly honoured among you, *and the other a publican*, whom you are used to number with the most contemptible of mankind.

10 Two men went up into the temple to pray ; the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican.

11 And *the Pharisee standing by himself*, at as great a distance as he could from the miserable sinner, who had entered the temple with him, as if he feared being polluted by touching him, or any other person less holy than himself, *prayed in this manner, O God, I thank thee, that I am not as the generality of other men are ; but have always had the grace to withstand those vile temptations which conquer and enslave them ; so that I am not like the rapacious, unjust, adulterous generation among whom I live, or even like this wretched publican that stands there at a distance, who probably is all this, and more : Thou knowest, O Lord, that I am zealous in all the traditions*

11 The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican.

12 of the elders ; that in conformity to them *I fast twice a week*,^f and with the greatest strictness *I pay tithes of all that I possess*, not excepting even the very herbs of my garden. (Compare Mat. xxiii. 23, and Luke xi. 42.) Thus the Pharisee offered his devotions, standing as near as he could to the court of the priests ; confident in his own distinguished sanctity, and desirous to be observed by

12 I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess.

13 others. *But the poor humble publican standing afar off*, in the court of the Gentiles, as unworthy to be numbered among God's people, and much more unworthy to appear in the presence of so holy a Deity, *would not so much as lift up his eyes to heaven*, the habitation of the Divine holiness and glory ; *but smote on his*

13 And the publican standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote

* As if he feared being polluted by touching him, &c.] Thus Camero well explains this clause. Compare Isa. lxx. 5.

^f *I fast twice a week.* It has been observed by most commentators, that the Jews, especially the Pharisees, used gene-

rally to keep private *fasts* on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*, as the *primitive Christians* did on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* ; and our Lord had formerly reprov'd their ostentatious manner of doing it : Mat. vi. 16—18. See *Drusius, in loc.*

upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner.

breast, in token of the bitterest remorse and deepest humiliation, *saying, O God, I entreat thee be merciful to me a miserable sinner,*^s who acknowledge that I have nothing to hope but from the riches of thine unmerited and forfeited goodness.

SECT.
CXXIX.
—
Luke
xviii. 13

14 I tell you, this man went down to his house justified rather than the other: for every one that exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

Now, added our Lord, *I say unto you*, and 14 I would have you diligently observe it, that *this poor, humble, selfabasing man went down to his house justified rather than the other*; and would have been far more acceptable in the sight of God than the Pharisee, if he had indeed been that moral upright man he pretended: even in that case his pride and confidence in his own righteousness would have blasted all; *for every one that exalteth himself shall be abased; but he that humbleth himself shall be exalted*,^b as nothing is more hateful to God than pride, and nothing more amiable than lowliness of mind.

IMPROVEMENT.

How hateful is the character of this *unjust judge*, who *neither feared God nor revered man*, but centered all his regards in himself! How hateful, and how contemptible, in any circumstance of life; especially in a *magistrate*, the guardian of the public interest, in comparison of which he ought to forget his own! Yet even he was prevailed upon by *importunity*; and 5 our Lord mentions it to encourage the *fervor* of our addresses 1 to the throne of grace. What then, is the blessed God, like 6 this *unjust judge*, to be *wearied out* with a peal of words, and thereby weakly induced to do what would otherwise have been contrary to his designs? Far from us be so absurd and so impious a thought! Our condescending Lord only intended to intimate, that if the repeated *importunate cries* of the afflicted may at length prevail even on an *inhumane heart*, they will be much more regarded by a *righteous and merciful God*, who is always ready to bestow his favours when he sees we are prepared to receive them. We may be sure that *God will vindicate*

[*A miserable sinner.*] It is very apparent that the word *sinner* often signifies an abandoned profligate, or, as we commonly express it, a *wicked wretch*; and not merely one who has in some instances violated the divine law; which, alas, has been, and is the case with the best of men. See Psal. xxvi. 9; Amos ix. 10; Mat. ix. 10, 11; xxvii. 45; Luke vi. 32, 33; vii. 37, 39; xix. 7; John ix. 24, 31; and 1 Tim. i. 9.

^b *Every one that exalteth himself shall be abased; &c.*] This appears to have been a favourite maxim with our Lord, since we find it repeated almost in these very words no less than three different times; not to mention a multitude of expressions in sense nearly equivalent. See Mat. xxiii. 12, and Luke xiv. 11. Compare note ^k, sect. clyii.

SECT. *his elect*: let this encourage them, though *the rod of the wicked*
 CXXIX. may for a while *rest on their back*; and let it intimidate the
 ver. 7 *proud oppressors* of the earth, who, in the midst of all their
 pomp and power, are so wretched as to have the prayers of
 God's people against them.

- 9 How instructive is this *parable* of the *publican* and *Pharisee*! and how well connected with the former, to teach us that *humility*, without which *repeated prayers* will be repeated insults and affronts to heaven! Let us not *trust in ourselves that we are righteous, and despise others*; but rather be severe to our own faults, and candid to theirs.
- 11 Behold this arrogant *Pharisee*, *standing apart* from the *publican*, but as near as he could to the seat of the Divine Majesty! And hear him boldly celebrating his own praises rather than those of his Maker! *God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men*. We see a man may acknowledge it is the *grace of God* which *makes the difference* between him and others; and yet while he professes that *humbling doctrine* of the gospel may be blown up with *pride*: yea, he may nourish and express that
- 12 *pride* by the words in which he declares his *faith*. Mistaken creature! that imagined this *encomium* on himself was a *prayer*, and trusted in this defective *morality*, and these *ceremonies* of human device, while an utter stranger to real vital religion. Happier, a thousand times happier, the poor *publican*, when abasing himself in the dust; when *smiting on his breast*; when owning himself a *sinner*, and imploring the divine *mercy* as his only hope! *Lord*, we equally need it: may we with equal
- 13 *humility* seek it! May we habitually maintain those views of ourselves which may promote that *humility* so necessary in order to the acceptance of our addresses, and therefore to the happiness of our souls. And indeed, if in our approaches to God we can place our confidence in any *righteousness of our own*, whatever we may imagine of our own knowledge or holiness, we have need to be *taught again the first principles* of both, and are strangers to the essentials of religion.

S E C T. CXXX.

Christ opens the eyes of a man who was born blind; and the sanhedrim examine strictly into the evidence of the miracle. John IX. 1—23.

JOHN IX. 1.

OUR Lord was now come to Jerusalem, at the feast of dedication, about the middle of December;^a and as he was passing along

JOHN IX. 1.
 AND as Jesus passed by, he

^a About the middle of December.] See Notwithstanding all the pains which Mr. John x. 22, and the note there, sect. cxxxiv. Whiston has taken to prove that the cure

saw a man which through the streets of that city, he saw a poor
was blind from his birth. man who had been blind from his birth, that sat
and asked relief from those that went by.

SECT.
CXXX.

2 And his disciples, taking notice of the poor
ple asked him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man, or
his parents, that he was born blind?
And his disciples, taking notice of the poor
man's case, applied themselves to Jesus, and
asked him concerning it, saying, Rabbi, we de-
sire thou wouldest tell us who it was that sinned
in so extraordinary and aggravating a manner
as to occasion such a judgment? Had this man
himself been guilty of some heinous crime, as
some of our doctors suppose he might be, in a
preexistent state? ^b or had his parents, before
his birth, committed some notorious sin? for
we apprehend that he was born blind, as a pun-
ishment to himself, or them, or both.

John
ix. 2

3 Jesus answered, Neither hath this
man sinned, nor his parents: but that
the works of God should be made
manifest in him.
But Jesus, waving the curiosity of the ques- 3
tion, answered, It is not because either this man,
or his parents, have sinned in such an extraor-
dinary manner as you suppose; nor was the
punishment of either the chief design of this
dispensation of Providence; but the intent of
it was, that the miraculous works of God might
be remarkably manifested in restoring him to
sight, as you will quickly see. For however 4
4 I must work the works of him that
sent me while it is day, and the opportunity of dispatch-

of the blind man, of which we have an ac-
count here, happened several months be-
fore Christ discovered himself to him in
the temple, and indeed at the preceding
feast of tabernacles, I choose, with the ge-
nerality of critics, to introduce it here; not
merely that the thread of the story might
not be interrupted, but because Mr.
Whiston's reasons (in his *Harmony*, p. 385)
appear inconclusive. For I see not but all
here recorded might happen within the
compass of two or three days at most, nay,
perhaps, of one single day. And it seems
much more probable that *παρὰν* [as he
passed] might be used here without any
immediate reference to *παρὰν*, in the
preceding verse, (John viii. ult. sect. cv.)
than that when Christ was fleeing out of the
temple in the hasty manner described
there, his disciples as he passed away from
his enemies, should put so nice a question
to him (as in ver. 2), or that he should
stand still to discourse with them, and to
perform such a cure in so leisurely a man-
ner, as it is plain this was done.

^b In a preexistent state.] Dr. Light-
foot (*Hor. Heb. in loc.*) shews, that some
Rabbies have wildly fancied a child might
sin in its mother's womb: but most com-
mentators, with juster reason, agree that
this refers to the notion the Jews had of
the transmigration of souls. They thought
that if a man behaved himself amiss he
was afterwards sent into another body,
where he met with great calamities, and
lived on much worse terms than before;
whereas a more advantageous situation
than the former was supposed the reward
of distinguished virtue: a notion which
they borrowed from the Pythagoreans;
which seems to be hinted at by Josephus,
and is plainly referred to, Wisd. viii. 19, 20.
(Compare Mat. xiv. 2; xvi. 14.) Per-
haps the disciples might put this question
on purpose to learn our Lord's sentiments
on this subject of curious speculation;
but he wisely declined an express deci-
sion of the matter, to fix on something
more useful.

SECT. ing it continues ; for I well know that *the night* day: the night com-
 OXXX. *is coming, in which no man can work* : I see eth, when no man
 — death approaching, which, as it puts a period can work.
 John in general to human labours, so will close the
 ix. 4 scene of such miracles as these, and remove
 me from the converse and society of men.

5 But so long as I am in the world, I am the light 5 As long as I am
 of the world ; and, as a proof of the Divine in the world, I am
 illumination I am capable of giving, I have the light of the
 often restored sight to the blind ; and I will world.
 do it in this instance.

6 Now when he had spoken thus, that he might 6 When he had
 exercise the faith and obedience of the patient, thus spoken, he sat
 and might shew that he could command efficacy on the ground, and
 on whatever means he should please to use, he made clay of the
 spat on the ground, and made clay with the spit- spittle, and he an-
 tle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man with ointed the eyes of
 the clay : And then, for a farther trial of his the blind man with
 resignation and submission, he said to him, the clay,
 Go, wash at the pool of Siloam.^c (Which word 7 And said unto
 Siloam, being interpreted from the Hebrew, him, Go wash in
 signifies Sent, and so bore some analogy to the pool of Siloam
 the character of Jesus, as sent of God.) He there- (which is by inter-
 fore presently complied with the direction, and pretation, Sent). He
 went away, and washed as he was ordered, and went his way there-
 and came seeing.

7 And then, for a farther trial of his him, Go wash in
 resignation and submission, he said to him, the pool of Siloam
 Go, wash at the pool of Siloam.^c (Which word (which is by inter-
 Siloam, being interpreted from the Hebrew, pretation, Sent). He
 signifies Sent, and so bore some analogy to the went his way there-
 character of Jesus, as sent of God.) He there- fore, and washed,
 fore presently complied with the direction, and and came seeing.

8 The neighbours therefore, and they who had 8 The neighbours
 seen him before, and known that he was always therefore, and they
 blind, said one to another, Is not this he that sat which before had
 in the street, and asked [charity] of those who seen him that he
 was blind, said, Is
 not this he that sat
 and begged ?

^c Wash at the pool of Siloam.] Perhaps name which arose in the southwest part
 by this command our Lord intended to of Jerusalem. See note ^c on Luke xiii. 4,
 make the miracle so much the more taken p. 127 ; and Reland. *Palestin.* p. 857.
 notice of ; for a crowd of people would
 naturally gather round him, to observe the
 event of so strange a prescription. And
 as it is exceeding probable that the blind
 man had a guide to lead him, especially
 through the streets of so populous a city,
 he might naturally mention the errand
 they were going upon, and call those that
 saw him to a greater attention. Accord-
 ingly this miracle was afterwards talked
 of with particular regard : John xi. 37,
 sect. cxl. As for the pool of Siloam, it
 was supplied from the fountain of that

^d Could bear the light] This is strongly
 intimated in the phrase, *he came seeing*.
 Compare note ^b, sect. lxxxvi. Vol. I. p. 474.
 Perhaps he had been taught by the exam-
 ple of Naaman not to despise the most
 improbable means when prescribed in the
 view of a miracle. Yet it is plain he did
 not know this was Jesus of Nazareth yet,
 and so had no particular faith in him
 (compare ver. 12) ; which shews, by the
 way, that such a faith was not universally
 required as a condition of receiving a cure:

9 Some said, This is he : others said, He is like him : but he said, I am he.

10 Therefore said they unto him, How were thine eyes opened ?

11 He answered and said, A man that is called Jesus, made clay, and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me, Go to the pool of Siloam, and wash : and I went and washed, and I received sight.

12 Then said they unto him, Where is he ? He said, I know not.

13 They brought to the Pharisees him that aforetime was blind.

14 And it was the sabbathday when Jesus made the clay, and opened his eyes.

15 Then again the Pharisees also asked him, how he had received his sight. He said unto them, He said unto them, He put clay upon mine eyes, and I washed, and do see.

passed by ? Whence is there such an astonishing alteration in him ? And some said, It is assuredly he ; and others, It is indeed very much like him, yet it cannot be the person himself : [but] he said, and confidently averred, Truly I am the very man. They therefore said to him, How then were thine eyes opened, which we know to have been blind ? Could any medicine have so strange an effect ? And he replied, a certain man, who is called Jesus, and who is famous for many other extraordinary works, made clay by spitting on the ground, and, having anointed mine eyes with it, said to me, Go to the pool of Siloam and wash there : and accordingly I went and washed, and immediately received my sight ; and this is, in a few words, a true and exact account of this wonderful fact.

Then said they to him, Where is he that performed this, and gave thee such directions ? And he said, I do not know ; for I have never yet seen him, nor ever conversed with him, otherwise than as I just now told you.

And they brought him who had formerly been blind to the Pharisees in the grand sanhedrim, that he might be examined by them ; that so, if there was any fraud in the matter, they might discover and expose it. Now it was on the sabbathday when Jesus made the clay, ^f in the manner before related, and opened his eyes ; which was a circumstance that some of these hypocritical rulers pretended to take great offence at. The Pharisees therefore, disposed to find all the fault they could, asked him again, how or by what means he received his sight. And he said to them, exactly as he had before declared to the people, He only put clay upon mine eyes, and I then, according to his command, went and washed at the neighbouring pool of Siloam, and, behold, I do now see perfectly well.

13

14

15

* It is like him, &c.] The circumstance of having received his sight would give him an air of spirit and cheerfulness which would render him something unlike what he was before, and might occasion a little doubt to those who were not well acquainted with him ; as Bishop Hall justly observes.

^f It was on the sabbathday, &c.] Dr. Lightfoot (in his *Hor. Hebr.* on ver. 6) has shewn, that anointing the eyes on the sabbathday with any kind of medicine was forbidden to the Jews by the tradition of the elders.

SECT.
CXXX.
John
ix. 9

SECT.

GXXX.

John
ix. 16

Then said some of the Pharisees, This man, though apparently possessed of some extraordinary power, is not, to be sure, a messenger of God, nor can he perform these works by a Divine agency, because he observeth not the sacred rest of the sabbath, which the law of God so expressly enjoins. But others more wisely said, How can a man that is a notorious sinner and sabbathbreaker, as you suppose this man to be, do such great and beneficial miracles,^s which wear all the marks of a divine original that can be imagined? And there was a warm debate and division among them on this important question; the few friends of Christ among them not failing to urge so great an advantage against the rest.^h

16 Therefore said some of the Pharisees, This man is not of God, because he keepeth not the sabbathday. Others said, How can a man that is a sinner do such miracles? And there was a division among them.

17 But, to prevent the offence that might be taken at their dispute, they turned and said again to the blind man (that is, to him who had been blind, and still was spoken of by that title), What sayest thou concerning him, since he hath, as thou declarest, opened thine eyes? And he freely said, It is clear to me that he is a most illustrious Prophet; for surely otherwise he would have been unable to perform so great a miracle.

17 They say unto the blind man again, What sayest thou of him, that he hath opened thine eyes? He said, He is a Prophet.

18 The Jews therefore of this great council, being generally displeased with his reply, and yet unable to invalidate it if the miracle was allowed, would not believe concerning him on his own credit, that he had formerly been blind, and had now received his sight; but represented it as a confederacy between him and Jesus, by an easy fraud, to get the reputation of so extraordinary a cure: and in this view they went on roundly to censure it, till they had called in the parents of the man, who maintained that he had thus received his sight, that they might strictly

18 But the Jews did not believe concerning him, that he had been blind, and received his sight, until they called the parents of him that had received his sight.

19 examine them on this question. And they asked

19 And they ask-

^s Such great and beneficial miracles.] This seems to intimate that they thought there were at least some miracles so glorious, and so benevolent, that no evil agent would have either inclination or power to perform them; and that they reckoned this in that number. The thought seems both rational and important, and is set in a very strong light by the learned Mr. Chapman, in his Eusebius, chap. ii.

^h The few friends of Christ among them, &c.] If Nicodemus, and Joseph of Arimathea, both members of the sanhedrim, were now present, they would naturally distinguish themselves on this occasion; and Gamaliel too, on the principles he afterwards avowed (Acts v. 38, 39), must have been on their side.

ed them, saying, Is this your son, who ye say was born blind? How then doth he now see?

them, saying, Is this indeed your son, of whom it is reported that you say he was born blind? Give us an account of the whole matter; and particularly tell us, if you are sure he was blind from his birth, how then doth he now see?

SECT.
CXXX.

John
ix. 19

20 His parents answered them, and said, We know that this is our son, and that he was born blind:

His parents answered them, and said, We assuredly know that this is our son; and affirm it to be true that he was born blind, and hath continued so from his infancy: But as for this strange fact, how he now sees, we know not; or who has opened his eyes, we know not any more than he has told us, not being present when the cure was wrought: he is himself of a sufficient age to answer such a question; if you please therefore to ask him, he will undoubtedly speak concerning himself, and is best able to tell you his own story.

20

21 But by what means he now seeth, we know not; or who hath opened his eyes, we know not: he is of age, ask him, he shall speak for himself.

22 These words spake his parents, because they feared the Jews: for the Jews had agreed already, that if any man did confess that he was Christ, he should be put out of the synagogue.

These things his parents said in this cautious manner, not that they had any doubt of the cure as wrought by Jesus, but because they were afraid of the Jews: for the Jews, in this their highest court, had already agreed, that if any one should shew such regard to Jesus of Nazareth as to confess him to be Christ, he should immediately be excommunicated and cast out of the synagogue; a censure which was reckoned very infamous, and attended with many civil incapacities and penalties. Not knowing therefore but such an interpretation might be put on their owning the truth of this miracle, his parents declined giving any particular testimony concerning it; and rather chose to refer them to their son, and said, He is of age sufficient to be heard as an evidence, and it will therefore be most proper that you should ask the particulars from him.

23

23 Therefore said his parents, He is of age, ask him.

IMPROVEMENT.

OH that the zeal of our great Master might quicken us his too negligent servants! Still is he *the light of the world*, by his doctrines, precepts, and example. May our eyes by Divine grace

if any one should confess him to be Christ, &c.] Hence it appears, that though our Lord was cautious of professing himself to be the Christ in express terms, yet many understood the intimations he gave; and that most of his disciples by this time declared their faith in him under that char-

acter. It also farther appears from hence, that the parents, and indeed the sanhedrim, knew who it was that opened this man's eyes, though he himself was hitherto a stranger to him, and was not yet acquainted with the dignity of his person. Compare ver. 25, 36.

SECT. be opened to see, and our hearts be disposed to love and to fol-
 CXXX. low this light ! It was a governing maxim with him, and he
 meant it also for our admonition, *I must work the works of him*
 ver. 4 *that sent me while it is day ; the night cometh, wherein no man*
can work. We are sent into the world on an important errand,
 to *work out our own salvation*, and that of others : may we im-
 prove the *present day* ; and so much the rather, as we see the
night approaching ! On some the *shadows of the evening* are
 already drawing on ; and as to others, their *sun may go down at*
noon. Let us therefore, waving the *curiosity* of unprofitable

2, 3 speculations, apply ourselves seriously to the business of life, and
 zealously seize every opportunity of usefulness.

6, 7— Our *Lord*, as it should seem *unasked*, and by the person on
 whom it was wrought *unknown*, performed this important and
 extraordinary cure. And the *manner* in which he did it is
 worthy of notice : He *anointed his eyes with clay*, and then com-
 manded him *to wash.* Clay laid on the eyelids might almost
 blind a man that had sight ; but what could it do towards curing
 blindness ? It reminds us that God is no farther from the ac-
 complishment of any purpose or event when he works *with*, than
without means ; and that all the creatures are only *that* which his
 almighty operation makes them.

—7 The *blind man* believed, and received the immediate benefit
 of it. Had he reasoned like *Naaman*, on the impropriety of the
means, he had justly been left in darkness. Lord, may our
 proud hearts be subdued to the methods of thy recovering
 grace ! And may we leave it to thee to choose how thou wilt
 bestow favours, which it is our highest interest on any terms to
 receive.

15, 17 It must be a satisfaction to every true *Christian* to observe
 18, 19 the curiosity and exactness with which these *Pharisees* inquired
 into the *miracles of Christ*, and how thoroughly they canvassed
 every circumstance of them. A truth like this need not fear any
 examination. Every new witness which they heard confirmed
 the case, and confounded the obstinacy of their unbelief. But
 surely the weakness of the *parents* was very pitiable, who, in the
 midst of the evidence and obligation of such a miracle, were
 20--23 more afraid of incurring a human sentence than of offending God,
 by failing to own so great a favour, and to confess the blessed
 Person by whom it was wrought. *The fear of man bringeth a*
snare (Prov. xxix. 25) ; but they whose eyes *Christ* has opened
 in a spiritual sense will see a glory and excellence in him which
 will animate them boldly to bear their testimony to him, in de-
 fiance of all the censures which men can pass, or of all the pen-
 alties by which they can enforce them.

S E C T. CXXXI.

The man who was born blind that had received his sight is a second time examined before the sanhedrim, who, provoked by the freedom of his replies, excommunicate him; but Jesus meets him, and declares himself to be the Son of God. John IX. 24—38.

JOHN IX. 24.

THEN again he called the man that was blind, and said unto him, Give God the praise: we know that this man is a sinner.

JOHN IX. 24.

NOW, as the sanhedrim were not able to discover any fraud in the miracle mentioned in the preceding section by examining the parents, *they therefore called a second time for the man who had been blind, and said to him, Give glory to God, by a free confession of the fraud, if there be any collusion or artifice in this affair;^a or, if the cure was really wrought in the manner thou affirmest, acknowledge the power, sovereignty, and goodness, of the Divine Being in working by so unworthy an instrument; for we certainly know that this Jesus of Nazareth, the man of whom thou speakest, is a profligate sinner,^b and deserves public punishment rather than esteem.*

SECT.
CXXXI.John
IX. 24

25 He answered and said, Whether he be a sinner, or no, I know not: one thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see.

Then answered he and said, If he be a sinner, 25 I know not any thing of it, having no personal acquaintance with him; but one thing I certainly know, and will stand to the truth of it, that whereas I was blind, even from my birth, I now see perfectly well, and owe my sight to the very person whom you condemn.

^a Give glory to God, by a free confession of the fraud, &c.] As it is greatly for the honour of the Divine omniscience and providence that persons who are guilty of crimes not fully proved against them should freely confess them, and not presume, against the dictates of conscience, to maintain their own innocence; there is a great propriety in the phrase taken in this sense. (Compare Josh. vii. 19, and Rev. xi. 13.) Yet some have taken it as a general adjuration by the glorious name of God. (As 1 Kings xxii. 16; 2 Chron. xviii. 15; and Mat. xxvi. 63.) The words also admit another sense, which I have comprehended in the *paraphrase*; but I prefer the former.

^b This man is a sinner.] I cannot, with Mr. Locke (*Reasonableness of Christianity*, p. 28), imagine this any proof of a tradition among the Jews that the Messiah should be perfectly free from sin; but rather conclude that sinner here, as ver. 16, signifies a notoriously wicked man. It was certain, from the principles of their sacred writings, that a person not entirely sinless might perform very illustrious miracles. But how severe an insult was here on the character of our Redeemer, to be pronounced a known scandalous sinner by this high court of judicature! An infamy which has seldom, in any civilized country, fallen on any person not legally convicted.

SECT. *But they again said to him, hoping that, in* 26 *Then said they*
 CXXXI. *some minute circumstance at least, he might* *to him again, What*
 John *contradict his former account, and give them* *did he to thee? how*
 ix. 26 *some advantage against him, Tell us once* *opened he thine*
more, as particularly as thou canst, what did he *eyes?*
unto thee? and how did he open thine eyes?

27 *And as the man perceived that they intended* 27 *He answered*
only to insnare him, he answered them eagerly, *them, I have told*
I have told you already, and ye have not regarded *you already, and ye*
what I said, nor would at all believe me: why *did not hear: where-*
would you desire to hear it again? Would you *fore would ye hear it*
also become his disciples, as many have lately *again? will ye also*
done, and some, perhaps, on occasion of this *be his disciples?*
miracle which he has performed on me?

28 *The Pharisees then were filled with indig-* 28 *Then they re-*
nation, and were so greatly exasperated at what *viled him, and said,*
appeared to them so insolent a speech, that they *Thou art his disci-*
reviled him in very opprobrious language, and *ple; but we are*
said, Thou art indeed this fellow's disciple, as *Moses' disciples.*
many of the herd of ignorant people are; but
we would have thee to know that we scorn the
imputation, for we are the disciples of Moses,^c
and are too firmly attached to that great and
holy prophet to regard such a deceiver as this.

29 *We well know that God spake to Moses,^d and* 29 *We know that*
gave the most ample evidence of sending him *God spake unto Mo-*
with a Divine commission; but as for this man, *ses: as for this fel-*
we know not from whence he is, nor can we *low, we know not*
perceive any satisfactory credentials of his *from whence he is.*
bringing any message from God to us.

30 *But, not discouraged by their unjust reflec-* 30 *The man an-*
tions, the man replied with a becoming freedom *swered and said unto*
of spirit, and said unto them, Why, in this re- *them, Why, herein*
spect, it is strange that you know not from whence *is a marvellous thing,*
he is, and yet it is plain that he has opened mine *that ye know not*
eyes. Now we all know in general that God *from whence he is,*
heareth not sinners, and that persons of infam- *and yet he hath open-*
ous characters and immoral lives cannot *ed mine eyes.*

31 *Now we know* 31 *that God heareth not*

^c *We are the disciples of Moses.]* Hereby they craftily, but most maliciously and falsely, insinuated that there was such an opposition between Moses and Jesus, that it was impossible for the same persons to be the disciples of both.

^d *We know that God spake to Moses.]* Their partiality here was inexcusable; for if they believed the mission of Moses, on the evidence of miracles, credibly attested indeed,

but performed two thousand years before they were born; it was much more reasonable, on their own principles, to believe the mission of Jesus on at least equal miracles, wrought daily among them, when they might in many instances have been eyewitnesses to the facts; and one of which, notwithstanding all their malice, they were here compelled to own, or at least found themselves utterly unable to disprove.

sinners : but if any man be a worshipper of God, and doth his will, him he heareth.

SECT.
CXXXI.
—
John
ix. 31

32 Since the world began, was it not expected that any man opened the eyes of one that was born blind.

33 If this man were not of God, he could do nothing.

34 They answered and said unto him, Thou wast altogether born in sins, and dost thou teach us ? And they cast him out.

35 Jesus heard that they had cast him out ; and when he had found him, he said unto him, Dost thou believe on the Son of God ?

36 He answered and said, Who is he, Lord, that I might believe on him ?

expect the divine acceptance in any common petition which they offer, much less for the performance of a miracle ; *but if any man be truly devout, and faithfully do his will, him indeed he heareth* with a favourable regard : when therefore God is found to hear a man in such an extraordinary instance as this, there seems the greatest reason to believe he is a person whose temper and character are approved by him.

And this is plainly an extraordinary instance ; for, *from the beginning of the world it was never heard that any man opened the eyes of one who, like me, was born blind.* It is surprising, therefore, that you, who allow that Moses was a prophet, on the authority of his miracles, should in this case judge so hardly of my deliverer, whoever he be. But every unprejudiced person may easily see that *if this man were not sent of God, he could do nothing of this kind.*

And, not being able to endure so plain and forcible a reproof, which even stung them to the heart, *they answered and said to him, with great hatred and scorn, Thou vile presumptuous wretch, thou wast entirely born in sins, and didst bring into the world with thee most evident tokens of Divine wrath and vengeance ; and dost thou insolently take upon thee to teach us, the guides of the national faith, and members of the supreme court of ecclesiastical judicature ? We shall find out a way to correct this arrogance. And immediately they cast him out of the synagogue, passing a solemn sentence of excommunication upon him, though there was no shadow of proof that he had deserved it.*

Now *Jesus quickly heard of their arbitrary proceedings, that they had thus passed sentence on the poor man, and had cast him out for his sake ; and, finding him soon after, he said to him privately, Dost thou believe on the Son of God, the great expected Messiah ?*

He answered and said, Sir, who is he, that I may believe on him ? I know that such a glorious Person is expected ; and if he be already come, tell me but who he is, and where I may meet with him, and I am ready to express a due regard to him who shall be pointed out to me under that honourable and important character.

SECT. Then *Jesus*, to encourage him under what he was now suffering on his account, said to him, with a degree of freedom which was very unusual,* Thou hast no need of going far to seek him ; for *thou hast both already seen him*, and had experience of his power and goodness : it was he that miraculously opened thine eyes, and indeed it is even *he that is now talking with thee who is that very Person*.

John
ix. 37

37 And *Jesus* said unto him, Thou hast both seen him, and it is he that talketh with thee.

38 And, immediately yielding to that convincing argument which arose from what he had himself experienced of his almighty power, *he said, Lord, I most readily believe that thou art he*, and humbly prostrate myself before thee, to render thee due homage as such. And, falling down at his feet, *he worshipped him*.

38 And he said, Lord, I believe. And he worshipped him.

IMPROVEMENT.

ver. 24—27 So little does *truth* fear repeated examinations ; and thus does it, after every trial, *come forth like pure gold* out of the furnace. So did this *miracle of Christ* appear to these subtile adversaries ; so will the *Christian cause* appear to all who will diligently search into its evidence.

28, 29 Who can forbear wondering at the obstinacy of these *Pharisees* ; and, on the same principles, at that of the present *Jews*, who, while they acknowledge that *God spake by Moses*, because he wrought *miracles*, will not, on the evidence of yet more various and glorious *miracles*,^f and those attested beyond all contradiction, acknowledge the authority of the *Son of God* himself ?

30 But we see this poor illiterate creature (for such he undoubtedly was), with the advantage of *truth* on his side, baffles all the sophistry of his most learned antagonists. *Great is the truth, and it will prevail*. Great is *this truth*, so fundamental to the gospel, that *Jesus is the Son of God* : and *this* also, which is so important

31 to natural religion and revealed, that *God heareth not sinners* ; but *if any man be a worshipper of God, and do his will, him he hears*,

* With a degree of freedom very unusual.] We have formerly observed the wise caution of *Jesus* on this head. See sect. xxix. note †, Vol. I. p. 173. The freedom here used may be accounted for by considering the extraordinary circumstances of the case ; this being the first instance in which any one had incurred the great inconveniences attending a sentence of excommunication out of zeal for the honour of *Christ*. No doubt this

passed privately between our *Lord* and this good man, though presently after others joined the conversation, as we observe in the beginning of the next section.

^f More various and glorious miracles.] A beautiful parallel between the miracles of *Moses* and *Christ* is drawn by *Orobio* on the one hand, and *Limborch* on the other. *Limb. Collat. cum Judæo, Scrip. iii. Quæst. 4. N° 3. p. 131, & seq. and Resp. ad Scrip. iii. p. 151, & seq.*

and most favourably regards. May we be truly *devout*, and add to our devotion an obedient regard to the Divine will, and the *eyes of the Lord will be upon us, and his ears be open to our cry !* (Psal. xxxiv. 15.) Then, being favourably owned of God, we shall have no reason to fear the censures of men. If they cast us out, Christ will receive us, and perhaps reveal himself to us with more freedom, in proportion to the injuries we sustain from them.

SECT.
CXXXI.
ver. 34

35--37

SECT. CXXXII.

Christ admonishes the Pharisees of their danger ; and represents himself as the door of the sheepfold through which men must necessarily enter, if they desire their own salvation, or that of others committed to their care. John IX. 39, to the end ; X. 1—10.

JOHN IX. 39.

AND Jesus said, For judgment I am come into this world : that they which see not, might see ; and that they which see, might be made blind.

JOHN IX. 39.

WHILE Jesus stood talking with the blind man who had received his sight, several people, who were then entering into the temple, knowing them both, and desirous to hear what passed, gathered together about them : and Jesus said, so that they all might hear him, you may see in this man, and in what has happened in relation to him, an illustration of the effects which my appearance is to produce : for I am come into this world for judgment as well as mercy ; that, on the one hand, they who see not, might see, or that the ignorant souls, who are willing to be instructed, might learn Divine knowledge ; and, on the other hand, that they who see, may be made blind ; that such as are proudly conceited of their own science and wisdom may either be humbled or exposed ; and they who wilfully stand out, and harden their hearts against my instructions, may bring upon themselves yet greater darkness.

SECT.
CXXXII.
John
ix. 39

40 And some of the Pharisees which were with him, heard these words, and said unto him, Are we blind also ? And [some] of the Pharisees, who were then present with him, heard these things, and apprehending that he glanced at them, said to him, Are we also blind ? and dost thou mean to insinuate any thing of that kind ? If thou dost, speak plainly. Now this they said, hoping thereby to draw him into some dangerous reflection on the sanhedrim, who had lately

SECT. passed their censure on the man whose eyes
CXXXII. he had opened.

John
ix. 41

Jesus said to them, If you were indeed blind, and laboured under unavoidable ignorance, you would not then have any sin in comparison of what you now have :^a but now you say, Surely we see much more clearly than the rest of mankind, therefore your sin abides upon you with greater aggravation ; and this conceit which you have of your own knowledge hinders conviction, and prevents the first entrance of instruction into your minds.

41 Jesus said unto them, If ye were blind, ye should have no sin ; but now ye say, We see ; therefore your sin remaineth.

John
x. 1

Nevertheless, whether you will hear, or whether you will forbear, I will for a while longer continue my admonitions ; and therefore, *verily, verily, I say unto you who call yourselves the shepherds of the people, That he who enters not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other private way, whatever be the character he may assume, the same is to be looked upon as no better than a thief and a robber.* But he that comes in at the door of the sheepfold is the true shepherd of the sheep ; and such a one will always choose to enter in by that which is the regular appointed way. To him, as soon as he approaches, the doorkeeper opens the fold ;^b and the sheep themselves hear his voice with regard ; and he is well acquainted

JOHN X. 1. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber.

2 But he that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep.

3 To him the porter openeth ; and the sheep hear his voice :

^a *If you were indeed blind, you would not have any sin, &c.] Elsner (Observ. Vol. I. p. 326) understands this of corporeal blindness ; as if our Lord had said, " It is a great aggravation of your perverseness, that you know by experience the difference between blindness and sight, which might convince you of the importance of such a miracle, and of the Divine power by which it is wrought." But the following words, But now you say, We see, suit much better with the sense given in the paraphrase.*

^b *The doorkeeper opens the fold.] Grotius does not attempt the accommodation of this circumstance : Mr. Cradock interprets it of the Holy Ghost ; and Dr. Whitby of God the Father, as giving free admission to those teachers who maintained a due regard to Christ : an interpretation which seems much more reasonable than to refer it (as some do) to ministers. It is*

suggested by Sir Isaac Newton, that, as these words were spoken near the temple, where sheep were kept in folds to be sold for sacrifices, Christ here alludes to what was peculiar in those folds ; that, as they were kept locked, they not only excluded the thief, but the shepherd, till the doorkeeper opened them. (See Newton on Proph. p. 148.) But I cannot think, whatever occasion Christ might take from the sight of sheep to represent his people under that image, and himself as a Shepherd, he would describe them like sheep shut up in a pen to be sold for sacrifice ; nor does the shepherd's leading them out, &c. agree with this circumstance. In countries where there were so many savage beasts it might be ordinarily necessary to have the folds better secured than among us ; and the chief shepherd might often leave a servant to watch them while thus shut up, and come himself to lead them out to pasture in a morning.

SECT.
CXXXII.

John
x. 4.

and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out. with each of them, insomuch that he calls each of his own sheep by name,^c and leads them out to pasture. And when he thus puts forth his own

4 And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him; for they know his voice, being daily accustomed to it. he himself goes before them to guide them to good pastures, and to defend them from any danger which may occur; and the sheep cheerfully follow him; for they well know his voice.

5 And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him: for they know not the voice of strangers. But if a stranger come to lead them out, they will not follow him; but, on the contrary, they will flee away from him, because they do not know the voice of strangers.

This short parable Jesus spake unto them; but they did not understand what it was that he said to them, but were quite at a loss to conjecture his meaning; though his intent in describing the character of the good Shepherd was plainly to shew how far the Pharisees, who assume the name, were from answering it; and to warn the true sheep, or persons of real integrity and simplicity, of the danger of being blindly governed and guided by them.

7 Then said Jesus unto them again, Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep. Then Jesus, to clear up what was most obscure in his former discourse, said to them again, Verily, verily, I say unto you, and solemnly assure you, that, however you neglect me, I am the door of the sheep,^d and it is only by authority derived from me that the people

8 All that ever came before me are of God are to be taught and fed. All that ever came before me, assuming the Messiah's character, or setting up for a despotic authority in the church, and teaching other methods of salvation than by me,^e are thieves and robbers, per-

^c Calls his own sheep by name.] Dr. Hammond justly infers from hence, that the eastern shepherds, at least those of Judea, gave particular names to their sheep, as most men do to their dogs and horses. Their custom also was to lead the sheep, playing on some musical instrument.

^d I am the door, &c.] It would be very impertinent to run a long parallel here between Christ and a door. The resemblance plainly centers in this one circumstance; that as a man must observe and pass through the door, in order to his making a regular and unsuspected entrance into a sheepfold; so he must maintain a proper regard to Christ, in order to his being a true teacher in the church, and must pass (as it were) through him, or by his authority, into his office. It is by a simile very near resembling this that Christ elsewhere calls himself the way. John xiv. 6, sect. clxxiii.

^e All that ever came before me, &c.] If it could be shewn, by any proper authority, that *απο εως* ever signifies in neglect of me, or *απο διωρας* passing by a door, I should, with Elsner (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 327), prefer that rendering to any other: but as this does not appear, it is evident that the words must be understood with the limitation added in the paraphrase; for otherwise they would imply such a reflection on Moses and the prophets as we know our Lord could never intend. Perhaps he

SECT. sons of very bad designs, who had no warrant thieves and robbers
 CXXXII. from above for what they did ; and, whatsoever but the sheep did not
 their pretences were, their administration has hear them.

John
 x. 8.

a fatal tendency to make havoc of the souls they should watch and feed ; *but the true sheep*, or those who are sincere and well disposed persons, *have not heard them*, so as to relish and regard their doctrine. I therefore repeat

9 it again, as a most important truth, That *I myself am the door* ; and *if any one enter in by me*, and acknowledge my authority, *he shall be*, like a sheep in his fold, *safe from the invasion* of what might injure and destroy him ; *and shall go in and out* under my care and guidance, *and shall still find good pasture* ; that is, in consequence of his regard to me, and the enjoyment of communion with me, his soul shall be fed and nourished with true doctrine, and shall obtain substantial happiness.

10 For whereas *the thief only comes that he may steal, and kill, and destroy* ; *I am come for the benefit of all my sheep, that they may have true life, and that at length they may have it yet more abundantly* ;^f a most plentiful provision being made for their everlasting comfort and happiness, even far beyond what has ever been known before.

9 I am the door : by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture.

10 The thief cometh not but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy : I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.

IMPROVEMENT.

John
 ix. 39

LET us hear, with an holy awe on our spirits, that the *Lord Jesus Christ came into the world for purposes of judgment* as well as of *mercy* ; and make it our humble prayer that we may be *enlightened* by him, and not sealed up under aggravated *darkness*, as a punishment for our obstinacy and impenitence ; for then all the means of knowledge which we have so basely perverted will rise up to condemn us.

John
 x. 7

Let *Christ* be regarded by us as *the door* from whom all true teachers derive their authority, and to whom they direct their administrations : and let it be our care that we *enter by this door*. Let inferior *shepherds* learn their duty, so plainly suggested here :

might refer to such persons as Judas of Galilee, or Theudas, who had been the occasion of destruction to their followers. See Acts v. 36, 37.

^f That they may have it more abundantly.] To refer this latter clause, at least ultimately, to the provision which Christ

has made for the future and *eternal happiness* of all his people, seems best to suit the other parts of this discourse, as well as the genius of the whole Christian dispensation. Perhaps the word *μεγιστον* may intimate how much this provision exceeded that made by Moses.

Let them learn to *know their sheep*, and take as particular notice as they can of each single person committed to their care ; and let them *go before them* in all the paths of duty : for what could the greatest enemy to the flock do worse than to lead them by example into the paths of destruction ?

SECT.
CXXXII.
—
ver. 3

Happy souls, who are *entered in* by this gate ! Their safety, 9 their comfort, is secure ; they enjoy a holy liberty and plenty, and *going in and coming out they find pasture*. If we are strangers to that entertainment and refreshment which arises from ordinances (those *green pastures* which *Christ* hath provided for *his sheep* in the wilderness), we have a great deal of reason to fear that we belong not to his flock. *He came that his sheep might* 10 *have life, and that they might have it more abundantly* ; that greater provision might be made for their instruction and consolation now, till they are brought to those *better pastures* he intends for them above. May his grace prepare us for them ! and his hand will certainly conduct us to them ; nor need we fear the darkest passage in our way.

S E C T. CXXXIII.

Christ describes himself as the good Shepherd, who will lay down his life for the sheep. John X. 11—21.

JOHN X. 11.

I AM the good Shepherd : the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.

JOHN X. 11.

OUR Lord, having thus represented himself as the door of the sheep, and intimated the regards to be maintained towards him, particularly by those that professed themselves teachers of others, now changed the similitude, and said, I may also very properly add, that *I am myself*, by way of eminence, *the good Shepherd*,^a the Person frequently foretold in scripture under that character (Isa. xl. 11 ; Ezek. xxxiv. 23 ; xxxvii. 24 ; and Mic. v. 4) ; and I must fully answer it in all its branches ; especially in this, that as *the good shepherd* on occasion *layeth down his very life* for the defence of his sheep, and will expose himself to any danger

SECT.
CXXXIII.
—
John
x. 11

I am the good Shepherd.] Lamy (in his *Harmony*, p. 339) very justly supposes that there might be some *allusion* here to Isa. xl. 11. But nothing can be more precarious than the argument he seems to draw from hence for placing this discourse at the *feast of tabernacles*, even though it

should be allowed that the xlth of Isaiah was read in the synagogue at that time of the year : for it is certain *our Lord* does not confine himself to the *lesson for the day* in his *quotations from scripture*, or his *allusions* to it.

SECT. for their safety (compare 1 Sam. xvii. 34, 35),
 CXXXIII. I not only expose, but sacrifice, my life for the
 good of my people.

John
 x. 12

- The hireling indeed, who is not the true shepherd, and whose own property the sheep are not, as soon as he is apprehensive of approaching danger, and sees the wolf, for instance, or some other savage beast, coming, immediately regarding nothing but his own safety, is only careful to secure himself, and leaves the sheep and flees away; and so the wolf, meeting with no resistance, seizes on some of them, and disperses the*
- 12 But he that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth: and the wolf catcheth them, and scattereth the sheep.
- 13 *rest of the sheep. Now the hireling flees on such an occasion, because he is an hireling, and is not concerned about the safety of the sheep, but takes the work upon him merely for his own gain and the wages he is to receive: and thus basely will those teachers act in a time of danger who undertake the office merely in regard to their own secular advantage.*
- 13 The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.
- 14 *But I am the good Shepherd, who have a true affection for my sheep, and am above the influence of all such mean and selfish views: and such is the relation that there is between us, and such the love we have to one another, that I know and acknowledge my [sheep], and take the kindest and most tender care of them; and I am also known, acknowledged, and confided*
- 14 I am the good Shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine.
- 15 *in, by mine: So that we mutually are dear unto each other; and even as the Father knoweth me, and owns his affection and regard to me, by the sure tokens of his presence and approbation; and I also know, or acknowledge and honour, the Father, in the delight with which I do his will; so the affection is reciprocal between me and my sheep: and as it is in love to them, as well as with an ultimate view to his appointment and his glory, that I lay down my life for the sheep he has given me, so also do my sheep acknowledge and confide in me, and so do I protect and patronize them.*
- 15 As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep.
- 16 *And I would farther observe to you, as a point of great importance, that I have other sheep which are not of this fold^b (meaning thereby the elect*
- 16 And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold:

^b *I have other sheep which are not of this fold.* Wolfius, to understand this of Jews living out of the land of Canaan, who could

them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice ; and there shall be one fold, and one Shepherd.

of God among the Gentiles) ; *them also must I* at length *bring in* ; and I know that *they will hear and obey my voice*, notwithstanding that ignorance, vice, and misery, in which they are now involved ; and so, all being incorporated into one society, of which I am the Head, the Governor, and Guardian, *there shall be one sheepfold, [and] one Shepherd.*

SECT.
CXXXIII.
—
John
x. 16

17 Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again.

And for this reason more especially does the 17 Father love me, and approves it as an act of eminent duty and love to him, *because I am come with this design into the world, to lay down my life* for the redemption of my sheep, who are dear to him as well as to me, *that I may take it again*, and possess it forever, to be employed for his glory and for the happiness of my people.

18 No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself : I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father.

For though I am shortly to 18 die by the hands of most cruel enemies, yet *no one* deprives me of my life, or *takes it from me* against my will ; for I have every moment a power to rescue myself at pleasure, and could even with mine expiring breath command immediate deliverance ; *but I will manifestly shew that I lay it down of myself*, and voluntarily relinquish my body, sooner than my soul would in a course of nature have been dislodged from it :^c and this in me will be a very regular, though wonderful act ; for, as I have life in myself (John v. 26), *I have full power and authority thus to lay it down* when I shall think fit ;^d and *I have also power to resume it* at pleasure, by entering into and quickening my body again. And indeed *this commandment I have received of my Father*, and shall ere long fulfil the charge in both its branches.

not with such propriety be said not to belong to the fold of Israel. The incorporating the Gentiles into *one church* with the Jews was indeed a grand event, worthy such particular notice : and it deserves our remark, that they are here called *the sheep of Christ*, even while they were yet in ignorance and idolatry, as he intended at length to bring them home.

^c Voluntarily relinquish my body, &c.] That our Lord did so, evidently appeared from the strong cry he sent forth just before his death, with which the centurion was

reasonably so much impressed. See Luke xxiii. 46, 47, and Mark xv. 39, sect. exci.

^d Full power and authority to lay it down, &c.] This the word *ἐξουίαν* expresses, and the manner of Christ's death abundantly proved it ; and as no reasonable objection can be made to the equity and wisdom of the Divine Being in giving Christ such a power, so the use he made of it (as we may farther shew elsewhere) is truly admirable. See note ¹ on Luke xxiii. 46, sect. exci.

- SECT. When our Lord uttered these remarkable expressions *there was a division therefore again among the Jews*, (as there had been before, chap. vii. 43, sect. ci. and ix. 16, sect. cxxx.)
- John x. 19 especially *on account of these last words*. And many of them said, *He has certainly a demon dwelling in him, and, by the operation of that evil spirit, is apparently distracted with one of the most malignant kinds of lunacy; why then do you give yourselves the trouble to hear him while he goes on in such extravagant absurdities?* But others much more rationally said, *These are not by any means the words of a demoniac, or a lunatic; for there is the greatest consistence and energy in them: and besides, could a demon that made a man mad open the eyes of the blind, as it is plain this man has often and very lately done? It is rather madness to imagine that an evil spirit has such power, or that he would employ it to such benevolent purposes.*
- 19 There was a division therefore again among the Jews for these sayings.
- 20 And many of them said, He hath a devil, and is mad; why hear ye him?
- 21 Others said, These are not the words of him that hath a devil: can a devil open the eyes of the blind?

IMPROVEMENT.

- ver. 20 THERE is not, perhaps, any where to be found a greater instance of the force of *prejudice* than in these perverse *Jews*, who censured *Christ* as a *lunatic* and a *demoniac* for one of the gravest and most excellent speeches that was ever delivered. Let us review it with all due attention and regard.
- 11 Let us consider *Christ* as the *good Shepherd*, and humbly commit our souls to him, as ever we desire they should be safe and happy. We have known his kind regards to the flock in exposing and *laying down his life for them*. And he hath not *laid it down* in vain. Delightful thought! Our compassionate *Shepherd*, even when *the sword of the Lord* was *awakened* to smite him, has not so fallen as to rise no more; but as in this great and
- 18 good work he voluntarily *laid down*, so he has also *reassumed his life*; and still bears on his heart the same concern for his flock, and uses his renewed life and exalted dignity for their security and happiness.
- 15 Let us humbly *acknowledge him* as *acknowledged by the Father*: let us courageously and gratefully own him, and be ready to *lay down our lives also for him*. We are those *other sheep*, of whom
- 16 he spake, *who were not originally of the fold*, but by his grace are now brought in to the great *Shepherd and Bishop of souls*. Let us pray that the boundaries of *his fold* may be still more extended, and the whole number of his elect accomplished; that all the flock may at length appear together, and may be conducted by him to the regions of that immortal life which he determines to give it.

In the mean time let us maintain all proper regards to him, sect. cxxxiii. and especially the most cheerful confidence in his care; repeating with evangelical views, and so with a peculiar sublimity of sense, those words of *David* as our own (*Psal. xxiii. 1—4*), ver. 14
The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want: he maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters: he restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake: yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me.

S E C T. CXXXIV.

Christ, discoursing of his union with the Father, is charged with blasphemy; and, being assaulted by the Jews, retires beyond Jordan. John X. 22, to the end.

JOHN X. 22.

AND it was at Jerusalem the feast of the dedication, and it was winter.

JOHN X. 22.

NOW it may be proper to observe, that the time when these discourses were delivered by our Lord *was the feast of dedication*,^a which was observed at Jerusalem in memorial of the purification of the temple after it had been polluted by the idolatries and impieties of Antiochus; and consequently it was winter.

sect. cxxxiv.

John x. 22

23 And Jesus walked in the temple, in Solomon's porch.

And, to shelter himself from the inclemencies of the weather, *Jesus was then walking in the covered walk that went round the temple, and was now in that part of it which was called Solomon's porch.*^b

^a *The feast of dedication.*] As it is expressly said this feast was in winter, it is plain it could not be observed in remembrance of the dedication of Solomon's temple, which was just after harvest (1 Kings viii. 2); nor of that of Nehemiah's, which was in the spring (Ezra vi. 15, 16); but the feast here intended must be that instituted by Judas Maccabeus on his having purified the temple and altar from the pollutions and idolatries of Antiochus Epiphanes. This was celebrated every year for eight days successively, in the month of December (1 Mac. iv. 52, 59); and is mentioned by Josephus as a festival to which great regard was paid in his time. See Joseph. Antiq. lib. xii. cap. 7 (al. 11), § 6, 7, and Selden. de Syned. lib. iii. cap. 13, § 7.

^b *Solomon's porch.*] Josephus informs us (Antiq. lib. viii. cap. 3 (al. 2), § 2, 9, and lib. xx. cap. 9 (al. 8), § 7) that Solomon, when he built the temple (finding the area of Mount Sion too small to answer his magnificent plan), filled up a part of the adjacent valley, and built an outward portico over it towards the east. This was a most noble structure, supported by a wall 400 cubits high, and consisting of stones of a vast bulk, each stone (as it is said) being twenty cubits long and six cubits high. And Josephus speaks of it as continuing even to the time of Albinus and Agrippa, which was several years after the death of Christ. This is called Solomon's porch, Acts iii. 11, and v. 12.

SECT.
CXXXIV.John
x. 24

- Then several of the Jews surrounded him, and said unto him, *How long dost thou hold us in an anxious and uneasy suspense? If thou art indeed the Messiah, tell us so plainly and expressly: which they said with a malicious design to insnare and accuse him.*
- 25 And Jesus answered them, *I have in effect told you over and over,^c yet you believe me not; and, had I offered nothing more, the works which I do in my Father's name sufficiently declare it, as it is clearly to be seen that they bear witness of me in a language which you would easily understand if you were to judge*
- 26 *impartially. But you do not believe, because you are not persons of such simplicity and sincerity as I described under the character of my sheep. For, as I said unto you but just now*
- 27 *(ver. 4, 14, 16), My sheep hear my voice, and I know and take care of them; and they, like sheep accustomed to their shepherd, acknowl-*
- 28 *edge and follow me. And the consequence of that will be such as would make it well worth your while to lay aside all these prejudices, and to join with them: for I give unto them an invaluable blessing, even eternal life; and guard them with such almighty power and constant care, that they shall never perish, neither shall any enemy, be he ever so subtle, or ever so outrageous, be able to pluck them out of my hand,^d or injure them while they remain in it.*
- 29 *Nor indeed is it possible that any should; for my Father, who gave [them] to me on purpose that I might redeem and save them, is confessedly greater than all; and therefore they must needs be safe, as none is able to pluck [them]*
- 30 *out of my Father's hand. Now it is a most certain truth that I and the Father are*
- 24 Then came the Jews round about him, and said unto him, *How long dost thou make us to doubt? If thou be the Christ, tell us plainly.*
- 25 Jesus answered them, *I told you, and ye believed not; the works that I do in my Father's name, they bear witness of me.*
- 26 But ye believe not; because ye are not of my sheep, as I said unto you.
- 27 My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me.
- 28 And I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my hand.
- 29 My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all: and none is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand.
- 30 I and my Father are one.

^c *I have in effect told you over and over.]* What he had just been saying of himself, in the preceding verses, as the great Shepherd, was in sense equivalent to a declaration of his being the Messiah. I mention that discourse as what had just been delivered, because I think it most natural to explain the 22d verse as referring to what was said before, and not merely to what follows: for else the evangelist would probably have said, *After these things was the feast of dedication.* Compare John v. 1; vi. 4; and vii. 1, 2.

^d *Neither shall any enemy pluck them, &c.]* This is the plain import and energy of the original (*οὐ ἀρραύει τις αὐτὰς*), which is greatly enervated by adding the word *man* in the translation, as the authors of our English version have frequently done. (Compare Mat. xi. 27; Mark xiii. 5; and Jam. i. 13.) The sheep of Christ are exposed to so great danger from the infernal lion (1 Pet. v. 8), that I doubt not but this text most eminently refers to the care of their Shepherd to guard them from his assaults.

one;^c and the union between us is so strict and intimate, in nature as well as in affection and design, that his almighty power is mine, to be employed for the defence of my sheep; and no one can deprive them of eternal life without prevailing against him as well as me.

SECT.
CXXXIV.

John
x. 39

31 Then the Jews took up stones again to stone him.

Then the Jews, transported with rage, took up some of the stones which lay in the court of the temple, where they were still repairing some of the buildings, and armed themselves with them again, as they had formerly done (John viii. 59, p. 79), in order to stone him.

32 Jesus answered them, Many good works have I shewed you from my Father; for which of those works do ye stone me?

But Jesus, with his usual mildness and strength of reason, answered them, I have shewed you many good works from my Father; and for which of these works do you go about to stone me? or what have I ever done among you but acts of beneficence and kindness?

33 The Jews answered him, saying, For a good work we stone thee not; but for blasphemy, and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God.

The Jews replying, said unto him, Whatever thy other works have been, it is very apparent, from what has just now passed, that we do not stone thee for a good work, but for the most detestable blasphemy; even because thou, being only a wretched, mortal, sinful man, makest thyself God; pretending to be one with him in so extraordinary a manner, that his omnipotence and other divine perfections are thine.

34 Jesus answered them, Is it not written in your law, I said, Ye are gods?

Jesus, not judging it proper at that time to bring the sublime doctrine of his Deity into farther debate, answered them, Is it not written in your law, or in those sacred books which you own to be of Divine original (Psal. lxxxii. 6), where it is plain the persons that are spoken of are princes and magistrates, "I have said, Ye are gods; and all of you are children of the

35 If he called them gods, unto whom the word of God came, and the

Most High?" Now if the Psalmist thus applied this character, and it appears he called them gods, to whom the word of God then came,^f

* I and the Father are one.] If we attend, not only to the obvious meaning of these words in comparison with other passages of Scripture, but to the connection of this celebrated text, it so plainly demonstrates the Deity of our blessed Redeemer, that I think it may be left to speak for itself, without any laboured comment. How widely different that sense is in which Christians are said to be one with God (John xvii. 21), will sufficiently appear

by considering how flagrantly absurd and blasphemous it would be to draw that inference from their union with God which Christ does from his.

^f To whom the word of God came.] I apprehend the coming of the word of God to them which is here mentioned refers to the message then delivered to them in the name of God, rather than, in the general, to their receiving a commission from him: but the difference is not very material.

SECT. merely with regard to that office which by scripture cannot be
CXXXIV. Divine designation they bore (*and certainly* broken :

John *the scripture cannot be broken, nor can you,*
x. 35 *with any shew of reason, pretend to censure*
36 *the propriety of those expressions which a di-*
vinely inspired writer has used); How is it 36 *Say ye of him,*
then that you are so offended now? or how do *whom the Father*
you pretend to say concerning him whom the *hath sanctified, and*
Father hath so solemnly sanctified, or set apart *sent into the world,*
to this great work in his eternal counsels, and *Thou blasphemest;*
whom he at length has sent into the world under *because I said, I am*
such an exalted character, Thou blasphemest; *the Son of God?*
because I said, I am the Son of God? when you
allow there is a sense in which even oppressive
magistrates may be honoured with such a title.‡

37 *And when I claim this character, and speak* 37 *If I do not the*
so high of myself, I do not expect to be cred- *works of my Father,*
ited merely on my own affirmation: if I do not *believe me not.*
the works of my Father, such glorious works as
could not be performed by any but a Divine

38 *agent, believe me not. But if it be apparent* 38 *But if I do,*
that I do such works, though you believe not me, *though ye believe*
and are regardless of my own testimony in the *not me, believe the*
case, yet at least believe the mighty works that *works: that ye may*
I perform; and let the evidence of these *know and believe*
remove the prejudices you have entertained, *that the Father is in*
that ye may know and believe that the Father *me, and I in him.*
[is] in me, and I in him, by such a union as
abundantly justifies the expression which seems
to give you such peculiar offence.

39 *Then, though they knew not what to answer* 39 *Therefore they*
him, the Jews were so enraged against him, *sought again to take*

‡ When you allow — magistrates, &c.] *that name would intimate that he was a*
A late learned and pious paraphrast ap- *typical person; the consequences of which*
prehends that our Lord here vindicates *I am sure that worthy writer would abhor.*
his claim to *supreme divinity* by pleading *(Compare 2 Cor. iv. 4) I think myself*
that the *Jewish rulers* are called gods, not *therefore obliged to acquiesce in that plain*
in a general regard to their office as rul- *and natural sense of the passage which the*
ers, but as *types of the Messiah, the great* *generality of commentators, both ancient*
Sovereign of the church, who (as it is ex- *and modern, have given. Jesus was charg-*
pressed at the close of this lxxxiii^d psalm) *ed here by the Jews with ascribing divinity*
was to *inherit all nations. But not to urge* *to his human nature; and, in reply to this,*
that it seems improbable that such *wicked* *he shews that calling himself the Son of*
magistrates as are there spoken of should *God did not imply that; and that his works*
be described as *types of Christ, this expli-* *proved such an union of the human nature*
cation seems to imply, that every person *with the Divine, as he had before assert-*
whose office was *typical of the Messiah* *ed, than which no answer could have*
might be called a god; and, on the other *been more wise and pertinent.*
hand, that a creature's being called by

him : but he escaped out of their hand, that *they sought again to seize him, that they might accuse him of blasphemy before the sanhedrim : but he withdrew himself, as he had done before, in an extraordinary manner, and so escaped out of their hands.* (Compare Luke iv. 30, sect. xxxii. and John viii. 59, sect. cv.) sect. cxxxiv.
John x. 39

40 And went again beyond Jordan, into the place where John at first baptized ; and there he abode. *And presently departing from Jerusalem, he went away again into the country beyond Jordan, to the place called Bethabara, where (as it has been observed before, John i. 28, Vol I. p. 125) John was at first baptizing ; and there he abode for a while, till the fury of the multitude was a little abated.* 40

41 And many resorted unto him, and said, John did no miracle : but all things that John spake of this man were true. *And many of the inhabitants of that place who had been formerly acquainted with the Baptist, and remembered the strong and repeated testimonies which he had borne to Jesus, came to him there, to attend upon his preaching, and said among themselves, John indeed did no miracle himself, but he foretold extraordinary things of another ; and we now find that all the things which John said of this man were exactly true, which is a Divine attestation to the mission and authority of both.* 41

42 And many believed on him there. *And many of them believed on him there, and happily improved this little season of his recess among them, as the means of their instruction and establishment in piety.* 42

IMPROVEMENT.

IT is worthy of remark, that we here see *our Lord Jesus* at a *ver. 22* festival, appointed only by human authority, in commemoration of a national deliverance. He came from *Galilee* to observe it in the temple, though *it was winter* ; and brought with him, as at all times, a heart glowing with the most ardent and amiable zeal for the honour of God and the salvation of men, even of those who were studying to insnare and destroy him.

What prudence, mingled with spirit and sweetness, runs through *his answers* to them ! What inestimable *blessings* does he propose, to invite them to enter into *his fold* ! May we never forget those gracious words ! May we ever be entitled to all the comfort of them ! *I give unto my sheep eternal life ; and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my hand.* 28
Lord, may we be found in the number of those secure and happy souls, even of those who *know thee*, and who *obey thy voice*, 27
and follow thee, whithersoever thou leadest them, by thine example, thy providence, and thy Spirit ! Then may we look on

SECT. our *eternal life* and happiness as inviolably *secure*. Safely indeed
 CXXXIV. may we trust it in *his hands* who could say, in so sublime and
 ——— so glorious a sense, *I and the Father are one*. The enemies of
 ver. 30 our salvation must triumph then over omnipotence itself before
 28, 29 they can *wrest the sheep of Christ out of his hands*; nor will his
 fidelity to God, or his love to them, suffer them to be seduced
 by *fraud*, any more than destroyed by *violence*.

Blessed situation of thy *little flock*! O thou faithful, thou com-
 passionate, thou *Almighty Shepherd*, gather thou our souls with
 theirs; and never suffer us to forget of how great importance it
 is that we still continue near thee, that we look up to thee for
 our defence and safety, and confide, not in our own power and
 wisdom, but in thine!

- 31 Who could have imagined that any *heart* could have been so
 base as to have intended evil, or any *hands* so cruel as to have
 armed themselves with instruments of death against *such a Per-*
son, while speaking such words as these? Yet behold, these
Jews do it; and that even in so sacred a place as *the temple* itself;
 32 of *the Lord*, even at *his altar*. (Compare Mat. xxiii. 31, 35,
 and Luke xi. 48, 51.) But his wise and gentle *reply* disarmed
 them for a few months; and the Divine care and power in an
 39 extraordinary manner provided for his *escape*, and once more
rescued him from their murderous hands.
- 40 Happy the inhabitants of the *country about Jordan* to which
 he retired! especially happy, in that they *knew the day of their*
 41, 42 *visitation*! The testimony of *John the Baptist* is now recollected
 to excellent purposes, though he himself was mouldering in
 his tomb: nor is there any thing which a faithful *minister* will
 more earnestly desire than that, even *while dead*, he may yet
speak, for the honour of *Christ* and the salvation of souls.

S E C T. CXXXV.

*Christ declares against divorces, except in the case of adultery, and
 adds some other particulars relating to the married state. Mat.
 XIX. 1—12. Mark X. 1—12.*

MAT. XIX. 1.

SECT.
 CXXXV.

Mat.
 XIX. 1

AND, after the instructions that were given
 by our Lord to his disciples at Caper-
 naum, (which were recorded above from sect.
 xciii. to cxvi.) it came to pass that when Jesus

MAT. XIX. 1.

AND it came to
 pass, that when
 Jesus had finished

these sayings, he *had finished these discourses,*^a *he arose from* SECT. CXXXV.
[arose from thence, thence, [and] departed from Galilee, where he Mat. xix. 1
and] departed from Galilee, and came had dwelt so long, and through which he had
 into the coasts of made such repeated journies. And after he
 Judea, beyond Jor- had first been up at Jerusalem (as was before
 dan. [MARK X. related, John vii. 10, p. 44), and several other
 1—] things had happened, which have already been

2 And great mul- tion. And his arrival was no sooner 2
 titudes followed him, [and the peo- known, but *great multitudes followed him from*
 ple resort unto him all the neighbouring parts; and, particularly,
 again; and as he *the people* who had seen him formerly at Beth-
 was wont, he taught *abara resorted to him again* (as was said John
 them again], and he x. 41); and, according to his usual custom, he
 healed them there. readily embraced the opportunity of preaching
 [MARK X. 1.] to them, and *taught them there again*, as he
 had done elsewhere; and as they brought many
 sick persons to him, he *healed them all there*;
 which could not but increase the throng.

3 The Pharisees And the Pharisees, who always had a watch- 3
 ful eye on his motions, and attended him with
 the most malignant designs, being now more
 especially irritated by the fame of his late
 miracles, which they had in vain endeavoured

^a *When Jesus had finished these discourses.]* The passages which Matthew and Mark have mentioned immediately before they introduce this story, are those discourses on humility and forgiveness of injuries which have been considered above, from sect. xciii. to xcvi. And I have sometimes been inclined to think that this and the next following sections might have been introduced there, as previous to that *feast of tabernacles* which we have so often mentioned. But most harmonizers, without any scruple or apology, place them here, being determined, I suppose, by the close connection between the passages that are here related, and those events that follow them, which happened but a very little while before Christ's death. It is of very little importance to us, whether these discourses were delivered now or a few months before. However, he might truly be said to *arise from Galilee, and come into these parts*, though he took a considerable compass, and spent several

weeks in the journey. Compare note ^a, on Luke ii. 39, Vol. I. p. 77.

^b *Beyond Jordan.]* Mark has expressed this with some little variation, *δια τῆς ὑπερῆρας ἰσθμῶν*, by the farther side of Jordan; or, as the learned Beza, and some other critics choose to render it, *on the banks of Jordan*; and this may seem to be more suitable to what is said of *Christ's coming to the coast of Judea*; which was bounded by Jordan, and had no coasts beyond it. But it appears from John x. 40, that *Bethabara*, where *John at first baptized* (John i. 28), was the place to which our Lord removed, which was undoubtedly beyond Jordan, and over against Jericho. (Compare Josh. iii. 16, and Jud. vii. 24.) And this was so near to the coasts of Judea that we might very well retain the usual version, and take the phrase as Matthew hath expressed it; especially as it is probable that Jesus, during his abode in these parts, might often cross the river, and pass from Bethabara to Judea, which lay on the opposite side.

SECT. to suppress (see John vii. 32, 47, and ix. 16, 24), also came unto him, tempting him, and
 CXXXV. came hither also to him, with the view of getting [asked him], saying
 — some advantage over him, by tempting him with unto him, Is it law-
 Mat. what they thought a very artful and insnaring ful for a man to put
 xix. 3 question: and, that they might, if possible, away his wife for ev-
 entangle him in his talk so as to find some rea- ery cause? [MARK
 son to accuse him, or to discredit him at least X. 2.]
 among the people, they asked him, saying unto
 him, What thinkest thou, Master, Is it lawful
 for a man to dismiss his wife for every slight cause
 of dislike which may be found in her? or is
 adultery the only just reason for a divorce?

4 And he said to them in reply, Have ye not 4 And he answer-
 read, (Gen. i. 27) that God, the almighty and ed and said unto
 allwise Creator, from the very beginning of the them, Have ye not
 creation, when he would not fail to constitute read, that [God], he
 human nature in such a way as might be which made them,
 most conducive to its happiness, in forming [from the beginning
 the first parents of mankind, made them male of the creation],
 and female, or one man and one woman? 6.] made them male and
 which would neither allow of divorce or female? [MARK X.
 6.]

5 polygamy. And do you not remember
 that when the woman was at first brought to
 him, the man said, as taught by an extraordi-
 nary revelation concerning the ends and obli-
 gations of marriage, which therefore may in
 effect be looked upon as a Divine testimony,^d
 "For this cause, or on account of his engaging

5 And said, For

* To dismiss his wife for every cause.] It
 is well known that there was a debate
 between the ancient rabbies (perhaps as
 old as our Lord's time) concerning the
 interpretation of the law relating to
 divorce, Deut. xxiv. 1. The school of
 Sammai maintained that the words זכר
 ונקי, which we render some uncleanness,
 signified adultery; whereas the school of
 Hillel explained it of any matter of dislike.
 (See Selden. Uxor. Hebr. lib. iii. cap. 22.)
 Perhaps a medium between both would
 have been a juster interpretation than
 either; for it is certain that the phrase may
 with peculiar propriety express any blem-
 ish or disorder which a woman might un-
 justly and foolishly conceal before marriage
 that was afterwards discovered. At least,
 I think it plain, from our Lord's answer, that
 the disciples of Sammai were mistaken;
 which farther appears from the provision
 the Mosaic law made for punishing adultery
 with death. The interpretation of Hillel

generally prevailed; and the Pharisees
 concluding Christ would, as he had done
 before, declare against divorces for trivial
 causes (Mat. v. 31, 32, and Luke xvi. 18),
 might hope to expose him to popular re-
 sentment for retrenching a liberty which
 the law allowed: but our Lord feared not
 the consequence of doing it.

^d May in effect be looked upon as a Di-
 vine testimony.] I think the ingenious
 author of *Revelation examined with Candour*
 solidly argues, from Adam's pronouncing
 concerning the obligation of a child's rela-
 tion to his parents, which had never then
 existed, that he spake these words in con-
 sequence of some extraordinary Divine il-
 lumination; which justifies the turn given
 in the paraphrase: nor could he without a
 revelation have known what had passed in
 his sleep, or ever have conjectured the
 original of woman to have been what he
 so plainly refers to. See *Revelat. exam.*
with Candour, Vol. I. Diss. iii. p. 28—33.

this cause shall a man in the married state, *shall a man leave both his* SECT. CXXXV.
leave [his] father and mother, when those dear relations
and mother, and shall of parental and filial tenderness shall take
cleave to his wife ; place, *and shall closely adhere to his wife ; and*
and they twain shall be one flesh. [MARK *they two shall be joined in so intimate an union*
X 7, 8—] as to become *one flesh ?*" (Gen. ii. 24.) So 6

6 Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What that *they are no longer two, but one flesh*, and
therefore God hath joined together, let should accordingly regard each other as mem-
not man put asunder. bers of one body, *What God therefore has thus*
[MARK X.—8, 9.] closely *yoked together, let not man separate ;* but
let the bond of marriage be esteemed as sacred,
and incapable of being dissolved by any thing
which does not make them cease to be one
flesh, by making that of the one common to
some third person. (See Whitby, in loc.)

7 They say unto him, Why did Moses against this, *Why then did Moses* under Divine
then command to direction and inspiration, *command "a man,*
give a writing of di- whose wife found no favour in his eyes, be-
vorcement, and to cause he had discovered," as it is there ex-
put her away ? pressed, "some uncleanness in her," or (as it
has been generally understood) some cause of
distate and aversion. "to give her a bill of di-
vorce, and so to dismiss her ?" (Deut. xxiv. 1.)

MARK X. 3. And he answered and said unto them, What did Moses command you ? *And he replied, and said unto them, How is* Mark
it that you take this matter ; or *what did you* x. 3
allege that Moses did command you ? Is there
any thing in his writings that recommends di-
vorce and separation upon light occasions ?

4 And they said, Moses suffered to write a bill of di-
vorcement, and to put her away. *And upon this they said, If it may not be said*
that *Moses does command or recommend it in*
itself, it is most evident from the passage we
have mentioned, that he has *permitted* a man,
in some cases, *to write a bill of divorce, and to*
give it into his wife's hand, *and dismiss her ;*
on which foundation thou well knowest how
frequently divorces prevail among us, and how
justifiable they are generally esteemed.

MAT. XIX. 3. And Jesus answered and said to them, You state the matter now more justly than before :
[And Jesus answered and said unto them], Moses, be- for it amounts merely to a permission : but I
cause of the hard- must observe to you, that it was *on account of*
ness of your hearts, *the hardness of your hearts, and the perverse-*
[wrote you this pre- ness of your tempers,] that *Moses wrote you* Mat.
xix. 3

* On account of the hardness of your hearts.] Jewish nation is too apparent. See Exod. How much this was the character of the xxxiii. 3 ; xxxiv. 9 ; Deut. ix. 6 ; xxxi.

SECT. *this precept, [and] gave you such a permission* cept, and] suffered
 XXXV. *to put away your wives ; knowing that other-* you to put away your
 ——— wise you might have been tempted to use them wives : but from the
 Mat. beginning it was not
 XIX. 8 intolerably ill : *but*, as I just now told you, *it* so. [MARK X. 5.]
was not so from the beginning ; and the account
 which that writer gives of the original consti-
 tution of things proves it to be an irregularity,
 how necessary soever he might find it, in some
 cases, to tolerate it, or rather, by making it
 irrevocable, to prevent men's doing it without
 deep consideration.

Mark And when the assembly was dismissed, and MARK X. 10.
 X. 10 Jesus was retired from the multitude, as they And in the house
 were sitting together *in the house* where he his disciples asked
 lodged, *his disciples asked him again of the same* him again of the
matter, as not being able fully to understand it, same matter.
 or to reconcile it with the precept of Moses.

11 And he says to them, If you are willing to 11 And he saith
 receive laws from me, you must submit to a unto them, [I say
 greater restraint than Moses laid on the Israel- unto you], Whoso-
 ites ; for *I expressly tell you*, (as I formerly did, ever shall put away
 Mat. v. 32, sect. xxxix. and Luke xvi. 18, sect. his wife, [except it
 cxxiv.) *Whosoever shall dismiss his wife, ex- be for fornication],*
cept [it be] for whoredom,^f which is a funda- and [shall] marry
 mental breach of the main article of the mar- another, committeth
 riage covenant, by which they are one flesh, adultery against her:
and shall marry another, commits adultery [and whoso marrieth
against her that was his former wife, and who her which is put
 continues still to be so in the sight of God ; away, doth commit
and he that shall marry her who is so dismissed, adultery.] [MAT.
without a sufficient cause, commits adultery. XIX. 9.]

12 And, on the other hand, by a parity of reason, 12 And if a wo-
 if a woman, not injured in the important man shall put away
 article just now mentioned, *shall put away* her husband, and be
her husband, or extort from him a bill of married to another,
 divorce,^g *and be married to another man, she*

27 ; Isa. xlviii. 4 ; Ezek. ii. 4 ; and Acts vii. 51. Our Lord (as Grotius well observes) strongly intimates that a more tender disposition may justly be expected from his disciples.

^f *Except it be for whoredom : ἐν πορνείᾳ.* Though fornication committed before marriage, and afterwards discovered, might be supposed to justify a divorce, adultery must much more evidently do it ; and therefore it is plain the word must be taken in the extent which is here given it. (See note.^f on Mat. v. 32, Vol. I. p. 222.) But it is by a dangerous latitude of interpretation that Milton (*Prose Works*, page

105) would explain the word as signifying any thing which should be to the husband as grievous and intolerable as whoredom. The case of obstinate desertion, where the husband cannot by law recover his wife, which was the celebrated case of the pious Galeacius Caracciolus, and which we find to be supposed in 1 Cor. vii. 15, is quite of a different nature ; nor can a man under such a calamity be said to put away his wife. Erasmus has a remarkable note on Mat. xix. 3, which shews he was not far from Milton's opinion.

^g *If a woman shall put away her husband.* Though it is certain that the Jewish law

she committeth adultery. *commits adultery*, and as she deserves to be abhorred by men, so must she expect to be punished by God, as guilty of that enormous and detestable crime, if she do not from her very heart repent of it. SECT. CXXXV. ——— Mark x. 12.

MAT. XIX. 10. Then his disciples say unto him, *If this be the case between a man and his wife*, and the bond be thus indissoluble, surely *it is not expedient to marry*; since a man may by that means be caught in an inextricable snare, which may make him miserable all the rest of his life. Mat. xix. 10

11 But he said unto them, All men cannot receive *this saying* of yours, that it is not expedient to marry; *but only they to whom it is given*, as a peculiar gift, to conquer those inclinations towards that state which God, for wise reasons, has wrought into the common constitution of human nature. 11

12 For there are some eunuchs, *who were born so from their mother's womb*, and whose natural temper and inclination is in this respect peculiar; *and there are [some] eunuchs who were made eunuchs by the wickedness of men*, who drive on that scandalous traffic which the luxury and effeminacy of the eastern world has rendered so common; *and there are [some] eunuchs who have, as it were, made themselves eunuchs on account of the kingdom of heaven*, that is, who, by a resolute guard on their appetites and passions, have conquered the propensities of nature, that being free from the incumbrances of marriage, and devoting themselves to a life of more sublime devotion, they might promote the interest of my gospel. (Compare 1 Cor. vii. 7, 37.) *He therefore, on the whole, that finds he is able to receive [this saying], let him receive it*; or let him that is in his own conscience persuaded that he can glorify God most by a single life, choose it. Others may, and ought to marry; but let none lightly rush into that state on a supposition that the bond of it may be broken through at pleasure. 12

did not put it into a woman's power to divorce her husband, it is plain from Josephus that it was done, not only by several ladies of distinguished rank, but even that his own wife did it (see Dr. Lardner's *Credibility*, part i. Vol. II. page 890, note d), having probably learned of the Roman women, who in this age are known to have practised it in the most scandalous manner. See *Juv. Sat. vi. ver. 222—230*. Compare 1 Sam. xxv. 44, and 1 Cor. vii. 13.

IMPROVEMENT.

SECT.
CXXXV.Mat.
xix. 4

FROM what we have been reading we may justly take occasion to adore the wisdom and goodness of Divine Providence in creating the human species *male and female*, and providing for his new formed creature *Adam* so suitable and so amiable a companion, to enliven every other object of delight, and to crown the pleasures of *paradise* itself.

7 Let us also acknowledge the apparent interposition of a wise and kind Providence in maintaining such a *proportion* between the *sexes*, even to this day, which so apparently tends to the benefit of both, as well as the support of the race in future ages ; as also in perpetuating in their hearts through succeeding generations that *mutual tenderness* for each other which the purest bosoms may feel and avow, and which is the foundation of such an union of souls as no other friendship will admit.

6 Let those who are *married*, considering the indissoluble bond by which *God has joined them together*, make it their constant care to promote the comfort and happiness of each other : and let them most cautiously guard against every degree of *contention*, or even of *distaste*, which might at length occasion an alienation in their affections, and render so close a bond proportionably grievous.

11,12 Let none rashly run into these important engagements, nor determine their choice by light considerations, of a low and transitory nature. And if any, on the whole, prefer the freedom of a *single life* to a state which, with its peculiar comforts, must necessarily have its peculiar cares and trials too, let them diligently improve that disengagement, as an obligation to seek the *kingdom of God* with greater ardour, and to pursue its interests with more active zeal and application.

Mark
x.

11,12

To conclude ; since it appears in this respect, as well as in some others, that the *gospel* revokes some indulgences which the *law of Moses* gave, let us endeavour to form our hearts by Divine grace to a wisdom, seriousness, and spirituality, which may suit this nobler dispensation ; and while we are reading the precept of the *Jewish* legislator, let us remember we have a sublimer *Master*, and are to *do* and forbear *more than others*. (Mat. v. 47.)

S E C T. CXXXVI.

Christ blesses the little children that were brought to him, and rebukes his disciples who would have forbid them. Mat. XIX.

13—15. Mark X. 13—16. Luke XVIII. 15—17.

MARK X. 13.

AND while Jesus continued here, as the inhabitants of the neighbouring country

MARK X. 13.

AND they brought [LUKE, infants

and] young children to him, that he should touch them, [or put his hands on them, and pray:] and [LUKE, when] his disciples [LUKE, saw it, they] rebuked those that brought them. [MAT. XIX. 13.—LUKE XVIII. 15.]

on the banks of Jordan found their esteem for him continually increasing on their acquaintance with him (John x. 41, 42, p. 215), they brought to him, not only the sick, that they might be healed (Mat. xix. 2, p. 217), but also several infants, [and] other young children, who, though they could walk and speak, yet were not capable of understanding his doctrine, that he might touch them, [or] lay his hands upon them in a solemn manner, and pray for them;^a not doubting but prayers so acceptable to God as his would prevail both for their present and future happiness. And when his disciples, and particularly the apostles, who were about him, saw it, they rebuked those that brought them, as apprehending them too troublesome, and thinking it beneath the dignity of so great a Prophet to concern himself about such little creatures, who were incapable of receiving any instruction from him.

SECT.
CXXXVI.
Mark
x. 13

14 But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God. [MAT. XIX. 14. LUKE XVIII.—16.]

But Jesus seeing it, was greatly displeased, 14 and moved with some degree of indignation against his disciples; for he had a tender love to children, and well knew that a proper notice of these might turn to some valuable account;^b and therefore he said to them, Let the little children alone, and do not now, or at any other convenient time, hinder them from coming to me: I am pleased, rather than offended, to see them near me: for of such is the kingdom of God:

^a Lay his hands upon them, and pray.] This was a rite that was very early used, particularly by those who stood in any superior relation, when they were praying for a blessing on young persons. See Gen. xlviii. 14—20. I see no reason to think, with Elsner, that they were brought to Christ for the cure of some malady; for in that case it is not to be imagined that the disciples would have been so inhumane as to prohibit them.

^b Knew that a proper notice of these, &c.] Christ's shewing his regard in such a manner to them not only must have been exceedingly pleasing to the parents, but the memory of this condescension might make tender and lasting impressions on the children themselves; and the sight must be very edifying and encouraging to other young persons who might happen to be

present: not to say how instructive this gentleness to children may be to ministers, and how much their usefulness may, or might have been, promoted by a due regard to it. Nicephorus tells us that the celebrated Ignatius, afterwards Bishop of Antioch, was one of these infants. Our Lord might reasonably be the more displeased with his disciples for endeavouring to prevent their being brought, as he had so lately set a child among them, and insisted on the necessity of their being made conformable to it. Mat. xviii. 2, 3, sect. xciii. p. 19. I am obliged to Dr. Scott's late Version of St. Matthew's Gospel, which, according to the manner of the learned and ingenious author, is exact to a wonder, for the alteration I have made here, and for some other changes, which I take this opportunity of acknowledging with due gratitude.

SECT.
CXXXVI.Mark
x. 14

persons of such a character are the true subjects of my kingdom, and heirs of eternal glory, to which many little children are received ; and in token of it the children of believing parents are to be admitted into my church by baptism.^c

- 15 And verily, I say unto you, as I have formerly told you, (Mat. xviii. 3, 4, sect. xciii.) and would now have you to attend with seriousness while I repeat it, *Whosoever shall not be willing to receive the kingdom of God, or the gospel dispensation, and the happiness it promises, as a little child*, divesting himself of those prejudices and those secular views which men contract in their riper years, that he may come, as it were, to the humility and meekness, the simplicity and teachableness of a little child (compare Psal. cxxxi. 2), *he shall not in any wise, or on any terms, enter into it*, be his genius ever so sublime, or his circumstances in life ever so considerable.

- 16 And having said this, he would no longer be detained from shewing his regard unto these little children, but, *having called them to him*, and ordered the infants to be brought, he *took them up in his arms*, tenderly embracing them with a holy complacency and love ; *and*, as a farther token of the overflowing kindness and benevolence of his heart towards them, he *laid his hands upon them, and blessed them*, recommending them in a solemn manner to the Divine blessing and favour ; which accordingly descended upon them, to strengthen their constitutions, and to sanctify their hearts. *And*, after this, *he departed from thence* to another place in the neighbourhood, where the young ruler attended him, as will be presently related.

15 Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall [in no wise] enter therein. [LUKE XVIII. 17.]

16 And he [LUKE, called them unto him, and] took them up in his arms, [and] put his hands upon them, and blessed them ; [and departed thence.] [MAT. XIX. 15. LUKE XVIII. 16.—]

IMPROVEMENT.

Mark
x. 16

LET us make a pause here, that we may more attentively review this delightful and instructive sight ; that we may see this

^c For of such is the kingdom of God, &c.] might here intend some reference to it ; I acknowledge these words will not of themselves prove *infant baptism* to be an institution of Christ ; but if that appears from other scriptures to be the case (which I think most probable), there will be proportionable reason to believe that our Lord and I cannot approve of rendering *ταῖς ἑαυτοῦ*, such as resemble these. It is the part of a faithful translator not to limit the sense of the original, nor to fix what it leaves ambiguous.

compassionate Shepherd of Israel, thus gathering the lambs in his arms, and carrying them in his bosom with all the tokens of tender regard (Isa. xl. 11), rebuking his disciples who forbade their coming, and laying his gracious hands upon them to bless them. How condescending and engaging a behaviour ! how encouraging and amiable an image !

Let his ministers view it, to teach them a becoming regard to the lambs of their flock, who should early be taken notice of and instructed ; and for and with whom they should frequently pray ; remembering how often Divine grace takes possession of the heart in the years of infancy, and sanctifies the children of God almost from the womb. Let every first impression made upon their tender minds be cherished ; and let not those whom Christ himself is ready to receive be disregarded by his servants, who upon all occasions should be gentle unto all, and apt to teach. (2 Tim. ii. 24.)

Let parents view this sight with pleasure and thankfulness : let it encourage them to bring their children to Christ by faith, and to commit them to him in baptism, and by prayer. And if he who has the keys of death and the unseen world (Rev. i. 18) see fit to remove those dear creatures from us in their early days, let the remembrance of this story comfort us, and teach us to hope that he who so graciously received these children has not forgotten ours, but that they are sweetly fallen asleep in him, and will be the everlasting objects of his care and love ; for such is the kingdom of God.

Let children especially observe this. The great and glorious Redeemer did not despise these little ones ; nay, he was much displeased with those who would have prevented their being brought to him. As kindly would he, no doubt, have received you, ye dear children, who read or hear this ; as kindly will he still receive you, if you go to him in the sincerity of your hearts, and ask his blessing in humble and earnest prayer. Though you see not Christ, he sees and hears you ; he is now present with you, to receive you, to bless you, and to save you. Happy the weakest of you when lodged in the arms of Christ ! nothing can pluck you from thence, or ever hurt you there.

In a word, let us all commit ourselves to him ; and let us be disposed to become as little children, if we desire to enter into his kingdom. Let us not govern ourselves by the vain maxims of a corrupt and degenerate age. Let not pride, ambition, lust, or avarice, possess, torment, and enslave our minds ; but, with the amiable simplicity of children, let us put ourselves into the wise and kind hands of Jesus, as our Guardian, and refer ourselves to his pastoral and parental care, to be clothed and fed, to be guided and disposed of, as he shall see fit. For this purpose, O God, may we be born again by thy Spirit, and formed anew by

SECT.
CXXXVI.
ver. 14

ibid.

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thy *grace*! since by this method alone we can be *made meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light* (Col. i. 12), and be so the children of God, as to be at length the children of the resurrection.

S E C T. CXXXVII.

A rich young man applying himself to Christ for direction in the way to eternal life, and afterwards parting with him out of regard to his possessions, gives our Lord an occasion of cautioning his disciples concerning the danger of riches. Mat. XIX. 16, to the end. Mark X. 17—31. Luke XVIII. 18—30.

MARK X. 17.

MARK X. 17.

SECT.
CXXXVII.

Mark
X. 17

AND as he went out from thence,^a into the way to some other place which he designed to visit, behold, a most remarkable occurrence happened; for there came one, even a certain magistrate, or ruler, who was a young person in very plentiful circumstances, running with an eager desire to converse with Jesus before he left that place; and he no sooner was come near him, but, kneeling down to him with the humblest respect, he asked him with great reverence and earnestness, saying, *Good Master, I am come to thee as a most wise and gracious Teacher, and beseech thee to answer me a question of the highest importance: What good thing shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?* for nothing lies with so much weight upon my mind as this, and I am determined to secure it at any rate.

AND when he was gone forth into the way, [behold,] there came one [LUKE, a certain ruler] running, and kneeled to him, and asked him, [LUKE, saying,] Good Master, what [good thing] shall I do, that I may inherit eternal life? [MAT. XIX. 16. LUKE XVIII. 18.]

18 And Jesus, upon this, said to him, *Why dost thou call me good,*^c whom thou regardest only as a prophet sent from God, and dost not look upon to be any more than a mere man? Thou shouldst remember upon all occasions, that

18 And Jesus said unto him, Why callest thou me good? there is none good

^a As he went out from thence.] Both Matthew and Luke relate this story of the young ruler immediately after that in the preceding section; but Mark is more determinate than either of them in the connection, and more circumstantial in the narration.

^b Good Master.] Wolfius observes that this was a title which the Jewish rabbies affected; which, if it were indeed so,

might be an additional reason for our Lord's remark upon it.

^c Why dost thou call me good?] It is certain that some very ancient manuscripts read this clause, *Τί με ερωτάς ἀρετὴν ἔχειν, Why dost thou ask me what good thing is to be done?* But neither the number of copies nor the turn of our Lord's answer will by any means admit of such a reading.

SECT.
CXXXVII.

Mark
x. 18

but one, *that is God*: none is perfectly good, but one glorious and immutable Being, [even] the ever blessed and eternal God; nor can any man or angel deserve the title of good in any degree of comparison with him, from whom originally stream forth all those rays of goodness which are but imperfectly reflected from them. But as to the question thou hast asked, *If thou art resolutely determined to enter into life*, it is absolutely necessary thou shouldst keep the Divine commandments; the perfect observance of which alone can give thee a legal claim to it, and in the wilful neglect of which thou must never on any terms expect it.

19 [He saith unto him, Which? Jesus said,] Thou knowest the commandments, [Thou shalt do no murder; Thou shalt not commit adultery; Thou shalt not steal; Thou shalt not bear false witness;] De-fraud not: Honour thy father and [LUKE, thy] mother; [and, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.] [MAT. XIX. 17. LUKE XVIII. 19.]

Then the young ruler, that he might fully understand the mind of Jesus, eagerly says to him, Which are those commandments on the observation of which my eternal life depends? Jesus said, Thou undoubtedly knowest the commandments which God gave to Moses, written on the tables of stone at Mount Sinai, among which those of the second table, however neglected by the Pharisees, are by no means to be forgotten; such as, "Thou shalt not kill; Thou shalt not commit adultery; Thou shalt not steal; Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour; Thou shalt not covet any part of his property, or take any methods to defraud him;"^d and that which indeed stands in the front of all these, "Honour thy father and thy mother." These are the six last commandments, which I now recommend to thy consideration; and they may all be summed up in that one comprehensive precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." (See Exod. xx. 12—17, and Lev. xix. 18.)

^d *Thou shalt not defraud.* As Mark seems to put this for the tenth commandment, Dr. Hammond (*in loc.*) and Archbishop Tillotson (see his *Works*, Vol. II. p. 257) suppose it a key to the sense of those words, *Thou shalt not covet*; the meaning of which, they argue, is as if it had been said, "Thou shalt not be so desirous of thy neighbours possessions as to be willing to injure the owner by depriving him of them, that thou mayest secure

them to thyself." But the apostle Paul strongly intimates that the sense of that command is much more extensive (Rom. vii. 7); and as the preceding commandments had forbid to invade the life, the bed, the property, or reputation of another, so this requires a guard on those irregular appetites and passions which might by insensible degrees lead men to murder, adultery, theft, or false witness.

SECT.
CXXXVII.Mark
x. 20

And the young man, not apprehending the large extent and spiritual meaning of these precepts, replied, with great cheerfulness and confidence, and said to him, Master, I have been early taught these precepts, and may venture to say that I have conscientiously observed all these even from my infancy, and have abstained from each of the vices and immoralities condemned in them : what then do I farther need, in order to secure the glorious prize after which I am seeking ?*

20 And [the young man] answered and said unto him, Master, all these [things] have I observed from my youth : [What lack I yet ?] [MAT. XIX. 20. LUKE XVIII. 21.]

- 21 *And Jesus, looking steadfastly upon him, loved him, and felt the emotions of complacency mingled with tender compassion, in regard to so young a person, who had maintained so honourable a character in such an elevated station of life, and was under such concern about another world ; yet at the same time, amidst all these hopeful circumstances, was governed still by a secret fondness for the possessions he enjoyed in this : and as our Lord thought fit to manifest this fondness to himself and others, when he had heard these things which have been mentioned above, he was pleased to call him forth to a peculiar trial ; and therefore said unto him, Thus far it is well ; but yet, alas, One thing thou still wantest,^f in order to prove that integrity of soul and that prevailing love to God, without which none can be entitled to future blessedness : by me he now commands thee, if thou wilt be perfect, and determine to submit to all that he requires, to go thy way immediately, and sell all thy possessions,^g*
- 21 Then Jesus beholding him, loved him, and [LUKE, when he heard these things, he] said unto him, [LUKE, yet] one thing thou lackest : [if thou wilt be perfect,] go thy way, sell whatsoever thou

* *I have observed all these, even from my infancy.*] The phrase *απο νεότητος* may indeed be very exactly rendered *from my youth* : but as he was yet but a young man, it is probably here put for *infancy or childhood*. It is plain he did not understand the spiritual meaning and extent of the law according to our Lord's explication of it in his sermon on the mount, or he would not have pleaded his exact obedience to it. But the Jews in general seem to have thought that, if they abstained from gross crimes, sacrifices might atone for smaller neglects or offences. And this compound seems to have been that righteousness of their own in which, to their final ruin, they trusted for justification before God, in the neglect of the righteousness which is of God by faith. Compare Rom. x. 3, and Phil. iii. 9.

^f *One thing thou wantest.*] Our Lord does not say he wanted but one thing ; so that nothing can be concluded from hence against the necessity of an acquaintance with some truths of which this youth, hopeful and amiable as he was, appears to have been ignorant. But it was to be charged on that want of sincere piety which his conduct presently discovered, that he did not come to the knowledge of them by a continued and submissive attendance on the teaching of Christ. See John vii. 17, sect. xcix.

^g *Sell all thy possessions.*] It is strange that the learned and accurate Dr. Clarke should suppose that Christ did not demand this, in order to his being in a state of acceptance with God, but in order to his giving a testimony of exalted piety ; or, at

hast, and give to the poor; and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come, take up the cross, and follow me. [MAT. XIX. 21. LUKE XVIII. 22.]

valuable as they are, and to distribute the money which arises from the sale of them to the poor; do this, and thou shalt have an infinitely more excellent treasure in heaven: and, in the assured hope of this, I call thee to come and take up the cross, and with courage and resolution to follow me as my constant attendant, though it should be even at the expense of thy life as well as thine estate.

SECT. CXXXVII.
Mark x, 21

22 [But when the young man heard that saying,] he was sad, and went away [LUKE, very sorrowful;] for he [LUKE, was very rich, and] had great possessions. [MAT. XIX. 22. LUKE XVIII. 23.]

But when the young man heard that saying, 22 and saw that all his gay and delightful prospects for life must be given up in a moment, he was exceedingly concerned and troubled at it: and he went away in great sorrow; for he was very rich, [and] had great possessions, which were lately fallen into his hands; and how desirous soever he was of eternal life, he could not resolve to secure it at so great an expense.

23 And [LUKE, when Jesus saw that he was very sorrowful,] he looked round about, and saith to his disciples, How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God! [Verily I say unto you, that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven.] [MAT. XIX. 23. LUKE XVIII. 24.]

And when Jesus saw that, though he was very 23 sorrowful, yet he chose rather to go away than to part with his estate in the views of eternal happiness, he looked round on all that were about him, and said to his disciples, Observe this instructive incident, and learn to make this reflection upon it; How hardly shall they that possess the riches of this world enter into the kingdom of God! Dwell upon the thought, and repeat it, in order, if possible, to wean your hearts from these delusive vanities which often prove so fatal to the soul: for verily I say unto you, So many snares attend such circumstances, that a rich man will hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven, or be brought to such a relish for the gospel, and its future blessings, as either to resign, or improve his worldly

least, as necessary at that time to his being a preacher of the gospel. Our Lord's manner of proposing the trial, and his reflection on the young man's going away, plainly shew that it was in those circumstances necessary to his salvation. And indeed it is most apparent, that though God does not in fact require every man to distribute all his goods to others, and so in effect to become one of the number of poor to be relieved out of his own possessions, yet sincere virtue and piety demand an habit-

ual readiness, not only to sacrifice our possessions, but our lives, at the command of God; and Providence does in fact call some out to trials as severe as this. His refusal plainly shewed he valued his worldly possessions more than eternal life; and our Lord, with great wisdom, took this direct and convincing method of manifesting both to himself and others, that secret insincerity and carnality of temper which prevailed under all these specious pretences and promising appearances.

SECT.
CXXXVII.

possessions, in such a manner as the laws of that kingdom require.

Mark
x. 24

And the disciples were quite astonished at his words ; for they were ready to imagine that, ere long, all the rich and great people of the country would appear for their Lord, and fix him on the throne of Israel.

24 And the disciples were astonished at his words. —

But Jesus, answering again to that surprise which he saw in their countenances, says to them in the most condescending manner, My dear children, when you consider what I said more attentively, you will not so much wonder at it : for it is manifest that the generality of rich men place their chief confidence and delight in the things of this present world ; and you know that true religion requires a heart abstracted from them, and placed on nobler objects : judge then for yourselves, how hard it is for them that thus trust in their riches, to enter into the kingdom of God ! And therefore

— But Jesus answereth again, and saith unto them, Children, how hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God !

25 *I say to you again, in yet stronger terms, that your common proverb may have its place here, That it is easier for the huge cable of a ship, or even for a camel to go through the eye of a needle,^h than it is for a rich man to conquer the snares of his estate and the corruptions of his heart so far as to enter into the kingdom of God, and become the faithful, obedient subject of his Son.*

25 [And again I say unto you, [It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. [MAT. XIX. 24. LUKE XVIII. 25.]

26 *And when his disciples heard [this] repetition and illustration of what was before said, they were struck into exceeding great and inexpressible amazement at it, saying one to another, And who then can be saved ? Who that are rich can ever get to heaven ? And what a discouragement will it be to others to see the rich and the great neglecting salvation, and turning the means of their happiness and usefulness into the instruments of their destruction ?*

26 And when his [disciples heard it,] they were [exceedingly amazed, and] astonished out of measure, saying among themselves, Who then can be saved ? [MAT. XIX. 25. LUKE XVIII. 26.]

^h *Easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.*] Theophylact, and after him some other critics, for καμηλον read καμηλον, which they explain of a cable rope, which might appear more fitly to be mentioned as what could not pass through a needle's eye. Others very precariously assert that there was near Jerusalem a low gate called the needle's eye, through which a camel could not pass unless his load were taken off.

But I see no reason for departing from the received reading and interpretation ; nor is there any thing in this proverbial expression, as it here stands, but what is very agreeable to the eastern taste, and may be paralleled in other Jewish writers. See Dr. Lightfoot's *Hor. Hebr.* on Mat. xix. 24, where it is shewn there was a Jewish proverb to the same purpose of the elephant.

27 And Jesus looking upon them, saith [unto them,] With men [this is] impossible, but not with God : for with God all things are possible, [Luke, *even* the things which are impossible with men.] [MAT. XIX. 26. LUKE XVIII. 27.]

But Jesus, looking steadfastly upon them, saith unto them, With men it is indeed impossible, and the strength of corrupt nature alone will not be sufficient to encounter such difficulties as these; but it is not impossible with God to animate their hearts against them : for his grace has an almighty energy, and with God all things are possible [even] the things which are most impossible with men, and seem so insurmountable to human strength as to be reckoned utterly impracticable ; to him therefore let the rich and poor unite their supplications, that each may be rendered superior to the snares which attend their respective circumstances.

SECT.
CXXXVII.
Mark
x. 27

28 Then Peter [answered, and] began to say unto him, Lo, we have left all, and have followed thee ! [What shall we have therefore ?] [MAT. XIX. 27. LUKE XVIII. 28.]

Then Peter replied, and with some warmth and confidence began to say unto him, Well, Master, behold, we have done what this youth, hopeful as he seemed, had not the resolution to do ; for though indeed we had not much, we have left all the little that we had in the world, and have at all adventures followed thee with the sincerest zeal and affection : what reward shall we therefore have ? for we persuade ourselves thou wilt not permit us finally to be losers in thy cause.

MAT. XIX. 28. And Jesus [answered and] said unto them, Verily I say unto you, that ye which have followed me in the regeneration, when the Son

And Jesus answering said to them, You may depend upon it that you shall not, but will be found upon the whole to have acted the wisest part ; for verily I say unto you, and assure you of it, That you who have followed me in my humiliation, shall at length be distinguished by proportionable honours : and in the great renovation of all things,¹ when all the children

Mat.
xix. 28

¹ In the great renovation of all things.] I have given what appears to me the most natural sense of this difficult passage. Mr. Fleming agrees with our translators in connecting the words *εν τη παλιγγενεσσι* with the preceding clause ; and *paraphrases* the verse thus : " As for you, my apostles, who have followed me in this new state of the church, which is to be brought to the birth, when I am to ascend to heaven, that I may govern the world from thence by my word and Spirit, ye shall be to the whole Christian church what the twelve heads of the tribes were of old to the Jewish nation : my followers shall appeal to your decisions, as the rule of their faith and practice." (*Fleming's Christology*, Vol. I. p. 28.) But it seems plain to me

that our Lord refers in the following words to the time of final retribution, which he elsewhere mentions as that in which he should sit on the throne of his glory. Mat. xxv. 31, 32. Mr. Pierce (on Heb. i. 5) follows Brennius in expounding the regeneration of the time when Christ should be (as it were) begotten again by his resurrection from the dead ; but the criticism seems very unnatural, and the objection mentioned above lies against it in its full force. The laboured argument which Dr. Thomas Burnet deduces from hence, to prove the renovation of the earth at the millennium, is very precarious ; since the words will so fairly admit of another sense, referring them to the general resurrection. See *Burnet's Theory*, Vol. II. p. 229, 230.

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CXXXVII.Mat.
xix. 28

of God shall, as it were, be born anew from their graves ; when created nature shall put on its fairest forms to receive them, and *the Son of man*, presiding over that august assembly, *shall sit on the throne of his glory*, exalted above the highest angels of God, *you also*, my faithful apostles, *shall sit around me upon twelve radiant thrones,*^k *judging the twelve tribes of Israel* ; concurring joyfully with me in the sentence which shall then be passed on the Jewish nation, and on all the professed members of my church, as they have been sincere, or faithless, in their profession, and in the observance of those laws which you, by authority from me, their exalted Sovereign, shall have given them.

Mark
x. 29

And though some peculiar rewards are reserved for you, with regard to your apostolic character, yet *there is no man* in any state or condition of life, whether in this or any future age of the world, *who hath left*, or shall hereafter leave, his *house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands* ; in one word, none who shall undergo the loss of any temporal advantages, *for the sake of the kingdom of God*, [that is,] *for my name's sake* and the gospel's ; But he shall receive manifold more for it in the inward satisfaction and Divine consolations attending real religion, [yea] even *an hundred fold, now in this present time*, more than all the comfort he could naturally have found in *houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands* ; such shall be the delights of a good conscience, and the secret manifestations of Divine acceptance and favour, which shall mingle themselves with all the persecutions he shall here endure ;^l and when they

[MARK X. 29.—
LUKE XVIII. 29.—]

MARK X.—29. [And] there is no man, that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, [LUKE, for the kingdom of God's sake, that is,] for my [name's] sake, and the gospel's, [MAT. XIX. 29.—LUKE XVIII.—29.]

30 But he shall receive [LUKE, manifold more, yea,] an hundred fold now in this [LUKE, present] time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecutions, and in the

^k *Shall sit upon twelve thrones.*] Our Lord well knew that Judas would fall from his office and dignity ; but as Matthias filled his place, and so stood entitled to the promise, he did not think it fit to enter into any particular distinction ; but speaks to the whole body of the apostles in words which he knew would be accomplished to the far greater part of those to whom they were addressed.

^l *Shall receive — an hundred fold now in this present time, — with persecutions.*] Dr. Massey, in his *Vernacula Sacra*, p. 18, proposes a very different version of this period, viz. “ *Though he may not receive [εαυτην λαβειν] an hundred fold (or a sufficient recompense) now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands ; yet after persecution,*

world to come [shall inherit] eternal life sect. cxxxvii.
 [MAT. XIX.—29. and the last [shall be] first. [LUKE XVIII.:30.]] Mark x. 30

are over, as they will quickly be, in the world to come he shall inherit everlasting life, and be for ever enjoying that happiness which God has prepared for all his children, especially for such heroic souls as these, when all earthly relations are ceased, and the world itself is dissolved.

31 But many that are first shall be last; and the last [shall be] first. [MAT. XIX. 30.]

But such will be the issue and event of things 31 under the gospel, that many [who are] first in the advantages and privileges they enjoy, shall, notwithstanding this, fall short of others, and be last in the great day of accounts; and those who are the last shall prove in this respect to be the first: for some, from whom it might be least expected, shall embrace the gospel, and courageously endure the greatest hardships for it; while others, with far greater advantages, shall reject it, and, under much stronger engagements, shall desert it.

IMPROVEMENT.

Who can behold, without weeping eyes and a bleeding heart, this lovely youth perishing in sin!^m What could have appeared more promising than this solicitous concern about eternal life in a young man rich in the possessions and high in the honours of the present world! To see him running with such eagerness to the feet of a Redeemer, kneeling down with such humility before him, calling upon him by so honourable a title, and professing so sincere a desire of instruction, could not but lead us to conclude, Surely this man was not far from the kingdom of God; 21 nor do we wonder that Jesus beholding him loved him. Who would not have looked on such an object with complacency! Who would not have expected that this pleasant plant should have brought forth grapes; but behold, it brought forth wild grapes! (Isa. v. 2.) So have we seen, in the compass perhaps of our small observation and experience, many a fair blossom fall

[μελα δαυμον], and in the world to come, he shall receive eternal life." But I neither think the authority of Theophylact sufficient to warrant our substituting δαυμον for δαυμων; nor can I find any satisfactory example of such an ellipsis as this version supposes in the original, if that variation were allowed; to which we may add, that the parallel passages both in Matthew and Luke lie strongly against the version proposed.

^m Lovely youth perishing in sin.] Dr. Watt's excellent Sermon on this subject, and with this title, will, I doubt not, be recollected by multitudes on this occasion. There is so much beauty and pathos, so much wisdom and piety in it, that I could wish it might be attentively perused, especially by every one of my younger readers; for I would hope there are few capable of reading it without some serious impressions.

SECT. CXXXVII. withering to the ground. So have the hopes of *ministers* and *parents*, and other religious friends, been disappointed with respect to many *young persons*, adorned with a variety of amiable qualifications, yet *lacking one thing* and *parting with Christ* when put to the trial, after all the regard they have shewn to his name, and all the pleasing expectations they have given of a willingness to serve him. O my *young reader*, whoever thou art, I earnestly pray that thou mayest not be added to that number!

ver. 19, 20 This unhappy *youth* imagined himself in the certain *way of salvation* because he was free from the stains of fraud and injustice, of adultery and theft, of perjury and murder, or any other gross and infamous sin. But behold, how awful a method *Christ* takes to open to him that *insincerity of heart*, which he seems himself not to have known. Observe how strange a command he gives him, *to sell all, and distribute to the poor*. We cannot say that the very same is directly required of us; yet, by this order that was given to him, we are obliged to part with *our all* when it cannot be preserved with a good conscience; and by the general rules of *Christianity*, and by its fundamental precepts, we are in duty bound conscientiously to use, not only a *little part* of our substance, but even *the whole* of it for God, as *stewards* who are another day to give up a strict account for all. And if we like not *Christ* and *glory* on these terms, *our end* will be no better than *his*. Of him *we* read, that after all his morality, and all his zeal, *he went away from Christ* (though sorrowful) *because he had great possessions*. Oh dear bought wealth, which was the price of his soul!

Let us look upon him, and receive instruction; let us learn to be upon our guard against *this vain world*, that specious harlot, *who hath cast down many wounded; yea, many strong men have been slain by her*. (Prov. vii. 26.) How universally are riches desired, how eagerly are they pursued, by persons in all stations and of all professions of life! Yet what do they generally prove but shining mischief and gilded ruin! If we believe the *incarnate wisdom of God*, *They make our salvation exceeding hazardous*. Yet who does not wish for them? Who does not think that he has wisdom and grace enough to stand the danger? But God knows otherwise, and therefore he keeps, or makes, so many of *his children poor*. Let them be contented with their safer state; and let those who are *rich* be importunate with God for those influences of his *grace* which can effect those things which are *impossible with men*.

On the whole, let us not think much of any thing which *Christ* demands, knowing that whatever we may *lose*, or whatever we may *resign*, we shall *gain far more* by his favour. The *testimony of a good conscience* before him, a life of *friendship* with God, the consolations of his Spirit, and the hopes of his glory,

will yield, even for the present, *an hundredfold* more satisfaction SECT. CXXXVII. than the possessions of the greatest riches, or the enjoyment of the most tender and beloved relatives. How much more abundantly then will all be repaid in the heavenly state! And, if we cannot trust the promise of our Lord for it, we are no more real Christians than if we were publicly to worship mammon, or *Phytus*, with all the idolatrous rites of the ancient heathens. ver. 30

S E C T. CXXXVIII.

Christ, by the parable of the labourers in the vineyard, warns the Jews against envying the Gentiles those equal privileges to which they should be called in the Messiah's kingdom. Mat. XX. 1—16.

MAT. XX. 1.

FOR the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an householder, which went out early in the morning to hire labourers into his vineyard.

MAT. XX. 1.

IN order to illustrate the observation which our Lord had been just making, "that many who were first should be last, and many last should be first," he added the following parable, and said, This will be found to be the case in many instances; *for the kingdom of heaven, or the gospel dispensation, is like, or may be fitly represented by the similitude of a man^a that was the master of a family, who went out early in the morning to hire labourers for his vineyard, at the time when the vintage was to be gathered in. And having agreed with the 2 labourers for the usual price of a denarius, or Roman penny a day,^b he sent them into his vineyard, to be employed there in his service.*

SECT. CXXXVIII.

Mat. xx. 1

2 And when he had agreed with the labourers for a penny a day, he sent them into his vineyard.

3 And he went out about the third (or at nine in the morning), he saw others

^a *Is like, or may be fitly represented by the similitude of a man.*] See noteⁱ on Luke vii. 32, Vol. I. p. 322. Those who are acquainted with the eastern manners know that this parable is exactly suited to them in a variety of circumstances, which many learned commentators have observed, but which it does not seem necessary to enumerate here. See Petav. Dogmat. Theolog. Vol. I. p. 305, & seq.

^b *A denarius, a Roman penny a day.*] It seems from hence that this (which was in value about seven pence half penny of our money) was the usual price of a day's service among the Jews; as Tacitus tells us it was among the Romans. (Annal. i. 17.) It is therefore justly mentioned, Rev. vi. 6,

as a proof of the great scarcity of provisions, when a measure or chenix of wheat, which was the usual allowance to one man for a day, and was about an English quart, was sold at that price.

^c *About the third hour.*] Dr. Whitby in his Paraphrase explains the first call in the morning, of the earliest days of Christ's preaching; that of the third hour, as referring to the mission of the apostles when they were first sent forth to preach among the Jews; those of the sixth and ninth hours of their preaching the gospel, after the descent of the Holy Ghost, to the Jews in Judea, and then to the dispersed in other parts; and that of the eleventh hour, of the calling of the Gentiles: but this seems an

SECT.
CXXXVIII.

Mat.
xx. 4

standing unemployed in the market, where it was customary for servants to stand, in order to their being hired. And he said to them, Go ye also into the vineyard, and whatsoever is the reasonable value of your labour,^d I will be sure to give you. And they went away to their work without any more particular agreement.

5 *And again going out about the sixth and ninth hour (or at noon, and at three in the afternoon), he did the same, and sent others to work on the same general promise of giving them as much as they could reasonably expect.*

6 *And once more, about the eleventh hour (or at five in the afternoon), going out of his house, he returned to the market, and found others standing unemployed: and he says to them, Why do ye stand here and do nothing? Do you choose thus to trifle away your time, and con-*

7 *tinue the whole day unemployed? They say unto him, No; but we continue here, because no one has hired us to any kind of labour. Then he says to them, Go ye also into the vineyard, where you may be employed, and whatsoever is fit and reasonable to be given for your labour, you shall receive.*

8 *Now when evening was come (or at six o'clock), the time when workmen were paid off, and sent home, the lord of the vineyard says to his steward, Call the labourers who have been working in the vineyard, and pay them their wages, beginning from those who were the last hired, and so going on even to the first.*

9 *And having thus been ordered to present themselves, when they accordingly came foremost who [were hired] about the eleventh hour, and so had entered last into the vineyard, they each of them received no less than a penny, the*

ers standing idle in the market place,

4 And said unto them, Go ye also into the vineyard, and whatsoever is right, I will give you. And they went their way.

5 Again he went out about the sixth and ninth hour, and did likewise.

6 And about the eleventh hour he went out, and found others standing idle, and saith unto them, Why stand ye here all the day idle?

7 They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us. He saith unto them, Go ye also into the vineyard, and whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive.

8 So when even was come, the lord of the vineyard saith unto his steward, Call the labourers, and give them their hire, beginning from the last unto the first.

9 And when they came that were hired about the eleventh hour, they received every man a penny.

excessive nicety of distinction. The Jews were ready to look upon themselves with complacency, as a people who had for many ages adhered to the worship of the true God, and in some periods had endured great extremities out of a regard to it; and it seems natural to interpret what is said (ver. 12), of *bearing the burden and heat of the day*, with a reference to this, rather than to any peculiar hardship which the earlier converts among the Jews might

have endured more than the believing Gentiles, many of whom met with much the same treatment on their embracing Christianity. See 1 Thess. ii. 14.

^d *Whatsoever is reasonable.*] So I think the word *δίκαιον* may be rendered, Phil. i. 7; Col. iv. 1; and 2 Pet. i. 13; and that it signifies not only what a person may legally claim, but what he might equitably expect from a person of honour and humanity.

master having directed they should be thus generously rewarded. SECT.
CXXXVIII.

10 But when the first came, they supposed that they should have received more: and they likewise received every man a penny. *And upon seeing this, when those who were the first, and had been working all the day, came to be paid, they reckoned with themselves that they should have received considerably more; but they were also paid the same, and only received every one a penny.* And when they had received [it], instead of being satisfied with what was promised them, they murmured against the master of the house ^e who had set them to work, and said, Truly these last have laboured but one hour, and thou hast made them equal in the recompense they have received to us, who have borne the whole burden, and gone through all the toil and heat of the day from morning to night.

11 And when they had received it, they murmured against the good man of the house, 12 Saying, These last have wrought but one hour, and thou hast made them equal unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day. *But he calmy answered and said to one of them, 13*

13 But he answered one of them, and said, Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou agree with me for a penny? *who spoke in the name of the rest, Friend, it is most apparent that I do not in any degree injure thee, or any of thy companions: didst not thou agree with me to labour all the day for a penny, and hast thou not received it? Take 14*

14 Take that thine is, and go thy way: I will give unto this last, even as unto thee. *what is justly thine, and be gone, without pretending to dictate to me in an affair wherein thou hast no manner of concern; for I will do as I see fit, and give to this last man, who came in but an hour ago, even as I do to thee.^f And 15*

15 Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own? *indeed what colour hast thou for a complaint? Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with what is undoubtedly mine own property?^g*

^e They murmured against the master of the house.] That this was the case of the Jews, upon a general notion of the Gentiles being, according to the Christian scheme, intended to be partakers with them in the same church privileges, is plain from a variety of scriptures. See Acts xi. 2, 3; xiii. 45—50; xvii. 5, 13; xviii. 6, 13; xxii. 21, 22; xxviii. 29; Rom. xi. 28; and xxi. ii. 16.

^f I will give to this last even as to thee.] Since no murmurings can happen among the blessed, this must refer to the unbelieving Jews; but as it is certain they will have no place in the kingdom of heaven, we plainly see that it would be very absurd to pretend to draw doctrinal consequences from every incidental circumstance of a parable.

^g And indeed, is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?] That the particle *n* may thus be rendered, And indeed, has been observed before, note ^e, on Mat. vii. 9, Vol. I. p. 244. And as to what is here suggested, so many scriptures declare expressly that God at the great day will render to every man according to his works, and intimate that there shall be an exact correspondence between every man's character and the reward which (through the riches of Divine grace) shall then be bestowed, that it would be very unreasonable, from such a circumstance as this in the parable, to infer the contrary. But if any should maintain that all the favours of Divine Providence and grace must now be dispensed only in proportion to the wisdom and goodness of the person concerned,

SECT. CXXXVIII. What if I pleased to give it to one who had done Is thine eye evil, be-
nothing at all for it? *Is thine eye evil,*^h or dost cause I am good?

Mat.

XX. 15

thou look on with an envious and malignant countenance, *because I am so good*, that out of compassion to these poor men I freely give them what they could not justly have claimed?

- 16 And thus said Jesus at the conclusion of this parable, You see (as I have just been telling you, Mat. xix. 30) there are some who seemed to be *the last* in privileges and advantages, who *shall be first* in the reward and happiness that shall be given to them; and, on the other hand, there are many in those respects *the first*, who shall be *last*. And this is a remark peculiarly applicable to the Jewish nation,ⁱ who will murmur at the calling of the Gentiles to equal dignities and privileges with themselves, and on that account will reject the gospel, and persecute you the preachers of it: *for though many are called*, and the messages of salvation are sent to vast multitudes, even to all the thousands of Israel, yet there are *but few chosen*:^k a small remnant only will embrace the gospel so universally offered, and so be saved according to the election of grace (Rom. xi. 5), while the rest will be justly disowned by God, as a punishment for so obstinate and so envious a temper.

16 So the last shall be first, and the first last: for many be called, but few chosen.

I apprehend they would argue directly contrary to the whole design of this *parable*, and to what daily appears to be *fact*, which therefore cannot give way to any *hypothesis*.

^h *Is thine eye evil?* Here is an evident reference to that *malignant aspect* which is generally the attendant of a *selfish* and *envious temper*.

ⁱ Peculiarly applicable to the Jewish nation.] The remark itself is far more extensive, as I intimate both in the *paraphrase* and *improvement*. But as this was a memorable instance of it, so it is plainly what Christ had immediately in his view.

^k *Many are called, but few chosen.*] Grotius has a very learned and ingenious note on this text; but no genius or learning can be sufficient to prove what he seems to

intend, that persons are called *the chosen of God*, merely with respect to the Divine complacency in them on account of some distinguished virtue and excellence. Compare Deut. vii. 6—8; ix. 6; John xv. 16; Acts ix. 13, 15; Rom. xi. 5, 6; and 1 John iv. 19. To understand the expression here of *chosen and excellent servants* (as Mr. Le Clerc, Dr. Wall, and many others do) is quite to contradict the design of the *parable*. On that supposition the *master* must have said, “These last have done as much in one hour as you in many; or I chose them, because I knew they were men remarkable for their diligence.” This is the turn which the Talmudists have given to the *parable* in their insipid imitation of it, which may be seen in Dr. Lightfoot, *Hor. Heb.* on Mat. xx. 1.

IMPROVEMENT.

MAY we by Divine grace appear in the happy number of those who are not only *called*, but *chosen* too ! If we are *first* in privileges and opportunities, let us be careful that our improvement be proportionable ; otherwise we shall be *last*, and see ourselves another day exceeded, and perhaps condemned, by those who stood in a rank below us.

SECT.
CXXXVIII.
verse 16

We are called to a course of holy *labour*, even to *work in our Lord's vineyard*, or in every station, whether public or private, to do our utmost to promote the glory of God and the happiness of mankind. Let us not, with so many calls and so many 6 advantages, *stand all the day idle* ; but let us be active and 12 patient, and cheerfully willing to *bear all the burden and heat of 8 the day*, in so good a cause ; knowing that ere long *the evening will come*, and that he who employs us saith, *Behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be.* (Rev. xxii. 12.)

Let such as have long neglected the great business of life be 6 encouraged with this thought, that some were *called at the eleventh hour* : but let none presume on their having such a call, nor strain the *parable* so far as to imagine that an *equal reward* awaits all, without any regard to their characters or improvements ; which is most contrary to the reason of things, to the word of God, and to the great intent of that day which is *to render to every man according to his deeds.* (Rom. ii. 6.) 9

The *Gentiles* are indeed now called to equal privileges with the *Jews*, to which this circumstance of the *parable* refers : and we all see how odious a temper it was in that favourite nation 11, 12 to be *offended* with the *gospel* on that account, which should rather have recommended it to their more joyful acceptance. Let us be careful to avoid every degree of *envy*, whoever may be put on a level with us, or preferred to us. Let us acknowl- 15 edge the sovereign right of God to *do what he will with his own*, and let not *our eye be evil, because he is good.* To prevent this, let us labour after that *unfeigned love to the brethren* which never will allow us to repine at their advancement to the greatest privileges, but will engage us to behold the favours that are shewn them with delight and satisfaction, and to rejoice in their honour and happiness as our own. So shall we exchange the basest and most uneasy *passion* of human nature for that which is of all others the noblest and most delightful.

S E C T. CXXXIX.

Our Lord, hearing of the sickness of his friend Lazarus, and afterwards knowing that he was dead, determines to go from the country beyond Jordan to Judea, though against the persuasion of his disciples. John XI. 1—16.

JOHN XI. 1.

JOHN XI. 1.

SECT.
CXXXIX.John
xi. 1

NOW while Jesus was on the other side Jordan, whither he had retired when he left Jerusalem, (John x. 40, sect. cxxxiv.) *there was one Lazarus of Bethany, which was also the town of Mary, and Martha her sister, who was sick of a very dangerous distemper.*

NOW a certain man was sick, named Lazarus of Bethany, the town of Mary and her sister Martha.

2 And, by the way, it is to be observed, that *it was [that] Mary who afterwards at a public entertainment, in testimony of her high regard and veneration for him, anointed the Lord with a most precious ointment,^a and wiped his feet with her hair, whose brother Lazarus was sick.*

2 (It was *that* Mary which anointed the Lord with ointment, and wiped his feet with her hair, whose brother Lazarus was sick.)

3 *The sisters therefore, full of concern for their diseased brother, knowing where Jesus was, sent to him, and said, Lord, we beg that thou wouldst be pleased to favour us with a visit, whatever difficulties may lie in the way; for behold, he whom thou so tenderly lovest, even Lazarus thy friend, is so exceedingly ill, that, without thy interposition for his deliverance, nothing but death can be expected.*

3 Therefore his sisters sent unto him, saying, Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest is sick.

4 *But when Jesus heard [it], he said, This sickness is not designed by Providence, to end in his death, and final removal out of this world;^b*

4 When Jesus heard *that*, he said, This sickness is not unto death, but for

^a *It was that Mary who anointed the Lord with ointment.]* Some commentators have supposed that this refers to the story related by Luke, chap. vii. 37, & seq. (sect. ix.) and have argued from thence that Mary Magdalene, whom they think to be the person there described as *a woman that was a sinner*, was the same with this *Mary the sister of Lazarus*. But it seems much more probable that John himself should mention the fact that he has here referred to; which, if he has done at all, it must be that which he relates, John xii. 3, & seq. (sect. cxlv.) where there can be no doubt but that the person who performed this instance of respect to Christ was *Mary the sister of Lazarus*, who was of Bethany near Jerusalem, and therefore must be different from Mary Magdalene,

who was of Magdala, a town of Galilee at a considerable distance. Nor is there any ground from *scripture* to conclude that Mary Magdalene was the person who *anointed Christ* in Luke, which appears rather to be there described as the action of a woman of Naim, where Christ restored the *widow's son* to life (Luke vii. 37). Compare *note* ^b on Luke viii. 2, Vol. I. p. 334. Besides, the stories are related with such different circumstances, that it is strange they should be taken for the *same fact*; and as Luke no where tells us that the person he speaks of was named Mary, so neither have we any reason to suppose that the *same person* should *anoint him twice*.

^b *This sickness is not to death, &c.]* Compare Mat. ix. 24, and Mark, v. 39, Vol. I. p. 399. *Our Lord* afterwards so fully

the glory of God, that the Son of God might be glorified thereby.

but shall serve for the remarkable illustration of the glory of God, and is suffered to prevail, chiefly with a design that the Son of God may be glorified by it, and his Divine mission most signally confirmed.

SECT.
CXXXIX.
John
xi. 4

5 Now Jesus loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus.

Now it was well known that Jesus loved Martha, and her sister Mary, and this their brother Lazarus, with a peculiar affection, and had often visited them, and lodged at their house; and, in consequence of this, he was determined to order the affair in such a manner as he knew would be most for their final advantage, though it might for a while be an occasion of greater affliction.

6 When he had heard therefore that he was sick, he abode two days still in the same place where he was.

When therefore he had heard that he was sick, he then, without declaring he had any thought of going to him, abode yet two days longer on the other side Jordan, in the same place where he was before. And then after that, that is, 7 on the third day, he says to his disciples, Let us now go back again to Judea.

7 Then after that, saith he to his disciples, Let us go into Judea again.

The disciples say unto him, Rabbi, it is but 8 just now that the Jews sought to stone thee, (John x. 31, sect. cxxxiv.) and dost thou intend so soon to go thither again, as if it were to tempt the danger from which thou hast so lately with such difficulty escaped?

8 His disciples say unto him, Master, the Jews of late sought to stone thee: and goest thou thither again?

9 Jesus answered, Are there not twelve hours in the day? If any man walk in the day, he stumbleth not, because he seeth the light of this world.

Jesus answered, Are there not twelve hours 9 in the day? Now if any man take the advantage of them, and walk in the day, he is prepared for all events, and does not stumble at any obstacle which may lie in his way; because the sun is then above the horizon, and he sees the light of this world. But if any man will 10 rather choose to walk in the night, it is no wonder at all if he stumbles then, because there

10 But if a man walk in the night, he stumbleth, because

explains what he meant by this ambiguous speech, that nothing reasonable can be objected to it: but it is a remarkable instance of the candour and fidelity of the evangelists here, and in the forecited places, so exactly to record the very words of Jesus, though malice might so easily cavil at them.

After that he says to his disciples, &c.] From comparing Mat. xx. 17; Mark x. 32; and Luke xviii. 31, (sect. cxlii.) many critics infer, that what is recorded there

and in the following verses happened during the interval of Christ's delay to go to Bethany, after he had heard that Lazarus was sick: but I do not find that Christ went to Jerusalem now; and if he did, it seems that those events happened in his very last journey thither, and consequently should not be introduced here; especially as they break the thread of the story, out of regard to which, I think, some small transpositions may well be allowed in other places, though none be needful here.

SECT.
CXXXIX.John
xi. 10

is no light in the air around him. In like manner I am desirous, as I lately told you, to do the will of my heavenly Father while the day of opportunity of life lasts, (John ix. 4, sect. cxxx.) and I doubt not but I shall thereby approve myself in his sight, and secure his protection and favour.

- 11 *These things he said to silence their objections, and to prepare their minds for what he yet concealed: and after this, as he perfectly knew what had passed at Bethany, though so many miles distant from it, he says to them, Our friend Lazarus is fallen asleep; but I am going to him, that I may awaken him;* thereby referring to his death, and to that raising him from it which he intended quickly to effect.
- 12 *His disciples therefore, not apprehending his meaning, immediately said, Lord, if he sleeps naturally and quietly, as thou seemest to intimate, he will probably recover;* and there is the less reason for thy running the hazard of going thither to heal him.
- 13 *But Jesus spake this concerning his death, which for many apparent reasons he chose to represent under this gentle image;^d but they thought that he had spoken of his taking rest as a living man does in a common sleep.*
- 14 *Then Jesus therefore, that he might not hold them any longer in suspense, or leave them under a mistake, said to them plainly, Lazarus is indeed dead. And, as I could not have permitted this to have happened in my presence, I am glad on your account that I was not there; that you may more confidently believe in me, and may find your faith confirmed by a farther*
- 11 These things said he: and after that, he saith unto them, Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may awake him out of sleep.
- 12 Then said his disciples, Lord, if he sleep, he shall do well.
- 13 Howbeit, Jesus spake of his death: but they thought that he had spoken of taking of rest in sleep.
- 14 Then said Jesus unto them plainly, Lazarus is dead.
- 15 And I am glad for your sakes, that I was not there (to the intent ye may be-

^d For many apparent reasons he chose to represent under this gentle image.] Our Lord might choose the expression of Lazarus sleeping partly out of tenderness, as being least shocking, when he spoke of so dear a friend; as Homer, when he represents Antilochus as reporting the death of Patroclus to Achilles, used the word *κείσθαι*, he is fallen, rather than he is slain. (*Iliad* lib. xviii. ver. 20.) And it may also be farther considered as an instance of our Lord's modesty: he does not immediately say, "He is dead, and I go by my almighty power to burst the bonds of the sepulchre,

and to command him back to life again;" but, avoiding all parade and ostentation, he chooses the simplest and humblest expression that can be thought of. This fine remark (which Mr. Blackwall makes in his *Sacred Classics*, Vol. I. p. 297) is admirably illustrated, in a great variety of particulars in the present story, by the ingenious Dr. Lardner in his *Vindication* of it. He has treated the subject with a candour and rectitude of heart equal to the accuracy of this critical skill, and even equal to that malignity and baseness of soul with which Woollson attacked it.

lieve); nevertheless, remarkable display of my Divine power, in some respects exceeding any thing you have yet seen : *but let us now go directly to him at Bethany.*

SECT.
CXXXIX.

John
xi. 16

16 Then said Thomas, which is called Didymus, unto his fellow disciples, Let us also go, that we may die with him.

Then Thomas, who was also called Didymus, said to his fellow disciples and brethren in the apostolic office, Since our dear Master will expose himself to so much danger among his inhuman enemies in Judea, let us also go, though it be only that we may die with him; for whatsoever he may suffer, it is infinitely better we should take our portion with him, even in death, than that we should desert such a friend in an article of the extremest danger.

IMPROVEMENT.

How happy was this family of *Lazarus* in which *Christ* was so frequent a guest ! how happy *Lazarus* and his sisters, who were so peculiarly beloved by him ! Yet sickness and death invaded that family ; and this excellent man, as it should seem, in flourishing circumstances (ver. 19), and perhaps too in early youth, was snatched away, on a sudden, by what appeared a very untimely stroke. The friends of *Christ* must be sick, and die, as well as others ; and no man knoweth either love, or hatred, by all that is before them under the sun. (Eccles. ix. 1.) Let us therefore judge nothing before the time. (1 Cor. iv. 5.) This sickness and death of *Lazarus* was for the glory of God : and may all our personal and domestic sufferings be so ! “ To this, O Lord, may our life be consecrated, and to this may our death be subservient ! We shall not then feel our dying pangs in half their bitterness, when our hearts are inflamed with a zeal for thy glory, and when we see that even those pangs are promoting it.”

verse 5

1, 3, 14

Our Lord delayed his coming to this dear friend in his extremity ; and perhaps it occasioned, not only many an anxious, but many a suspicious thought both to *Lazarus* and his sisters ; yet the intent of this delay was both gracious and important. Let us not limit our Divine Master as to the time or manner of his appearance for us : let us not censure him if it be for a while put off. It is to exercise our faith and patience, and to make the mercy more signal and more welcome.

6

At length a resolution is formed to go into Judea ; though but a little while ago the Jews had assaulted him, even in a sacred place, with burning malice in their hearts, and the instruments of death in their hands. But when Providence called, none of these things could move our blessed Redeemer, neither counted he his life dear unto him, that he might finish his course with joy. (Acts xx. 24.) May we shew the like intrepidity

7, 8, 15

SECT. of soul in his service ! *walking in that day, that we may not*
 CXXXIX. *stumble, and taking all proper opportunities of performing the*
 verse duties of life while the season of it lasts ; and then, when *the*
 9, 10 *night of death comes, it will close our eyes in peaceful slumbers.*
 11 *The repose of the breathless corpse, insensible of alarms, and sor-*
rows, and cares, will be a lovely emblem of the sweet repose of
the soul in the arms of Divine love, till ere long Christ shall
come to awaken us out of our sleep by that general resurrection
of which this of Lazarus was a figure and pledge.

Let these glorious thoughts and expectations animate us to all the returns of affection, duty, and zeal. Let them teach us the temper of *Thomas* when he said, *Let us go and die with him.*
 16 “Blessed *Jesus* ! how much better is it to *die with* and for thee, who art *the resurrection and the life*, than to prolong these wretched days of absence, meanness, and affliction, by forsaking thee when thou art leading us into danger !”

S E C T. CXL.

Our Lord raises Lazarus from the dead after he had been buried four days. JOHN XI. 17—46.

JOHN XI. 17.

SECT. *T*HEN *Jesus*, according to the resolution he
 cxl. had declared to his disciples (ver. 7, 15),
 departed from the country beyond Jordan, where
 John he had continued for some time, and went to-
 xi. 17 wards Bethany ; and *when he came near the vil-*
lage, he found that his friend Lazarus was dead,
and that he had been now four days in the tomb.

18 *Now Bethany, the place where Lazarus had*
lived, was very near to Jerusalem, being but
about fifteen furlongs off (or somewhat less than
two miles) ; so that he was well known in the
 19 *city, and had many friends there. And many*
of the Jews who dwelt there,^a when the fu-
neral was over, came to Martha and Mary,^b that

JOHN XI. 17.
 T HEN when Je-
 sus came, he
 found that he had
 lain in the grave four
 days already.

18 (Now Bethany
 was nigh unto Jeru-
 salem, about fifteen
 furlongs off.)

19 And many of
 the Jews came to
 Martha and Mary,

^a *Many of the Jews, &c.]* It might be one reason why *Jesus* delayed his coming till the *fourth day*, that he might meet a great number of them, as, for wise purposes, he determined to make this miracle very public.

^b *Came to Martha and Mary.]* The original has it *καὶ τὰς ἀδελφὰς Μαρθὰ καὶ Μαρίας*; but the learned *Reuvius*, in his *Notes on Valla* on this text, has produced incontest-

able authorities to vindicate *our version* here, and to shew that there is no need to render or paraphrase it as *Beza* and *Wolfius* would do, “That the men came to join with those female friends who had before attended the mourning sisters, and were now with them.” The word *Ἰδαίον*, *Jews*, to be sure, includes persons of both sexes. See also *Raphel Not. ex. Xenoph.* p. 137.

to comfort them *they might comfort them concerning the loss of* SECT. cxl.
concerning their *their beloved brother.*^c

20 Then Martha, as soon as she heard that Jesus was coming, went and met him: but Mary sat still in the house. And Jesus was not sooner come into the neighbourhood, but presently the news of his approach was brought to the afflicted family that had so long been impatiently desirous to see him. *Martha therefore, as soon as she heard that Jesus was coming, immediately went out to meet him: but Mary, who was mourning with her friends in private, was not as yet informed of his approach, and [still] sat weeping in the house.*^d John xi. 20

21 Then said Martha unto Jesus, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. *Then Martha, being told where she might meet with him, and having hastened to the place, said unto Jesus, Lord, we have been much surprised at thy delay, and cannot but be exceedingly troubled at it, that thou didst not immediately take notice of the message that we sent thee; for, surely, if thou hadst been here, my dear brother had not died, but would have been given back to thy prayers, which in so many instances have been success-*

22 But I know, that even now whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee. *ful even for the recovery of strangers. But even now I know, that whatsoever thou shalt think fit to ask of God, it shall assuredly be granted; and I am satisfied that God will give [it] thee, however great the favour be, if there be any method to repair the grievous loss we have sustained.*

23 Jesus saith unto her, Thy brother shall rise again. *Jesus, beholding her distress with a compassionate concern, says to her, Martha, do not abandon thyself to overwhelming grief; for I assure thee that thy beloved brother shall rise again from the dead.*

24 Martha saith unto him, I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day. *Then Martha, conceiving some secret and trembling hope from these words, yet desiring some farther confirmation of it, says to him, Lord, I well know, and steadfastly believe, that he shall rise again in the general resurrection at the last day (compare chap. v. 29, and Luke xiv. 14); but the distance of that leaves me still under a load of sorrow.*

^c *That they might comfort them, &c.]* Many ceremonies used by the ancient Jews in mourning for the dead and in comforting the mourners are collected by Dr. Lightfoot (in his *Hor. Hebr.* on this place); but the mention of them here would be tedious, rather than edifying.

^d *Sat weeping in the house.]* She probably sat on the ground, which was the posture of mourners. Compare Job ii. 8; Ezek. viii. 14; and Mat. xxvii. 61.

SECT. cxl. *Jesus then said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life* (compare chap. v. 21, and Deut. xxx. 20); by me the general resurrection shall be accomplished, and by me a most glorious and happy life shall be given to all my people, and be maintained even to eternal ages: *he therefore that believes in me, though he be dead, yet he shall ere long live again, and his reanimated body shall be again united to that soul which in its separate state continues its dependance on my power and faithfulness; and even at present I can loose the bonds of death, and though thy brother now is holden by it, I can recal him when I please to life:*

25 Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live;

26 *And every one that is now living, and believes in me, shall never die:*^c death shall be so disarmed and transformed that it shall hardly deserve the name; the better part of him being immediately conveyed to immortal life and glory, and the body only sleeping a while in the dust, till I come to awaken it to everlasting vigour and joy. *Dost thou, Martha, believe this to be true?*

26 And whosoever liveth, and believeth in me, shall never die. Believest thou this?

27 *And she says to him, Yes, Lord, I firmly believe every thing thou sayest; for I am fully persuaded that thou art the Messiah, the Son of God, who was to come into the world, and has been so long promised, expected, and desired; and that all power therefore must belong to thee.*

27 She saith unto him, Yea, Lord: I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world.

28 *And Martha having said these [words], and testified her faith, Jesus inquired for her sister; and presently she went away, and called her sister*

28 And when she had so said, she went her way, and called her sister

^c *That is living and believing in me, shall never die.]* The sense that I have given in the *paraphrase* appears to me the most consistent sense that can be made of these remarkable words, and the equivalent passages: John v. 24, and viii. 51. And a very sublime and important sense it is, perfectly agreeable to the height of sentiment and language with which Christ is said elsewhere to have *abolished death*, and to have *destroyed the devil* (2 Tim. i. 10, and Heb. ii. 14), and with which Christians are said to *be come to the heavenly Jerusalem, to the general assembly and church of the firstborn*, &c. (Heb. xii. 22, 23); and to be *raised up with Christ, and made to sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus*. (Eph. ii. 6.) See *Vitring. Observ. Sacra. lib. ii. cap. 7, § 9—18*. To render the words before us, as Mr. Massey would do (Vernac. Sacra. p. 8), “*Whoever, while he lives, believes on me, shall not die for ever, or eternally,*” is both obscuring and enervating their sense, and (as I have shewn elsewhere, *note*¹ on John iv. 14, Vol. I. p. 170, and *notes* b, c, on John viii. 51, 52, Vol. II. p. 76, 77) is grounded on a criticism which cannot agree with the use of the phrase in question in parallel passages. Compare Mat. xxi. 19, sect. cxlix. The opposition between *this* and the *preceding verse* plainly shews that the former refers to the *spirits* of those who were dead, who are yet spoken of as *believing in Christ*; and is, I think, no contemptible proof of their remaining in a *state of activity*: but the doctrine is so very plain in scripture as not to need the aid of such consequential arguments.

secretly, saying, The Master is come, and calleth for thee.

29 As soon as she heard that, she arose quickly, and came unto him.

30 Now Jesus was not yet come into the town, but was in that place where Martha met him.

31 The Jews then which were with her in the house, and comforted her, when they saw Mary, that she rose up hastily, and went out, followed her, saying, She goeth unto the grave, to weep there.

32 Then when Mary was come where Jesus was, and saw him, she fell down at his feet, saying unto him, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died.

33 When Jesus therefore saw her weeping, and the Jews also weeping which came with her, he groaned in the Spirit, and was troubled,

34 And said, Where have ye laid him? They say unto him, Lord, come and see.

Mary as *privately* as she could, whispering in her ear, and saying, *The Master is hard by, and calleth for thee.* And as soon as she heard [it]

she immediately arose, and, having left the company that were about her, came forward with the utmost eagerness to meet him. Now Jesus was not yet entered into the village, but still continued in the place where Martha met him, waiting there for Mary's coming.

The Jews then who were with her in the house, attempting to comfort her under her sorrow, seeing that Mary arose up hastily and went out of doors, followed her, saying, Surely she is going to the sepulchre of her brother, that she may weep there,^f which will only aggravate and renew her sorrow; let us therefore endeavour to dissuade her from it. And thus, by their going after her, they were naturally led to be eyewitnesses of all that followed.

Then Mary, when she came to the place where Jesus was, and saw him, was so far from being afraid to avow her regards to him, (compare John ix. 22, sect. cxxx.) that she fell down at his feet, and embraced them with the greatest respect, saying to him, as her sister had done before, Lord, if thou hadst been here sooner, surely my dear brother had not died. And she was so overcome with grief that she could utter no more.

Jesus therefore, when he saw her thus weeping, and the Jews also weeping that came with her, groaned with a deep concern, as feeling a strong commotion in his own spirit; and judging it proper in this instance to indulge it (though he always had every passion under the most entire command), he voluntarily afflicted himself by opening his mind to a set of melting and painful ideas. And looking with a tender pity on the mourning relations of his deceased friend, he said, Where have ye laid him? They say unto him, Lord, we desire thou wouldst come and see; wishing to bring him to the sepulchre, in some uncertain hope of what was afterwards done.

^f She is going to the sepulchre, that she was among the ancients is particularly may weep there.] How customary this^d observed by *Elsner, Observ.* Vol. I. p. 330.

sect.
exl.
—
John
xi. 29

And as they were going along, *Jesus himself wept*, at the remembrance of the dead, in sympathy with the living, and in compassion to the obstinate Jews, whose final impenitence he foresaw, and knew how much the guilt of it would be aggravated in consequence of their being spectators of such a miracle.

John
xi. 35

36 *The Jews therefore, seeing him in tears, said, Behold, how he loved him, and how his heart*

37 *overflows with sorrow for his death. But some of them, who had a sacred aversion to him, said, Could not this man, who is said to have opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that this man also should not have died? Could he not have come to cure him, or, as it is reported in some other instances, have effected it even at a distance?*

38 *Jesus therefore, understanding this invidious insinuation, and groaning again within himself, as in great anguish of heart, comes to the sepulchre. Now it was a cave, and a large stone was*

39 *laid upon the mouth of it. Jesus says to them that stood by, Remove the stone which stops up the entrance: but Martha, the sister of the deceased, says to him, Lord, he has been dead so long, that he now smells in an offensive manner; for he has been [here] no less than part of four days, this being the fourth since his in-*

40 *terment. (Compare ver. 17.) Jesus says to her, Why dost thou object against what I direct? Did I not say unto thee, that if thou wouldst believe, thou shouldst see the glory of God remarkably displayed in a work of signal power and*

35 *Jesus wept:*

36 *Then said the Jews, Behold how he loved him.*

37 *And some of them said, Could not this man which opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that even this man should not have died?*

38 *Jesus therefore again groaning in himself, cometh to the grave. It was a cave, and a stone lay upon it.*

39 *Jesus said, Take ye away the stone. Martha, the sister of him that was dead, saith unto him, Lord, by this time he stinketh: for he hath been dead four days.*

40 *Jesus saith unto her, Said I not unto thee, that if thou wouldst believe, thou shouldst see the glory of God?*

^a *Jesus says, remove the stone, &c.] Our Lord (as Bishop Hall justly observes) could with infinite ease have commanded the stone to roll away of itself, without employing any to remove it; but he judiciously avoided all unnecessary pomp and parade, and mingled all the majesty of this astonishing miracle with the most amiable modesty and simplicity. There is no reason to imagine, as some do, that the stone lay on the top of the cave, and that the corpse was let down with cords; for then Lazarus could not, without a farther miracle, have ascended of himself. It is much more reasonable to believe the entrance was at the side of the sepulchre. Mr. Maundrel tells us (in his Journey to Jerusalem, p. 79) that the*

ruins of Lazarus's house are still shewn, and not far from thence *his sepulchre*, into which there is a descent of twenty five steep stairs, which lead into two small rooms, in the farther of which the body is said to have been laid. But one cannot much depend on the genuineness of such antiquities. See *Sand's Travels*, p. 196.

^b *He has been dead so long that he now smells, &c.] The word οὓς has the same ambiguity with this which I have used, and seems rather more decent than that in our translation, though the meaning is plainly the same. Martha's mind seems to have been in a painful struggle, tossed with a variety of passions, which prevented a perfect consistency in her behaviour.*

41 Then they took away the stone from the place where the dead was laid. And Jesus lift up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee, that thou hast heard me. mercy? Then they took away the stone from the mouth of the tomb where the deceased lay. And when it was removed, Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee, that thou hast graciously heard me in those secret groanings of soul which I have been pouring forth in thy presence : And indeed I knew that thou always hearest me, and art most ready to answer all my petitions ; but I now speak [thus], because of the multitude that is standing by, that they, comparing what they hear with what they are now to behold, may have increasing and more effectual engagements to believe that thou hast sent me.

SECT.
cxl.
John
xi. 41

43 And when he had thus spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth.

44 And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with grave clothes : and his face was bound about with a napkin. Jesus saith unto them, Loose him, and let him go. And having said these words, he cried with a loud voice, suitable to the majestic part which he was now acting, and the dominion he had even in the empire of death itself, as well as that he might be heard by all the multitude that were present, Lazarus, come forth. And such an almighty energy went along with his word, that immediately, according to his command, he that was dead came forth, bound (as the dead usually were) about [his] feet and hands with grave clothes, or with several rolls and foldings of linen that were wrapt about him, but which were so far loosened by the power of Christ as to permit him to move ; and his face was also bound about with a napkin. And Jesus, on his coming forth in this confined posture, says to them that stood by, Unbind him, and let him go : for nothing more was needful to be done in a miraculous way, and he had strength enough to walk, his health and vigour being perfectly recovered with his life.

45 Then many of the Jews which came to Mary, and had seen the things which Jesus did, believed on him. Thus was this illustrious miracle completely and publicly accomplished : and such was the effect of it, that many of the Jews therefore, who had come to visit Mary, and beheld what Jesus did, were so affected with this marvellous instance of his power, that they believed on him as the Messiah. But some of them were so obstinate and perverse, that they went away

¹ His face was bound about with a napkin.] the chin, so that on his returning to life if the Jews buried as the Egyptians did, he might easily see his way out of the sepulchre. the face was not covered with it, but it only went round the forehead and under

SECT. to the Pharisees, and told them what things Jesus ways to the Phari-
 cxl. had done,^k on purpose that they might inflame sees, and told them
 — them, and stir them up to take some method to what things Jesus
 John had done.
 xi. 46 prevent his growing influence among the people.

IMPROVEMENT.

- ver. 25 LET us by faith continually regard Jesus (as his discourses and actions concur to represent him) as *the resurrection and the life*; believing on this glorious specimen here given of it, that he can, and will finally cause *all that are in the graves to hear his voice, and to come forth.* (John v. 28, 29.) A most delightful thought, which we should often apply both to ourselves and to our pious friends! Let the consideration, that they are to *arise in the resurrection at the last day*, moderate our sorrows for
 24 their removal, and forbid *our mourning as others that have no hope.* (1 Thess. iv. 13.) Were *a resurrection on earth* expected, though at the distance of several years, we should consider them only as persons absent on a long journey, and expect their return with patience and cheerfulness: but oh, how much more certain is *the resurrection of the just* than the issue of any of our journeys or expectations in life!
- 31 We often go, in our thoughts at least, *to the grave to weep*; but let us not forget to raise our contemplations higher, even to
 35 Jesus, who here expressed such tender sentiments of compassion, and *wept* when he saw the *tears* of others, though he knew he was going to *wipe them away* by restoring that friend whom
 33 they lamented. *He afflicted himself*, and it may be proper for us sometimes to do it, and to hold down our thoughts to those views of things which may give us pain and regret; if that attention be so adjusted and attempered as only to produce *a sadness of the countenance that may improve the heart.* (Eccles. vii. 3.)
- 39 Let the *modesty* with which *our Lord* conducted this grand and solemn scene teach us to avoid all mean transports of selfap-
 41, 42 plause, and all fondness for ostentation and parade. Like Jesus, let us *in all our ways acknowledge God*, and maintain a continual dependance on his influence, to be sought by fervent *prayer*; and then we may go forth to every duty with a courageous and cheerful assurance that he will carry us honourably and com-
 40 fortably through it. Let us but steadfastly *believe*, and we shall see the *glory of God*: he will manifest his power for our help;

^k Went away to the Pharisees, &c.] We mark, *If they hear not Moses and the have in this a most amazing instance of prophets, neither will they be persuaded, incorrigible hardness of heart, and a though one rose from the dead.* Luke xvi. dreadful confirmation of our Lord's re- 31, sect. cxxv.

and when our case appears to be remediless, then is the time for his almighty hand to save. SECT. cxl.

Let us adore and trust in *him* who was armed with so divine a power as to be able to rescue *the prisoners of death*, and to recover the trophies of the allconquering and devouring *grave*. ver. 43, 44
 And if we are true *believers*, let us learn to take our part in the triumph with a joyful assurance, that though we *putrify* in the dust, and *after the skin worms devour our bodies*, yet in our *flesh we shall at length see God*. (Job xix. 26.) 26

It was surely a happy time that succeeded all the lamentations of these affectionate mourners. With what mutual congratulations and unutterable endearments did *Lazarus* and *his sisters* behold each other ! With what humble gratitude and adoration did they all prostrate themselves at the feet of their *Almighty Saviour* ! But who can conceive the greater transports which shall run through the whole redeemed world at the *resurrection day*, when piety and friendship shall be perfected, and those who were dearest to each other, both in the bonds of nature and of grace, shall spring up together to an immortal undivided life ! In the mean time, let us *trust our friends with him* (with whom, if we are *Christians indeed*, we have trusted our souls), believing that the separations he appoints are prudent and kind, and that even our prayers for their recovery are denied in mercy. 39

S E C T. CXLI.

The sanhedrim being informed of the resurrection of Lazarus, by the advice of Caiaphas, agree that Jesus should be put to death. He retires to Ephraim, and they issue an order for apprehending him. John XI. 47, to the end.

JOHN XI. 47.

JOHN XI. 47.

THEN gathered the chief priests and the Pharisees a council, and said, SECT. cxli.
IT was before observed (at the close of the last section) that some who had been present at the resurrection of Lazarus, instead of being duly wrought upon by the miracle, went away and made an invidious report of it to the Pharisees : *the chief priests therefore and the Pharisees*, who were united in their enmity to Christ, being exceedingly alarmed at so astonishing an information, *convened the sanhedrim*, which was the great council of the Jewish nation, and said, *What are we doing* in this strange conjuncture of affairs ? and why do we seem to be dreaming, when things are come to such a crisis ? It is of absolute necessity that some effectual method should immediately be taken ; John xi. 47

SECT. cxli. for it is not to be denied that, by some means or other, *this man*, whom we have been so solicitous to suppress, *does many* of the most surprising *miracles* that were ever seen or heard of : And *if we suffer him* [to go on] thus

John
xi. 47
48

uncontrouled, *all the populace will believe on him* as the promised Messiah, and will acknowledge him as the king of Israel ; and what can we expect will be the consequence of this, but that the power of *the Romans*, so vastly superior to ours, will be armed against us, and their legions *will come and take away both our place and nation* ; they will destroy Jerusalem, and this sacred temple where we are now assembled, and will extirpate all the people who are committed to our guardianship and care.

49 And, while some of the council seemed apprehensive of the danger of attempting any thing against Jesus, *one of them, [even] Caiaphas, who*, among the many sudden revolutions which happened in the government about that time, *was high priest that year* in which Christ was crucified,^a *said to them*, while they were thus deliberating, *You seem to know nothing at all* of what the present urgency of affairs requires, or you would easily find out a remedy in the death of this Jesus, who occasions such an

50 alarm : *Nor* is this to be scrupled, because he does not appear to have committed any crime which is made capital by our law ; for *do you not consider* that the extreme danger of a state will justify such extraordinary steps as are necessary for its preservation ; and *that it is* undoubtedly much *better for us, that one innocent man should die for the security of the people, than that the whole nation he belongs to should perish* by our scrupling to take away his life ?

51 Now *this*, by the way, was a very remarkable saying ; and it is to be observed, that *he spake it not merely of himself, but being high priest that year*, and so a person of the greatest dignity and authority, he was moved by a secret impulse

What do we ? for this man doth many miracles.

48 If we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him ; and the Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation.

49 And one of them named Caiaphas, being the high priest that same year, said unto them, Ye know nothing at all,

50 Nor consider that it is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not.

51 And this spake he not of himself ; but being high priest

^a Was high priest that year.] It is well known that the high priesthood among the Jews was not annual ; but the many revolutions about that time might justify such a manner of speaking, which signi-

fies no more than in those days, or at that time. (Compare Deut. xxvi. 3 ; Josh. xx. 6 ; Ezek. xxxviii. 8 ; and Mal. iii. 4.) See Dr. Lardner's Credibility, Part. i. Vol. II. p. 878, 879.

that year, he prophesied that Jesus should die for that nation :

from God to utter these words, which might be esteemed as an oracle, and were capable of a much higher sense than he apprehended ; and by them *he* in effect prophesied^b that Jesus should shortly die for the security, redemption,

sect.
cxli.

John
xi. 51

52 And not for that nation only, but that also he should gather together in one the children of God that were scattered abroad.

and happiness of the Jewish nation : And indeed, *not for the Jewish nation alone, but for all the nations of the earth, even that he also might gather together into one* glorious and happy society all the chosen children of God that are dispersed abroad in the most distant places and ages, among the Gentiles as well as the Jews.

52

53 Then from that day forth they took council together for to put him to death.

From that very day, therefore, the members of the sanhedrim in general (though some particular persons were averse to their proceedings), having thus resolved upon the death of Jesus, sought for an opportunity to execute the malicious purpose they had formed, and united their counsels, that they might find out some convenient method to slay him.

53

54 Jesus therefore walked no more openly among the Jews ; but went thence into a country near to the wilderness, into a city called Ephraim, and there continued with his disciples.

For this reason Jesus, who knew the secret resolution they had formed to take away his life, walked no more openly among the Jews in those parts till the appointed hour for his suffering was come ; but, instead of visiting Jerusalem, he went away from thence, even from Bethany where he now was, into the country near the wilderness of Judea, to a little city called Ephraim,^c which lay not far from Bethel on the confines of the tribe of Benjamin ; and there he continued a while with a few of his select disciples, and afterwards took a little journey eastward, towards the banks of the river Jordan,^d from whence he had lately come to Bethany on account of Lazarus's death.

54

^b Being high priest that year, he prophesied.] The Jewish high priests had in former ages been often under the inspiration of a prophetic spirit : there was therefore some peculiar congruity in putting this oracle into his mouth, and the dignity of his office would add some peculiar weight and regard to what he said. It is a strange fancy of Dr. Lightfoot, that Caiaphas knew Jesus to be the Messiah, and that the sanhedrim founded their apprehension of danger from the Romans, in consequence of the regard shewn to him, on a ridiculous interpretation of Isa. x. ult. and xi. 1 ; whence they inferred that the destruction of the temple should quickly succeed the

coming of the Messiah. See his *Hor. Hebr.* on John xi. 48, 51.

^c To a city called Ephraim.] This city (which is mentioned with Bethel, 2 Chron. xiii. 19) is by some called Ephrem, and is generally supposed to have lain in the north east part of the lot of Benjamin. See *Reland's Palestin.* p. 376, and compare note ^a on Luke xiii. 23, p. 134.

^d Took a long journey eastward, &c.] This we have reason to suppose, or Jericho would not have lain in his way to Jerusalem, which yet we find that Jesus passed through in his return. See Luke xix. 1, sect. cxliii.

- SECT. *And soon after this the Jewish passover drew* 55 *And the Jews*
 cxli. *near ; and many went up from all parts of* *passover was nigh at*
 John *the country to Jerusalem, some little time be-* *hand : and many*
 xi. 55 *fore the passover, that they might purify them-* *went out of the*
selves by some preparatory sacrifices,^e in order *country up to Jeru-*
to be ready for the celebration of that solemn *salem before the*
 56 *festival. (Compare 2 Chron. xxx. 17.) Then,* *passover, to purify*
as the people came together, they diligently *themselves.*
sought for Jesus there, some of them being 56 *Then sought*
desirous to see and hear him, and others want- *they for Jesus, and*
ing to discover him to his avowed enemies the *spake among them-*
Pharisees : and as it could not but be generally *selves as they stood*
known that the surprising miracle which he *in the temple, What*
had lately wrought had very much inflamed *think ye, that he*
the rage and envy of his persecutors, they *will not come to the*
were suspicious whether he would venture to *feast ?*
appear in public, and said one to another, as
they stood in the temple, What think ye of his
coming to the passover ? Do you suppose that,
after this alarm, he will not have the courage
 57 *to come to the feast ? But both the chief* 57 *Now both the*
priests and the Pharisees, concluding that he *chief priests and the*
would not fail to come according to his usual *Pharisees had given*
custom, no longer dissembled their malice, but *a commandment,*
published a mandate, by which they had given *that if any man*
an express command, that if any one knew where *knew where he*
he was, he should immediately declare [it] to *were, he should*
them, that they might apprehend and bring him *shew it, that they*
to his trial, as a disturber of the public peace, *might take him.*
and a person dangerous to the state.

IMPROVEMENT.

ver. 47 *WHERE shall we find such restless, such causeless, such incor-*
rigible malice, as was in the hearts of these rulers against our
blessed Saviour ? What but Divine grace can reclaim men,
when to have heard of the resurrection of Lazarus from their
own friends and confidents, who had just been eyewitnesses of
it, instead of conquering their hearts, served only to inflame
their murderous rage !

48.-50 *This is an instance where we evidently see the place of judg-*
ment, that wickedness was there ; and the place of righteousness,
that iniquity was there. (Eccles. iii. 16.) The high priest lays

^e *That they might purify themselves by* might happen to multitudes which would
 some preparatory sacrifices.] *Dr. Light-* require purification, so some sort of cleans-
 foot (in his *Hor. Hebr.* on this place) has ing required no less than seven days.
 shewn, that as a variety of circumstances

down a most dangerous, though plausible maxim, which is in effect no other than this, "That the murder of an innocent person by forms of law" (which, as a noble sufferer observed, is surely the worst kind of murder), "nay, even of a person who by miracles demonstrated that he was an ambassador from God, was to be chosen, rather than by protecting and obeying him, to give umbrage to an earthly power, which seemed superior to their own." When will the politicians of this earth learn to trust God in his own ways, rather than to trust themselves, and their own wisdom, in violation of all the rules of truth, honour, and conscience? Till then, like this foolish ruler, they will be caught in their own craftiness; and it is more than possible that they may, in many instances, hasten the very distress they are contriving to avoid. For this was here the event: the Romans (called therefore the people of Messiah the Prince, Dan. ix. 26) were sent as executioners of the Divine vengeance, and the Jews were given up to a spirit of discord and madness, the terrible effects of which were such as cannot be read without horror, till their place and nation were taken away; nor could even the Roman general forbear declaring that the hand of God was apparent in their destruction.

Let us attend to this Divine oracle which God saw fit to put into the mouth of so wicked a man. Jesus has actually died for the people, even for all the children of God that are scattered abroad. His death is substituted instead of theirs; and by it they are redeemed and delivered, and shall ere long be incorporated together, and all the happy colony be raised to an abode of eternal glory. Blessed harvest, which springs up from redeeming blood! Heroic love of the dear Redeemer, which at the proper time brought him to Jerusalem, where he knew that evil was determined against him! Let us follow him, in a courageous adherence to God and our duty, in the midst of danger and opposition; and not wonder if we are set up as the marks of infamy and reproach, when we see Jesus marked out by a public mandate, as if he had been a robber or a murderer; and find so numerous and grand a court of judicature requiring their subjects to seize this most generous Friend of the whole world as the grand enemy of God and his country.

SECT.
cxli.

Verse
51, 52

56, 57

S E C T. CXLII.

Christ, setting out on his last journey to Jerusalem, prophesies of his sufferings there ; rebukes the ambition of James and John ; and renews his exhortations to humility. Mat. XX. 17—28. Mark X. 32—46. Luke XVIII. 31—34.

MARK X. 32.

SECT.
cxlii.Mark
x. 32

AT length our Lord departed from the place of his retreat, and though he knew the resolution that his enemies had formed against him, yet he set out with his disciples, and (taking Jericho in his road) was determined to make his appearance in the temple at the approaching passover : *and as, in pursuance of this design, they were in the way going up to Jerusalem, Jesus, to shew his readiness to meet sufferings and death in such a cause, went before them ; and they were exceedingly amazed at the spirit and ardour which he discovered in so dangerous an expedition ; and as they followed him they were afraid, both for themselves and him. And, while their hearts were thus impressed, he took the twelve disciples again apart to himself, into a convenient retirement which they met with by the way, and began particularly to tell them what things should befall him in that important journey, that he might thus prepare them for the sufferings he should undergo, and that the accomplishment of his predictions might be some confirmation to their faith during a series of events which he knew would so severely try it. And he said to them,*

33 *Behold, and observe what I say ; We are now going up to Jerusalem, and it is the last journey of this kind we shall ever take ; for now all things which are written by the ancient prophets, concerning the sufferings of the Son of man, shall be exactly fulfilled ; and the Son of man shall be betrayed by one of his own company, who has professed the greatest duty and affection to him, [and] shall be ungratefully delivered to the chief priests and the scribes,^a particularly to those who constitute the sanhedrim, and who have already published so severe an edict against him ; (John*

MARK X. 32.

AND they were in the way going up to Jerusalem : and Jesus went before them ; and they were amazed, and as they followed they were afraid. And he took again [LUKE, unto him] the twelve [disciples apart in the way,] and began to tell them what things should happen unto him ; [and said unto them,] [MAT. XX. 17. — LUKE XVIII. 31.—]

33 Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, [LUKE, and all things that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of man shall be accomplished :] and the Son of man shall be [betrayed and] delivered unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes ;

^a *Shall be betrayed and delivered, &c.]* Judas and given up into the hands of his enemies. I have therefore retained the different words by which our translators render it, in the one place and the other.

and they shall condemn him to death, [MAT. XX. 18. LUKE XVIII.—31.] 34 And shall deliver him to the Gentiles; and they shall mock [LUKE, and spitefully entreat] him, and shall scourge him, and shall spit upon him, and shall kill him, [and crucify him:] and the third day he shall rise again. [MAT. XX. 19. LUKE XVIII. 32, 33.]

xi. 57, sect. cxli.) and, when they have him thus in their power, *they shall* with great formality *condemn him to death* as a public enemy and disturber: *and*, as they have not now the power of capital executions in their own hands, *they shall deliver him up to the Gentiles*, even to the Roman governor and his soldiers; *and they*, instigated by the malice of the Jews, and utterly ignorant of the dignity and glory of his person, *shall mock and spitefully entreat him* in the most contumelious and reproachful manner, and shall cruelly *scourge him*, and carry their rude outrage to such a height, that they shall even *spit upon him*; *and*, when this scene of mockery is over, *they shall put him to* a most ignominious and painful *death*; *and*, as if he was a common slave, shall even *crucify him*,^b and leave him to expire in the gradual agonies of the cross: *and yet* all their malice shall not be able to triumph over him; for *on the third day he shall rise again*, victorious over the powers of darkness, and take possession of that glorious and universal kingdom which the prophets assign to the Messiah. (Compare Mat. xvi. 21, sect. lxxxix. and Mat. xvii. 22, sect. xcii.)

SECT. cxlii.
Mark x. 34

LUKE XVIII. 34. And they understood none of these things: and this saying was hid from them, neither knew they the things which were spoken.

And, plain as this declaration was, their prejudices were so great, that *they did not understand any of these things* thoroughly, being at a loss to reconcile his being slain with the possession of that kingdom which he was to inherit: *and this matter was hid from them to so great a degree that*, after all our Lord had said, *they knew not the meaning of the things which were spoken*. (Compare Luke ix. 44, 45, p. 15.)

Luke xviii. 34

MAT. XX. 20. Then came to him the mother of Zebedee's children, with

Nevertheless they apprehended thus much, Mat. xx. 20 that whatever difficulties lay in the way, they should certainly end in his triumph and glory. And upon this presumption *then the mother of*

^b *They shall — scourge him, and spit upon him, — and crucify him.*] This prediction is a remarkable proof of the *prophetic Spirit* which dwelt in Christ; for, humanly speaking, it was much more probable that he should have been *privately assassinated*, or *stoned* (as was before attempted), by some zealous transport of popular fury, than that he should have been thus solemnly condemned, and delivered up to *crucifixion*; a Roman punishment with which we do not find he had ever been

threatened. Indeed when the Jews condemned him for *blasphemy*, for which the punishment appointed in the law was *stoning*, and Pilate at last gave them a general permission to *take him and judge him according to their own law* (Mat. xxvi. 65, 66; John xviii. 31; and xix. 7), it is wonderful they did not choose to *stone him*: but *all this was done that the scriptures might be fulfilled*. (Compare Mat. xxvi. 56, and John xix. 36.)

SECT. cxlii. *Zebedee's children came at their instigation to him, with her sons James and John, who were peculiar favourites of our Lord ; and they all three fell down at his feet, worshipping [him] in a most respectful manner, and desiring a certain [favour] of him with great importunity, weakly saying, Master, we would earnestly beg, that thou shouldest give us a general promise to do for us whatsoever we shall request of thee ; for it would be a very great grief to us if we should not succeed in the important petition we have to present.*

Mat. xx. 20 *And he said to her [and] to them, You can not expect that, whatsoever kindness I have for you, I should at all adventures enter myself into so rash an engagement ; tell me therefore particularly, What wouldest thou have ? [or] What would you so earnestly desire that I should do for you, if I was fully disposed to grant your request ?*

37 *She says unto him, I entreat thee to grant that these my two dear sons, to whom thou hast shewn so much regard, and who are so zealous for thy cause and interest, may be preferred to stations of the highest dignity, trust, and profit ; [and] they joined with her in the same request, and said, Grant us, that when thou art established in thy glorious kingdom, which, as we apprehend, will shortly be erected in the world, we may not only have a place there, but may be fixed near thy throne, and sit in distinguished honour and authority, the one at thy right hand, and the other at thy left, as thy chief ministers of state.*

Mat. xx. 22 *But Jesus said to them in reply, Alas ! you are under the force of such carnal prejudices and mistaken views, that you know not what you ask, or you would be ashamed of so unseasonable a petition. This is not a time to think of temporal grandeur and authority ; but it is much more proper that I should ask you, and that you should put the question to yourselves, Are*

her sons [James and John,] worshipping him, and desiring a certain thing of him, [saying, Master, we would that thou should do for us whatsoever we shall desire.] [MARK X. 35.]

MARK X. 36. And he said [unto her, and] unto them, [What wilt thou ? or] What would ye that I should do for you ? [MAT. XX. 21.]

37 [She saith unto him, Grant that these my two sons,] and they said — Grant unto us, that we may sit, the one on thy right hand, and the other on thy left hand, in thy [kingdom and] glory. [MAT. XX.—21.]

MAT. XX. 22. But Jesus answered and said [unto them,] Ye know not what ye ask : Are

^c *We may sit, the one at thy right hand, and the other at thy left.] There may perhaps be an allusion in these words to a circumstance which the Talmudical writers relate concerning the sanhedrim : that there were two officers of peculiar distinction, who sat on each side of the nasi, or president of the court ; the one called Ab Beth Din, or the father of the justiciary, who sat on the right hand of the president ; the other Chacham, or the sage, who sat on the left. See, among many other writers on this head, Whits. Miscell. Sacr. Vol. I. lib. ii. Dissert. 3, § 46, 47.*

ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? [And] they say unto him, We are able. [MARK X. 38, 39.—] *you able to drink of the bitter cup of which I am now about to drink so deep,^d and to be baptized with the baptism, and plunged into that sea of sufferings with which I am shortly [to be] baptized, and, as it were, overwhelmed for a time? And they say to him, with a selfconfident assurance, Yes, Lord, we doubt not but that for thy sake we are able to undergo all this.* SECT. cxlii. — Mat. xx. 22

23 And [Jesus] saith unto them, Ye shall drink indeed of my cup [that I drink of,] and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with: but to sit on my right hand, and on my left, is not mine to give, but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared of my Father. [MARK X.—39, 40.] *And Jesus says unto them, You shall indeed both of you drink of this my cup of which I am to drink, and be baptized with the baptism of extreme sufferings with which I am to be baptized; for you shall endure great extremities for the sake of my gospel, and hazard your lives in its defence: but as to what you have now desired, to sit on my right hand, and on my left, in my kingdom of glory, this is not a privilege which is mine to give by partial friendship, or to the first and most importunate asker; nor can I dispose of it to any but [to those] for whom it is prepared by my Father, who has appointed that the exaltation and happiness of the other world shall be proportioned to the degrees of piety and holiness which are attained in this.* 23

24 And when the ten heard it, they [began to be much displeased, and] were moved with indignation against the two brethren [James and John.] [MARK X. 41.] *And when the ten other apostles heard [of it,] 24 and were acquainted with this motion which the sons of Zebedee had made, they began to be much displeased that they should aspire to a superiority to which each of them imagined he had himself an equal claim; [and] as they were moved with indignation against the two brethren, James and John, they were going to expostulate the matter with some severity.*

^d To drink of the cup, &c.] It was customary among the ancients to assign to each guest at a feast a particular cup, as well as dish; and by the kind and quantity of the liquor contained in it, the respect of the entertainer was expressed. Hence cup came in general to signify a portion assigned (Psal. xvi. 5, xxiii. 5), whether of pleasure or sorrow; and many instances occur in which it refers to the latter. Compare Psal. xi. 6; lxxiii. 10; Isa. li. 17, 22; Jer. xxv. 15, 17; Zech. xii. 2; John xviii. 11; and Mat. xxvi. 39, 42.

^e You shall indeed drink of my cup, &c.] Accordingly it is observable that this James was the first of all the apostles who suffered martyrdom for Christ. (Act. xii. 2.) And

John was scourged by the Jews (Acts v. 40); and afterwards banished by Domitian into the isle of Patmos, where he speaks of himself as a companion of Christ's tribulation. (Rev. i. 9.) Not to mention Tertullian's tradition, that at Rome he was plunged into boiling oil; by which it is said, instead of being destroyed, he was sensibly refreshed (Tertull. Prescript. cap. 36): nor what the pretended Prochorus says of the attempt made by some heretics to poison him; which is generally referred to in the pictures of this apostle, where the venom is ridiculously represented as coming out of the cup in the form of a serpent, to signify that the poison did not take effect.

SECT.
cxlii.Mat.
xx. 25

But, to prevent the evil consequences which might arise from such an illjudged debate, and to root out that envy and ambition which prevailed among them, *Jesus called them all to him, and said unto them, You well know that the princes of the heathen nations^f lord it over them in a very imperious manner; and their great men, in stations of subordinate government, imitate their tyrannical masters, and exercise an arbitrary authority upon them that are more immediately subject to their command; and that ambition, which is so natural to the depraved heart of man, engages them eagerly to pursue such distinguished stations which may*

- 26 give them an opportunity to gratify it. *But my kingdom is of another nature, and it shall not be so among you; for, instead of appointing any one among you as the chief who shall govern the rest,^g I tell you plainly, that you are to look on each other as brethren and equals, or rather, each to esteem others as worthier of regard than himself: indulge not therefore an ambitious temper, but whosoever would indeed be great among you, let him, instead of aiming at power and authority, choose to be your minister, and attend on the rest with all the humblest offices of condescension and love. And whosoever would be chief among you, or first in my esteem, and in future honour and happiness, let him be ready to behave himself on all occasions as your servant; [yea,] let him be the servant, not only of your little fraternity, but of all that are about him;^h with all*

25 But Jesus called them unto him, and said [unto them,] Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them; and [their great ones] exercise authority upon them. [MARK X. 42.]

26 But it shall not be so among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister. [MARK X. 43.]

27 And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant, [yea, the servant of all.] [MARK X. 44.]

^f The princes of the heathen nations.] Mark expresses it by οἱ δοκῦντες ἀρχεῖν τῶν ἐθνῶν, which we render, *they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles*; but this (with Gataker, Cinn. lib. i. cap. 3) I take to be a pleonasm, and think it should be translated, *they who rule over the Gentiles*; and so it coincides with the clause inserted from Matthew. (Compare 1 Cor. xi. 16; xii. 23; xiv. 37; and Phil. iii. 4, Gr.) Instances are produced of the like use of the phrase in the best Greek authors by Mr. Blackwall, in his *Sacred Classics*, Vol. I. p. 74, to which may be added, τὰς δοκῦντας ἀδικεῖν, for ἀδικῦντας, Polyb. lib. i. cap. 5, and τῶν ἐν ὑπεροχῇ δοκῦντων, Epictet. Enchirid. cap. 30, § 11.

^g Instead of appointing any one among

you as the chief, &c.] As the request of these two brethren plainly shewed that they did not understand our Lord's words to Peter (Mat. xvi. 18, 19, sect. lxxxviii.) as designed to invest him with any authority over the rest of his brethren, so the answer which Christ here gives them, far from intimating any thing of that kind, concludes as strongly against any such authority as a negative argument can be supposed to do, and seems abundantly to justify the turn given in the paraphrase.

^h The servant of all.] There is a gradation here not commonly observed. The word διακονῶν in the former verse, which, for want of a better word, we render minister, is a name which might be given to any who occasionally attended others, or

humility submitting to the meanest services, by which he may promote the spiritual interest and benefit of others. SECT. cxlii.

MARK X. 45. For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. [MAT. XX. 28.]

And wonder not that this should be required of you, when you consider how great an example you have of this temper in him who is so far your Superior; *for even the Son of man himself, though a person of such illustrious dignity, and constituted to so glorious and lasting a kingdom, came not to be waited upon, but to serve others; and was not sent into the world to exercise a temporal dominion, and in a lordly way to rule over men, but to take upon him the form of a servant, and not only to labour, but to die for their good, and to give his own life as a ransom for many* who had forfeited theirs to the justice of an offended God. Think not, therefore, that the disciples of such a selfdenying Master are to dream of secular power, dominion, and grandeur; but rather study to mortify these very unbecoming desires after it.

Mark x. 45

46 — And they came to Jericho. —

And, quickly after this, *they came to Jericho*, where two blind men were cured by Christ, which was soon after followed with the remarkable conversion of Zaccheus, as will be seen in the next section.

IMPROVEMENT.

ASTONISHING grace and compassion of the *Son of God* in going up to *Jerusalem* at this passover, when he so circumstantially knew all the things which were to befall him there! not only that he should be *put to death*, but *in what manner* he should suffer; and what cruelty and what scorn should introduce the last scene of his agonies! Yet, with so sad a prospect in his eye, he marched on with distinguished alacrity, *leading the company*, as if he longed to encounter what they could not bear to see, or even to hear of. Glorious *Captain of our salvation*, give us the like alacrity in all the sufferings we are called to bear for thee! Mark x. 33, 34

Who would not grieve to see these good *apostles* still so much possessed with the spirit of this world, and still dreaming

was statedly employed to render them any particular kind of service; but *servant*, signifies one whose whole business it is to serve, and who is indeed the property of another. The words, *of all*, do likewise increase the gradation.

SECT. of preferment in a temporal kingdom? Who would not especially
 cxlii. lament it, that his most intimate friends, *James*, and *John* the
 — beloved disciple, should be the persons who should come to him
 with this strange request? Justly did *our Lord* answer them,
 ver.38 *You know not what you ask.* And may not the same answer of-
 ten be made to us? When therefore he denies us the *great*
things that we are seeking for ourselves, let us be satisfied with
 the *denial* he sees fit to give us; believing that it is wisdom and
 love, and not unkindness, that produces it.

38— Let us often ask ourselves, *Can we share the sufferings* which
our Lord endured? If we do not desire to do it so far as he
 shall appoint, we are not worthy to be called *his disciples*. Let
 us then *gird up the loins of our minds*, and wait our Master's sig-
 nal to go forth to any suffering or service that he shall require;
 44, 45 ever ready to make ourselves *the servants of all*, and therein to
 imitate the humility of the *Son of man*, who *came not to be admin-*
istered unto, but to minister: yet, after all we can do or bear for
 him, let our trusts still be in the merits of his righteousness and
 blood who *gave his life a ransom for many*. So shall we be
 fitted for those distinguished *honours* in the heavenly world, in
 comparison with which thrones and sceptres on earth are but
 empty pageants and childish toys.

S E C T. CXLIII.

Our Lord, passing through Jericho in his way to Jerusalem, cures two blind men as he came out from thence, and converts Zaccheus the publican. Mat. XX. 29, to the end. Mark X. —46, to the end. Luke XVIII. 35, to the end; XIX. 1—10.

MARK X. 46.

SECT.
cxliii.

Mark
x. 46

AND Jesus, being come to Jericho, pro-
 ceeded on his journey towards Jerusalem;
 and being observed by many as he was passing
 through the city, they were all ready to run
 after him: and accordingly, as he went out of
Jericho with his disciples in his train, a great
multitude of other people followed him.

MARK X.—46.—

AND as he went
 out of Jericho
 with his disciples, [a
 great multitude fol-
 lowed him] [MAT.
 XX. 29.]

Mat.
xx. 30

And behold, an occasion offered for a remark-
 able display of his power and grace at his depart-
 ure thence; for *it came to pass, that Providence*
so ordered it, as he was yet nigh unto Jericho,^a

MAT. XX. 30.—
 And behold, [LUKE,
 it came to pass, that
 as he was come nigh
 unto Jericho,] Two

^a As he was yet nigh unto Jericho.] In *ἐν τῷ ἐγγίζειν*, only signifies, *when, or while*
 our translation it is rendered, *as he was* *he was near it*: compare Luke xix. 29;
come nigh unto Jericho; but the original, to which may be added [in confirmation of

blind men, [the one that Two blind men sat begging by the way side, SECT. Bartimeus, the son of Timeus, sat by as beggars used to do in places that are much cxliii. the highway side, frequented; [the one] of whom was well known Mat. begging.] [MARK by the name of Bartimeus, that is, the son of xx. 30 X. — 46. LUKE Timeus.^b And hearing the noise of a great Luke XVIII. 35.] multitude passing by, he, together with his com- xviii: 36

LUKE XVIII. 36. And hearing the multitude pass by, he asked what it meant. 37

37 And they told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. And Mark x. 47

MARK X. 47. And when he heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth [passed by,] he began to cry out, and say, Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me: [yea, they both cried out, saying, Have mercy on us, O Lord, thou Son of David.] [MAT. XX. — 30. LUKE XVIII. 38.] when he heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth, as he had frequently been told what remarkable cures of this kind he had performed in other places, he could not but look upon it as a happy circumstance that he was now passing by the very place where he sat; and immediately he began to cry out with a loud voice, and with great eagerness to say, Jesus, thou Son of David, thou great and glorious Messiah, pity my sad condition, and have mercy on me! [yea, they both] cried out, saying in the same manner, and with one voice, Have mercy on us, O Lord, thou illustrious Son of David, and exert thy almighty power to deliver us from this deplorable darkness and distress!

MAT. XX. 31. And the multitude [LUKE, which went before,] rebuked them; [and many charged him that he should hold his peace; but they cried the more [a great deal,] saying, Have Jesus, rebuked them for their making such a Mat. xx. 31 clamour; and as the voice of Bartimeus distinguished itself on this occasion, many particularly charged him that he should be silent, and not be so importunate and troublesome: but they, knowing that if such an opportunity as this was lost it might never return, regarded nothing but the success of their petition, and therefore cried out a great deal the more earn-

the justice of this remark, which has been called in question by a writer of great eminence in the learned world], Luke x. 9; xv. 1; xviii. 40; Rom. xiii. 12; and the Septuagint version of Isa. l. 8; Jer. xxiii. 23. And it is necessary to understand it thus, in order to reconcile Luke's account of this miracle with that of Matthew and Mark, who both expressly say it was performed as he departed or went out of Jericho. Some have indeed fancied that he restored sight to one blind man as he entered in, and

to another as he came out; (see Lightfoot's Harmony, §lix.) but this is improbable, especially considering how the multitude rebuked Bartimeus for his importunity, which surely they never would have done if such a cure as this had but just now been wrought at the other end of the same town.

^b The son of Timeus.] It is very probable Timeus might have been a person of some note in that neighbourhood, whose son, by a complication of calamities, fell both into poverty and blindness.

SECT.
cxliii.Mat.
xx. 31
Mark
x. 49

estly, saying as before, *Have mercy upon us, O Lord, thou Son of David!* and Bartimeus especially repeated it again and again, saying, *Thou Son of David have mercy on me, and help me!* And Jesus, as he was advancing forwards in his way, observed how earnestly they cried; and as they still repeated their request, he graciously *stood still, and ordered them both to be called [and] brought to him*, that they might tell him what it was they so earnestly desired. And upon this the people had their expectations raised, and as they now concluded that they should see him work a miracle, *they ran immediately to call the blind man and his companion, saying to him, as also to the other, Be of good courage, and rise up, for he calleth thee to him; and you may therefore hope that he*

50 intends to grant your request. And Bartimeus joyfully received the message, and *throwing aside his upper garment, that it might not hinder him a moment, he arose, and came to Jesus with all possible haste and eagerness; the other blind man also following as fast as he could.*

51 And when he was come near, Jesus, to try his faith, and to encourage his dependance on his power and goodness, *answered and said unto him, What is the mercy you so earnestly entreat? or what dost thou desire I should do for thee? And the blind man said unto him, Rabboni, that is, my Master and my Lord, the favour which I beg is obvious from the circumstance in which thou seest me, even that I may be so happy as to recover my sight,*^c the loss of which I cannot but lament as a great calamity to me, from which I know that thou art able to deliver me. The other likewise by this time came up, making the same request; and *they both joined to say, Lord, we beseech thee, that our eyes might be opened.*

Mat.
xx. 34

Then Jesus had compassion on them both, and touched their eyes; and, as a testimony of his approbation of that eminent degree of faith

mercy on us, O Lord, thou Son of David! [Thou Son of David, have mercy on me.] [MARK X. 48. LUKE XVIII. 39.]

MARK X. 49. And Jesus stood still, and commanded [them] to be called, [LUKE, and brought unto him:] and they call the blind man, saying unto him, Be of good comfort, rise, he calleth thee. [MAT. XX. 32. — LUKE XVIII. 40.—]

50 And he casting away his garment, rose, and came to Jesus.

51 And [LUKE, when he was come near,] Jesus answered and said unto him, What wilt thou that I should do unto thee? The blind man said unto him, Lord, that I might receive my sight; [They say, Lord, that our eyes may be opened.] [MAT. XX.—32, 33. LUKE XVIII.—40, 41.]

MAT. XX. 34. — So Jesus had compassion on them, and touched their eyes;

^c That I may recover my sight.] This the word *αναλαβω* exactly signifies, and seems to import that he was not born blind, but lost his sight by some disease or accident, which made him so much the more

sensible of the calamity. Yet I acknowledge it appears from John ix. 11, 18, that the word is sometimes used in a greater latitude.

[LUKE, and said unto him, Receive thy sight,] and go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole.] SECT. cxlii.
[MARK X. 52.—LUKE XVIII. 42.] Mat. xx. 34
Bartimeus in particular in the strongest terms, he said to him, and his companion, Be it unto thee as thou hast desired; *receive thy sight, [and] go thy way; thy faith has saved thee* from the sad condition thou wast in; and if thou continuest to exercise it in a reliance upon me, thy eternal salvation and happiness will be secure.

LUKE XVIII. 43. *And immediately their eyes were opened, and* Luke xviii.
And immediately [their eyes received sight, and they] followed [MARK, Jesus in the way,] glorifying God: and all the people when they saw it, gave praise unto God. 43
[MAT. XX.—34. MARK X.—52.] *received sight, so that they now could see distinctly; and, with a grateful sense of their deliverance, they joined the company, and followed Jesus in the way to Jerusalem, glorifying God for this amazing instance of his goodness to them: and all the people likewise, when they saw [it], gave praise unto God, who in remembrance of his mercy had sent them so great a Prophet, to appear and act among them under the character of the Son of David.*

LUKE XIX. 1. *And presently the news of this surprising* Luke xix. 1
And Jesus entered and passed through Jericho. *miracle was spread abroad; and [Jesus] having entered (as was said before) into the city, and having passed through Jericho, a vast number of people had followed him from thence; and this new instance he had given of his miraculous power increased his fame through all the neighbourhood, and drew the multitude as he passed along in crowds about him.*

2 And, behold, *And as he thus proceeded on his journey, be-* 2
there was a man *hold, another most remarkable occurrence happened, in which the efficacy of his grace was signally displayed; for [there was] a man in that country whose name was Zaccheus, who was the chief among the publicans, or head collector of the customs in those parts; and, having heaped up abundance of wealth by his gainful employment, he was very rich. And the*
named Zaccheus, which was the chief among the publicans, and he was rich. *great things which he had heard of Jesus made such a powerful impression on his mind, that when he was informed that he was coming by that way, he diligently sought an opportunity to see this celebrated Jesus, what sort of a person he was; but he could not compass his design because of the crowd about him; for he himself was very little of stature. And running there-* 4
3 And he sought to see Jesus who he was, and could not for the press, because he was little of stature. *fore before the rest of the company, without regarding what they might think or say of him,*

4 And he ran before, and climbed up

SECT. he got up into a sycamoretree, that he might see into a sycamoretree
cxliii. him there distinctly ; for he perceived he was to see him ; for he
to pass that way, and the tree stood so near was to pass that way.
Luke the road that he must go close by it. And 5 And when Je-
xix. 5 Jesus, when he came to the place where he was, sus came to the
looked up, and saw him ; and knowing his dis- place, he looked up
position, character, and circumstances, he im- and saw him, and
mediately said to him, Zaccheus, make haste and said unto him, Zac-
come down ; for today I design thee a visit, cheus, make haste,
and must abide for a while at thine house ; and, and come down ; for
fully satisfied that I shall be a welcome guest, today I must abide
I take the liberty to invite myself thither. at thy house.

6 And Zaccheus was so overjoyed that Jesus should distinguish him in such a manner, that he came down with all the speed he could, and gladly entertained him at his house, thinking himself highly honoured by the presence of so excellent a Person. 6 And he made haste, and came down, and received him joyfully.

7 And the Pharisees, and other selfconceited persons, who saw [it,] were very much offended at the particular regard that Jesus shewed him ; and they all murmured, saying, He is gone in to refresh himself at a man's house^d who is certainly a notorious sinner, since he follows the scandalous employment of a publican. 7 And when they saw it, they all murmured, saying, That he was gone to be guest with a man that is a sinner.

8 But as Zaccheus now was quite another man than he had been before, and Divine Grace had changed his heart, that he might fully obviate these reflections, and manifest the truth of his conversion, he stood forth in the face of all the company, and said to the Lord with great reverence and affection, Behold, O Lord, I acknowledge the sins of my past life, and desire to testify my repentance for them by an entire and immediate reformation ; as the first fruits of which, I openly declare, that the half of my goods I give to the poor ; and out of the remainder, if I wrongfully have taken any thing from any man by injurious charges or oppressive claims,^e I am ready, not only 8 And Zaccheus stood, and said unto the Lord, Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor : and if I have taken any thing from any man by false ac-

^d He is gone in to refresh himself, &c.] The phrase *καταλυσαι παρὰ τινι*, properly signifies, to bait at a person's house on a journey, referring to the laying down their own burdens, or loosening them from their beasts at such times and places. See Wolf. Vol. I. p. 733.

^e If I wrongfully have taken any thing, &c.] The word *ευνόφρωντα* (as Heinsius has abundantly shewn) may properly

signify any kind of oppression, especially under the pretence of law. (Compare Eccles. iv. 1, and v. 8, Septuag.) It seems therefore not so proper to limit it, as our translation does, to an injury done by a false accusation, which implies something of a formal trial, and defence of the party accused ; whereas many frauds and oppressions might be practised by such a taxgatherer where nothing of this sort occurred.

cusation, I restore to *restore* a fifth part more than the principal secc. cxliii.
him four fold. (which is all that the law requires in such cases besides the trespass offering, Lev. vi. 2—5, and Numb. v. 7, 8), but even to return Luke xix. 8
[him] four fold.^f

9 And Jesus said *And Jesus said to Zaccheus, and to them* 9
unto him, This day that were about *him, Surely today is salvation*
is salvation come to *come to this house*; and it is evidently to be
this house: forso- seen that spiritual blessings are imparted to it,
much as he also is and designed for it, when such a penitent and
the son of Abraham. religious temper is expressed; *since*, notwithstanding
all the sins he has committed, it is
now manifest that even *this man also* is a true
son of Abraham, not only descended lineally
from him,^g but of a character in some measure
worthy of so honourable a descent. And 10
10 For the Son of man is come to seek therefore, notwithstanding all your murmur-
and to save that ings, I rejoice in the consequences of this
which was lost. happy visit to him, as answering the great pur-
poses of my life; *for the Son of man*, as I have
formerly declared, (Mat. xviii. 11, sect. xciv.)
is come to seek and to save that which was lost;
and it is the grand design of his abode on
earth to recover those who, like this poor
Zaccheus in his unconverted state, were wan-
dering in the way to everlasting ruin.

IMPROVEMENT.

THUS did our *Lord Jesus Christ*, wheresoever he came, scatter blessings around him, both to the souls and the bodies of men. Who can wonder that *Zaccheus* had a curiosity to see such a

^f *I restore him four fold.*] This was the utmost that the Jewish law required, even in cases of a fraudulent concealment and conviction (unless where an ox had been killed or sold, and so its labour lost to the owner, and the discovery rendered more difficult; Exod. xxii. 1); for the phrase of restoring seven fold (Prov. vi. 31) seems only proverbial, to express making abundant satisfaction. But if a man not legally convicted or accused, voluntarily discovered a fraud he had committed, besides his trespass offering, he was to add to the principal only a fifth part. Lev. vi. 5. Zaccheus therefore shews the sincerity of his repentance by such an offer. Some commentators (with Salmasius, de Fan. p. 242) have remarked, that oppressive publicans were by the Roman law required to restore four fold; but this was only after judgment obtained, where they had been guilty of extorting by force; whereas before conviction it was enough to make restitution of what had been taken; and even after it, in common cases, all that the law required was restoring twice as much. (Leg. locatio Vectigal. § quod. illic. and L. hoc edicto eff. Digest. de Publicanis.) Archbishop Tillotson justly observes, that had more than an eighth part of Zaccheus's possessions been unjustly gotten, he could not have been able to make such restitution, after having given away half of what he now had to the poor, even though he had stripped himself of all. Tillotson's Works, Vol. III. p. 86.

^g Descended lineally from him.] The name of Zaccheus) which is the same with Zaccai, Ezra ii. 9) shews he was a Jew. See Lightfoot, Hor. Hebr. in loc. and Salmasius, de Fan. p. 386.

SECT. cxliii. person ! And how happily did that curiosity end ! *Christ* graciously observed him, and, with an amiable frankness and openness of heart, invited himself to be a *guest* at his house ; choosing to accept the entertainment of a *publican*, and to distinguish with a particular regard one that was so desirous to see him. And let us diligently observe how happy a change this visit produced in the master of the family. O *Zaccheus*, well wast thou repaid for thine hospitality when *salvation* came to thine house, and the *Saviour* himself bore witness to thee as a son of *Abraham* !

What cannot the grace of God effect ? This *publican* was in the morning contriving only how he might increase his estate by all possible methods of gain ; and, before evening, he cries out, *Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor*. Thus does the *Spirit of Christ* operate on the soul, producing in it the fruits of righteousness and charity to our fellowcreatures, as well as of love to God and faith in the Redeemer. And surely the miracle by which the walls of *Jericho* were many ages before thrown down by the sound of rams' horns, was not greater in its kind than that which now triumphed over the heart of *Zaccheus*, and threw down all the obstacles which corrupt nature had formed against the entrance of *Christ* into it.

Now were his eyes opened, and he saw in a moment how much more valuable the *pearl of price* was than all the riches he could part with to procure it. And he judged rightly of religion when he saw the necessity not only of *faith*, but of *charity* too ; and not only of *charity*, but of *restitution* also to those whom he had injured, without which the highest pretences to *charity* are but presenting to God robbery for a burnt offering.

Mark x. 46 Our Lord's progress is marked with another work of Divine power and beneficence in opening the eyes of the blind. With what importunity was the cure desired ! And when the petitioner was for a while discouraged, with what eagerness was that importunity repeated, *Thou Son of David, have mercy on me* ! Thus will the sinner cry to *Jesus* when he sees how much he needs him. But, alas ! men are not aware of their spiritual indigence and distress : they say they are rich, and increased in goods, and have need of nothing ; and know not that they are wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked. (Rev. iii. 17.)

When once they come to be awakened to a just sense of their case, there is then room for hope, and great encouragement for their address. We may in such circumstances say to them, as was said to *Bartimeus*, *Be of good courage, rise, he calleth thee*. With pleasure should we deliver such a message ; with pleasure should we lead on the lame and the blind, the weak and the trembling, in their application to *Christ* ; and in all the instances, in which his victorious grace is exercised, should join with those who have received it in glorifying God, and in celebrating the praise of this Deliverer, whom he has mercifully raised up for his people.

S E C T. CXLIV.

Christ delivers the parable of the ten pounds committed by a prince to his servants, and represents the vengeance taken by him on his rebellious subjects. Luke XIX. 11—28.

LUKE XIX. 11.

AND as they heard these things, he added and spake a parable, because he was nigh to Jerusalem, and because they thought that the kingdom of God should immediately appear.

LUKE XIX. 11.

NOW Jesus, on occasion of Zaccheus's conversion, having expressly said that he was come to be a Saviour, the people, as they heard these things, were ready to conclude that at his coming to Jerusalem he would openly declare himself to be the promised Messiah; but he continued [his discourse], and spake a very useful and instructive parable, because he was now drawing near to Jerusalem,^a and he perceived they thought that the whole kingdom of God would immediately be revealed among them, and that he, as the Messiah, would assume the government, and not only free Israel from the Roman yoke, but spread his triumphs over all the heathen nations. In order therefore to rectify their notions on this head, and to warn them of the danger they would incur by rejecting him when they saw those secular views disappointed, he offered to their consideration this similitude; and said,

SECT.
cxliv.Luke
xix. 11

12 He said therefore, A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom, and to return.

A certain person of a noble birth went to a distant country in order to receive, from a superior prince there, an investiture to a kingdom, which was then fallen to himself, and of which the place where he dwelt made a part,^b intending afterwards to return, and fix his residence in his

^a Because he was near to Jerusalem.] The following parable considered in this view, as suited to the circumstances of time, and to the case of those to whom it was delivered, will appear a most wise and seasonable admonition; and by neglecting the instruction it was designed to give them, the Jews deservedly brought ruin on themselves.

^b Went to a distant country to receive a kingdom, &c.] The parable seems to suppose this noble person to be the son of a prince, who, on some domestic or public revolution, was to enter upon the possession of his dominions, and to be confirmed in the government of them by the appro-

bation of some more potent state: as the kings of Judea, and other neighbouring states, frequently were by the Romans. (See Joseph. Antiq. lib. xiv. cap. 14 (al. 26), § 4, 5, & lib. xvii. cap. 9, al. 11.) He is therefore described as setting out with the view of being owned at his return as their undoubted sovereign. (See Le Clerc's Harmony, p. 397.) This representation of the matter is so natural, that one would wonder what room there could be for the controversy between Mallemandus and Athanasius de Paris about it. It is quite needless to pretend that this is an historical narration, that Archelaus is the nobleman referred to, &c.

SECT. own country. And before he set out on his 13 And he called
 cxliv. journey, having called ten of his servants, he de- his ten servants, and
 Luke livered to them ten pounds,^c lodging one pound delivered them ten
 xix.13 in the hands of each, and said unto them, Trade pounds; and said un-
 with this money till I come back to take an ac- to them, Occupy till
 count of your improvement. (Compare Mat. I come.
 xxv. 14, & seq. sect. clxv.)

14 But, in the mean time, some of his citizens, 14 But his citizens
 among whom he had before lived in a more hated him, and sent
 private character and station, hated him, and a message after him,
 sent an embassy after him,^d to prevent his saying, we will not
 establishment in his kingdom; expressly saying, have this man to
 We are at all adventures determined that we reign over us.
 will not have this man to reign over us, and will
 endure all extremities rather than submit to
 his authority. And during his absence, which
 continued for some time, they thought them-
 selves very secure in their insults.

15 But, notwithstanding all the confidence of 15 And it came to
 these rebellious citizens, they were unable to pass, that when he
 prevent his exaltation to the throne, or to de- was returned, having
 prive him of the right he had of reigning over received the king-
 them. And it came to pass, that when he had dom, then he com-
 received the kingdom, and was come back with manded these serv-
 the full powers that were granted to him, he ants to be called un-
 commanded these his servants, to whom he had to him, to whom he
 delivered the money, to be called to him, that had given the mon-
 he might know what improvement each of them ey, that he might
 had made. know how much ev-
 ery one had gained
 by trading.

16 And the first servant, who had gained the 16 Then came the
 most, came near, and said, Sir, the improve- first, saying, Lord,
 ment I have made of thy pound is such that it thy pound hath gain-
 ed ten pounds.

17 has gained ten pounds more. And when his 17 And he said
 lord had heard how diligent and careful he had unto him, Well,
 been, he said to him, Well done, [thou] good thou good servant :

^c He delivered to them ten pounds.] The servant so great and noble a reward.
 μν2, or mina, as it is commonly called, Compare ver. 17.
 contained sixty shekels (Ezek. xlv. 12),
 and therefore, according to the common
 calculation of the worth of a shekel, plac-
 ing it at half a crown of our money, it was
 seven pounds ten shillings; but according to
 Dr. Prideaux, who sets the shekel at three
 shillings, the mina was nine pounds sterling.
 Our Lord probably chose to mention this
 small sum to illustrate the munificence of
 the master in bestowing on the faithful
^d Sent an embassy after him.] This is
 expressed in such a manner as may inti-
 mate their sending ambassadors to the su-
 perior court, to enter their protest against
 his being admitted to the regal power,
 and to declare their resolution to oppose
 his accession. And so it well represents
 the solemn manner in which the Jews
 renounced Christ, acting as in the name
 of the Lord, and with a pretended zeal for
 his authority and glory.

because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities. *servant, since thou hast thus been faithful in a very little, I will amply reward it; for I will not only give thee for thine own this treasure of which thou hast been giving me so good an account, but as my dominion is now enlarged, and many towns and tracts of land are subject to me, I will advance thee to a most honourable station under me, and be thou governor over ten cities.*

sect.
cxliv.
—
Luke
xix.17

18 And the second came, saying, Lord, thy pound hath gained five pounds. *And the second came, and delivered in his account, saying, Sir, thy pound which was committed to me has been improved in such*

19 And he said likewise to him, Be thou also over five cities. *a manner that it has gained five pounds. And the improvement he had made was pleasing to his lord, and he said likewise unto this, Thou hast approved thyself a good and faithful servant, and I am pleased with thy diligence, and will reward it proportionably: be thou also governor over five cities.*

20 And another came, saying, Lord, behold, here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin. *And after him another servant, who had been negligent and slothful, came, and said, Sir, behold [here is] thy pound which was put into my hands; it is not at all diminished, but I have carefully kept it laid up in a napkin: For I*

21 For I feared thee, because thou art an austere man: thou takest up that thou laidst not down, and reapest that thou didst not sow. *feared thee, because I knew thou art an austere man, [who] takest up what thou didst not lay down, and reapest, or expectest to reap, what thou didst not sow: and therefore apprehending I might incur thy severity if any accident should befall this money in trade, I was determined not to venture it out of mine hands, and*

22 And he saith unto him, Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant: thou knewest that I was an austere man, taking up that I laid not down, and reaping that I did not sow; *now return it just as I received it. But when his lord heard him offer such a vile and groundless charge against himself as an excuse for his own negligence, he was filled with indignation, and says to him, Out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee, O [thou] wicked servant: thou hast taken upon thee to affirm, thou knewest that I am an austere man, taking up, as thou express-est it, what I did not lay down, and reaping what I did not sow; and thou mightest therefore*

^e *Be thou also governor over five cities.]* It is observable that in Mat. xxv. 20—23, sect. clxv. where the servants are represented as doubling the different sums intrusted to each, the reward is spoken of as the same; but here, the sums intrusted being the same, and the improvement described as different, there is a proportionable dif-

ference in the reward; which, as it is a beautiful circumstance, was, no doubt, intended for our instruction.

^f *Thou knewest that I am an austere man, &c.]* This is not an acknowledgment of the vile and detestable charge of God's demanding of men (as Dr. Guyse well expresses it) more difficult services than he has

SECT. on thine own principles conclude, that I should
 cxliv. expect to gather where I had deposited such
 — a sum of money, and to reap where I had thus
 Luke sown : *And if it had been so, and I had really* 23 *Wherefore then*
 xix.23 *been as severe as thou wouldest basely insin-* *gavest not thou my*
uate, why didst thou not [then], for thine own *money into the bank,*
security, give my money into the bank, that *that at my coming I*
when I came to call for it at my return, I might *might have required*
at least have received it with the common in- *mine own with usury ?*
terest, if not with the extraordinary improve-
ment which might have attended a successful
trade ?

24 *And farther to testify his displeasure, he said*
to some of them that stood by, Take away the
pound that was intrusted with him, from that
idle, suspicious, unfaithful creature, who might
otherwise have had that, and much more,
allotted him for his own property, and give it to
 25 *him that has ten pounds.* But they were much
 surprised at his assigning it to one who had
 before received so ample a reward ; *and they*
said to him, Sir, he hath already no less than
ten pounds,^g which, with the honour and pre-
 ferment thou hast farther added, is surely an

26 abundant recompense. Nevertheless, the
 prince stood by his former award, and bestow-
 ed the other pound likewise upon him ; de-
 claring, that his faithfulness and diligence was
 fit to be distinguished with the most favoura-
 ble and repeated notice : and in this way it is,
 continued he, that I resolve to act ; *for I as-*
sure you,^h *That to every one that hath, or that*
improves what he hath, [it] shall be given, and
he shall have yet more abundantly ; but from
him that hath not, or that acts as if he had
nothing intrusted to his care, even that which
he hath, and neglects to improve, shall be taken
away from him. (Compare Mat. xiii. 12 ;
 xxv. 29 ; Mark iv. 25 ; and Luke viii. 18.)

24 And he said
 unto them that stood
 by, Take from him
 the pound, and give
 it to him that hath
 ten pounds.

25 (And they said
 unto him, Lord, he
 hath ten pounds.)

26 For I say unto
 you, That unto eve-
 ry one which hath
 shall be given : and
 from him that hath
 not, even that he
 hath shall be taken
 away from him.

furnished them for, or would assist them in ;
 which is, as that pious writer truly ob-
 serves, a most *unrighteous thought of God* :
 but his lord only argues with him on his
 own base principles, and shews, that even
 on them he would be justly condemned
 for his negligence.

^g *They said to him, Sir, he hath ten pounds.]*
 'So far as this seems to express any thing

of *envy* in the fellow-servants, it is not to be
 regarded as a significant circumstance ;
 but only as an incidental one, to intimate
 to us, that his lord gave to the diligent
 servant what he had gained *for himself.*

^h *I assure you.]* This seems to be the
 import of that *phrase*, which so often oc-
 curs, *I say unto you ;* as if he should have
 said, You may take it on my authority.

27 But those mine enemies, which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither, and slay them before me.

And having thus inquired into the conduct of his servants, and treated them according to the different use they made of what had been intrusted with them, he then proceeded to pass sentence on his rebellious citizens who had refused to have him for their king ; and, with a just resentment of their base ingratitude, he said, *But as for those mine enemies, who were determined to oppose my government, and would not have me to reign over them, bring them hither immediately, and slay [them] with the sword in my presence,*ⁱ that others may learn a more dutiful submission by the execution of these rebels.

SECT.
cxliv.
—
Luke
xix. 27

Now all this was as if our Lord had said, Thus shall I at length appear, not as a temporal sovereign, but as the Great Eternal Judge, and victorious ruler over all, when, having received power and dominion from my Father, I shall bring all to their final account ; and with infinite ease triumph over those who reject and affront my authority : take heed therefore that you be not found in their wretched number, as many will be who pretend most eagerly to desire the Messiah's appearance.

28 And when he had thus spoken, he went before, ascending up to Jerusalem.

And when he had spoken these things, he continued his journey, and, leading the way, went on before his disciples, ascending to Jerusalem, being determined to appear there at the approaching passover, though he well knew that he was to encounter persecution and death there. (Compare Mark x. 32, sect. cxlii.)

IMPROVEMENT.

LET us also hear ar,^d fear. Our Lord is gone, and has received ver. 13 his kingdom. He has delivered to us our stock, to be improved in his service : let us be animated to diligence in it ; for proportionable to that diligence will be our reward. Let us remember 17, 19 we labour for ourselves while we labour for him ; as all the progress we make in wisdom and in goodness renders our own souls so much the happier, and will render them so to all eternity.

ⁱ Slay them with the sword in my presence.] This is the exact import of the word *κατασφαγήτε*. It does indeed properly express the dreadful slaughter of the impenitent Jews, by the sword of each other, and of the Romans ; but that does

not seem the chief design of the passage, which plainly relates to the far more terrible execution which shall be done on all impenitent sinners in the great day, when the faithful servants of Christ shall be rewarded.

SECT. Blessed *servants* that have the applause of such a *Master*, and
 cxliv. share a *reward* as liberal as that conferred on a faithful steward,
 — who should be made *governor* of a province containing *ten cities* !
 verse Let us beware of a *slothful neglect* of our stock : let us beware
 19, 21 of those *hard thoughts of God* which would discourage us from
 pursuing his service. Above all, let us take heed, that we do not
 proudly and insolently *reject the government* of his *anointed Son*,
 24 and either say with our tongues, or declare by our actions, *We*
will not have this man to reign over us : for if we do, we *speak a*
word against our own lives. He will be glorified by us, or upon
 us. And oh, what shall we do, if in that dreadful day he should
bring us forth as the helpless prisoners of his justice, and com-
 mand us *to be slain in his presence* ! How can we withstand his
 power ! or to the horns of what altar shall we flee for sanctuary ?
O Lord, our flesh trembleth for fear of thee, and we are afraid of
thy judgments. (Psal. cxix. 120.) May we never be the mis-
 erable objects of them ; but having faithfully served thee here,
 may that be to us a day of honour, reward, and triumph, which
 shall be to every presumptuous rebel a day of shame and terror,
 of dreadful execution and eternal destruction !

S E C T. CXLV.

Christ is entertained at Bethany, and his feet anointed by Mary.
The Jewish rulers contrive to kill Lazarus. Mat. XXVI.
 6—13 ; Mark XIV. 3—9 ; John XII. 1—11.

JOHN XII. 1.

SECT. **T**HEN *Jesus came, six days before the pass-*
 cxlv. *over, to Bethany, which was a village (as*
 — *was said before, John xi. 18, sect. cxl.) that*
 John lay in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, *where*
 xii. 1. *the abode of Lazarus was, who had been dead*
and buried, [and] whom he lately by an amaz-
ing miracle had raised from the dead.

JOHN XII. 1.

THEN *Jesus,*
six days before
the passover, came
to Bethany, where
Lazarus was, which
had been dead,
whom he raised
from the dead.

Mat. *Now at this time, when Jesus was in Betha-*
 xxvi. 6 *ny,*^a *where by his frequently resorting thither*

MAT. XXVI. 6.

Now when Jesus
was in Bethany, in

^a *When Jesus was in Bethany.*] Few passages in the *Harmony* have perplexed me more than this. I was long of opinion with Origen and Theophylact, defended by Le Clerc and Dr. Whitby, and especially by Dr. Lightfoot (*Harmon. N. Test.* § 71, 80), and Mr Whiston (in his *View of Harmony*, p. 128, 129), that the story recorded by Matthew (chap. xxvi. 6—13), and Mark (chap. xiv. 3—9), was different from that in John : but, on maturer consideration, it appears to me more probable, that Matthew and Mark should have introduced this story a little out of its place ; that Lazarus, if he made this entertainment (which is not expressly said by John), should have made use of *Simon's house*, as more convenient for it, and that Mary should have poured this ointment on *Christ's head and body*, as well as on *his*

the house of Simon the leper, [MARK XIV. 3.—] JOHN XII. 2. There they made him a supper, and Martha served: but Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him.

he was well known, and had many friends that very much rejoiced to see him; as he was in *the house of Simon the leper,*^b In testimony of their high respect and great affection for him, *they made a handsome supper for him there,* and treated him in the evening; which was the usual time for entertainments with the Jews, especially on the evening of their sabbathdays, which was the season when this feast was made:^c and *Martha*, who had formerly distinguished her care on a like occasion, (Luke x. 40, sect. cviii.) having seen that all things should be rightly ordered, *waited on Christ at supper; but Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him.*

SECT. cxlv.

John xii. 2

3 Then took Mary [an alabasterbox, containing] a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly; [MARK, and she brake the box, and

Then Mary, the other sister of Lazarus, being deeply affected with the many instances that Christ had given her of his love, and especially with his late mercy to her family, in recovering so dear a brother from the grave, was solicitous to give some uncommon token of her gratitude and respect to so excellent a guest; she therefore *took an elegant alabaster pot, or vase, [containing] about a pound weight of unadulterated ointment of spikenard,*^d [which was] exceeding valuable; and, having broke the top of the vessel, or shook the perfumed balsam

fect; than that within the compass of four days Christ should have been twice anointed with so costly a perfume; and that the *same fault* should be found with the action, and the *same value* set on the ointment, and the *same words* used in defence of the woman; and all this in the presence of many of the *same persons*; all which improbable particulars must be admitted, if the stories be considered as different. But, after all, I can assert nothing confidently; for there is no impossibility in the thing taken either way.

^b *In the house of Simon the leper.*] It is not to be thought that he was now a leper; for in this case he would not have been suffered to live in a town, nor would the Jews have come to an entertainment at his house: but either he was once a leper, and had been cured by Jesus, or else the name was given to the family, as some considerable person in it had been formerly a leper.

^c When this feast was made.] Though Matthew and Mark relate the story, where

they are speaking of what happened but two days before the passover, it is more probable (as we have just now shewn) that it is placed by John in its due order; and as the following days appear to be sufficiently distinguished, and Christ's triumphant entrance into Jerusalem, which John has fixed to the next day, (John xii. 12, sect. cxlvi.) must have been on the first day of the week, this entertainment therefore was on the evening of the day before, when the Jewish sabbath was over.

^d *Unadulterated ointment of spikenard.*] I cannot take upon me absolutely to determine whether the word *aristatus* signifies that the ointment was quite genuine and pure (as Casaubon and L. Cappellus assert), or whether (as Grotius and Erasmus think) it be put for *σπικαρδος*, and refers to the particular part of the fragrant shrub *nardus*, of which the ointment was made. (See *Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. xii. cap. 12.*) If the latter be the meaning of it, what is said of its great value must justify our calling it *unadulterated*.

SECT. which was in it, that it might be the better poured it on his
 CNLV. liquefied, and flow forth the easier,^e she came head,] [as he sat at
 John behind him, and poured out the greater part of meat,] and anointed
 xii. 3 it on his head, as he sat at meat, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and
 the feet of Jesus with the remainder; and, when wiped his feet with
 she had done this, she, like the humble penitent her hair: and the
 mentioned above (Luke vii. 38, Vol. I. p. 329), house was filled with
 wiped his feet with the long flowing tresses of the odour of the
 her hair: and the whole house was filled with the ointment. [MAT.
 fragrant and delicious odour of the ointment. XXVI. 7. MARK
 XIV.—3.]

Mat. But when his disciples observed it, there were MAT. XXVI. 8.
 XXVI. 8 some that were moved with inward displeasure But when his disci-
 at what appeared to them so great an extrava- ples saw it, [there
 gance; and said with a low voice to each other, were some that had
 Why was this waste of the ointment made, and indignation within
 and such a quantity of this rich balsam poured out themselves, and
 to so little purpose? And they secretly mur- said, Why was this
 mured against her,^f and could hardly refrain waste of the oint-
 from rebuking her for it. One of his disci- ment made? And
 John ples therefore, [even] Judas Iscariot, the son of they murmured a-
 xii. 4 Simon, that wretched person who was about to gainst her.] [MARK
 betray him, as if he knew not how to bear such XIV. 4.—5.]
 waste, expressed a peculiar emotion, and said JOHN XII. 4.
 5 aloud, Why was not this fine ointment sold for Then saith one of
 a great deal of money; for it must have been his disciples, Judas
 worth [even] more than three hundred pence;^g Iscariot, Simon's son,
 and thus it might have served for the relief of which should betray
 many, if the price of it had been given to the him,
 poor? This would surely have been approved 5 Why was not
 of by our Master, as a much wiser and better this ointment sold
 way of disposing of it, than thus to lavish it for much, even]
 away on his luxurious entertainment of a few for [MARK, more
 6 minutes. Now this he said, not because he than] three hundred
 that he cared for the pence, and given to
 the poor? [MAT.
 XXVI. 9. MARK
 XIV. 5.—]

^e Having broke the top of the vessel, or shook the perfumed balsam, &c.] Sir Norton Knatchbull and Dr. Hammond maintain that σπινθήσα does not signify that she brake the vessel, which they think an improbable circumstance; but only that she shook it so as to break the coagulated parts of the rich balsam, and bring it to such a liquidity that it might be fit to pour out. Yet I must own that the original does not so naturally express this.

^f And they murmured against her.] Whether this relates to more than Judas cannot certainly be said; since it is well known that the plural number is sometimes put for the singular. See Gen. viii. 4;

xix. 29; Judg. xii. 7; and Mat. xxvii. 44. Some have thought Judas Iscariot was the son of that Simon in whose house the feast was made; but the name was so common that it cannot be concluded with any certainty.

^g More than three hundred pence.] It is to be remembered that these were Roman pence, and consequently amounted to nine pounds seven shillings and six pence: the expression only intimates a general guess at the value by a round sum (for such three hundred denarii were, though the correspondent value with us is not so); as if we should say, on a like occasion, it must have been worth above ten pounds.

poor; but because he was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein.

at all regarded the poor, but because he was, notwithstanding all his pretended piety and zeal, a subtle thief; and as he kept the bag which contained their little stock, and carried what was put into it,^h he thought if so large a sum had come in just before he went off with it (which he was now preparing to do), he should thus have had a fine opportunity of enriching himself.

SECT.
cxlv.

John
xii. 6

MAT. XXVI. 10. When Jesus understood it, he said unto them, Why trouble ye the woman? [let her alone; for she hath wrought a good work upon me.] [MARK XIV. 6. JOHN XII. 7.—]

But Jesus knowing the design of Judas, and perceiving that others were secretly joining with him in this severe and uncharitable censure, without taking any notice of that vile principle from which he knew [it] proceeded in him, directed his discourse to his disciples, and said to them, *Why do you give such trouble and uneasiness to the good woman, of whose piety and friendship we have had so long an experience? Let her alone in what she is about; for what she has now performed is a good work, and she deserves to be commended for the great respect she has been shewing towards me.* 11

Mat.
xxvi. 10

11 For ye have the poor always with you, [and whensoever ye will, ye may do them good:] but me ye have not always. [MARK XIV. 7. JOHN XII. 8.]

For as to what has been suggested now in favour of the poor, you have them always with you; and Providence will continually so order it, that some compassionate objects shall be still among you, that *whenever you please you may have an opportunity to do them good: but me you have not always with you; for I am soon to leave you, and to be placed beyond the reach of*

JOHN XII. — 7. Against the day of my burying hath she kept this.

your kindness. And indeed my departure out of the world is so near, that, with respect to this action of our friend Mary, which you are ready to condemn, I may say, that *she has reserved this ointment for the day of my burial:*ⁱ And, not knowing whether she may have an opportunity of assisting in those last offices, *she has*

John
xii. 7

MARK XIV. 8. She hath done what

Mark
xiv. 8

^h Carried what was put into it.] The learned Elsner (I suppose to avoid the seeming tautology) would render ἐλάσσειν, *he took away, or carried off*, that is, for his own use, what was put into the purse or bag. He refers to John xx. 15, and Mat. iii. 11, viii. 17, as instances of such a use of it; to which he adds others from Polybius, Athenæus, and other good authors (Elsner. Observ. Vol. I. p. 333.) But the meaning here may be, that he had not only the keeping of the bag at that time,

but that it was his stated office to take care of it and manage its stock; and therefore I choose not to follow Elsner's version, since ἐλάσσειν never signifies *to carry off* a part privately, which would have been expressed by ἐνοικισαίνε, as it is Acts v. 2.

ⁱ She has reserved this for the day of my burial.] Mr. Whiston (in his *View of the Harmony*, p. 129) thinks this is as if our Lord had said, "She has spent but a little of this ointment now; but has reserved

SECT. now done what she could ; for in that she has
cxlv. poured out this ointment on my body, she has in

Mat.
xiv. 8

a manner come before the time thus to anoint and to embalm my body for the burial ; so that you may almost look upon it as a work of piety and love to a dead friend, where a generous heart will not be sparing. And, on the whole, though you have such hard thoughts of what she has been doing, it shall not finally turn to her reproach or damage ; but as I graciously accept it, so *I assuredly say unto you, That wheresoever this gospel of mine is preached, and it in time shall have its triumph over the whole world, this very action also which this pious and affectionate woman has now performed, shall be inserted in the history of my life, and be spoken of with honour for a memorial of her friendship and affection to me ; so that her name shall be embalmed in such a manner, as to be far more fragrant than the perfume which she has poured forth on my head and my feet. (Compare Eccles. vii. 1.)*

John
xii. 9

Now these things passed at a public entertainment : *a great multitude of the Jews therefore, who had been dubious whether Jesus would come up to the passover or not, (compare John xi. 56, sect. cxli.) quickly got intelligence of it, and knew that he was there in Bethany ; and they came thither in crowds from Jerusalem, and that indeed not only on account of Jesus, who had been retired for some time, but also out of curiosity, that they might see Lazarus, whom he had lately raised from the dead, who now appeared publicly with him.*^k

10 But the chief priests, and other members of the sanhedrim, were filled on this occasion

she could : [for in that she hath poured this ointment on my body,] she is come aforehand to anoint my body to the burying. [MAT. XXVI. 12.]

9 Verily I say unto you, Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also that [this woman] hath done, shall be spoken of for a memorial of her. [MAT. XXVI. 13.]

JOHN XII. 9.

Much people of the Jews therefore knew that he was there : and they came, not for Jesus's sake only, but that they might see Lazarus also, whom he had raised from the dead.

10 But the chief priests consulted,

the main part of it to pour upon my head some days hence, which shall be so near my death, that it may be considered as a kind of embalming." But besides the general reasons against believing the action repeated, which have been mentioned in note ^a, it is unnatural to suppose that, in the transport of her love and gratitude, she would use this little management of keeping back most that was in the vessel ; or that if she had, John would have mentioned the quantity she took, which was no way to his purpose, or have taken notice of the room's being filled with the odour of it ; not to say, that the predic-

tion which Mr. Whiston supposes *our Lord* to utter, is quite trifling, and would seem to bespeak its own accomplishment in a manner which he never would have stooped to.

^k Who now appeared publicly with him.] Perhaps, after so extraordinary a series of providences as Lazarus had passed through, he might choose to spend some time in retirement and extraordinary devotion ; and it is natural to suppose he would endeavour to avoid the importunity of crowds, who out of curiosity would be pressing in upon him, perhaps with some impertinent inquiries.

that they might put Lazarus also to death ; —

11 Because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away, and believed on Jesus.

with such rage and envy, that, as they had already resolved on the death of Jesus, they consulted also how they might find some method to kill Lazarus, either by public prosecution or private assassination : For they well knew that many of the Jews deserted them, and went away to Bethany on his account, and were so powerfully struck with the convincing evidence of so astonishing a miracle, that they believed on Jesus ; and, while such a monument of his power and goodness continued, they were afraid lest more should revolt to him.

SECT.
cxlv.
—
John
xii. 10

IMPROVEMENT.

WE see how happily Mary improved by sitting at the feet of Jesus, and what evidence she gave of her having chosen the better part. (Compare Luke x. 39, 42.) Like her, let us with humble thankfulness bestow our very best on him, who has given us that and every thing else. She gladly poured out her choicest ointment on him, whose name is to every true believer far more fragrant than ointment poured forth. (Cant. i. 3.) How does her generous love shame those who grudge every expense in the cause of Christ !

John
xii. 3

When we are relieving the pious poor, we are, as it were, anointing the feet of Jesus : we are indeed performing a service far more acceptable than any thing of this kind could in itself be. Let us remember that we have the poor always with us ; and that they are permitted to continue among us that we may do them good whenever we please. Far be it from us to imagine that what we so spend is waste. Let all who would not share in the guilt and punishment of Judas abhor the vile hypocrisy of making a pretended concern for the poor a cloak for an opportunity of enriching themselves with their spoils ; than which nothing can be more infamous, or can have a directer tendency to mingle the consuming curse of a righteous and almighty God with all that a man possesses.

The Pharisees conspired to kill Lazarus. What a mixture was this of cruelty and folly ! What was his crime ? or what could their hope be ? From what death could not Christ have delivered him ? or from what tomb could he not again have recalled him ? Yet something like this is the madness of all who hate and persecute others for being the trophies of the Redeemer's victory and grace.

SECT. But let not his servants fear ; *their Redeemer is strong, the Lord*
 cxlv. *of hosts is his name.* (Jer. l. 34.) *His work is perfect ;* and the
 ver.10 day and hour is approaching in which his triumph over all his
 enemies shall be so complete, that his friends shall be for ever
 secure, not only from being destroyed, but from being alarmed
 by them.

S E C T. CXLVI.

Christ rides in triumph to Jerusalem on an ass's colt. Mat.
 XXI. 1—9 ; Mark XI. 1—10 ; Luke XIX. 29—40 ;
 John XII. 12—19.

MAT. XXI. 1.

MAT. XXI. 1.

SECT. **A**ND after Jesus had been anointed by **A**ND [LUKE, it
 cxlv. Mary in the manner related in the pre- came to pass,]
 — ceding section, *it came to pass on the next day,* [JOHN, on the next
 Mat. day,] when they
 xxi. 1 which was the first day of the week, that he drew nigh unto Je-
 proceeded on his journey with his disciples ; rusalem, and were
 and *when they drew nigh to Jerusalem, and* come to Bethphage
were come to Bethphage and Bethany, or to the [and Bethany,] unto
 outward boundaries of these two places,^a *at the* the mount of Olives,
 foot of the *mount of Olives,* which lay to the then sent Jesus two
 east of the city, *then Jesus,* as the time ap- [of his] disciples,
 pointed for his sufferings was just at hand, [MARK XI. 1. LUKE
 being resolved that he would make a public XIX. 29. JOHN XII.
 entry into Jerusalem, *sent out two of his disci- 12. —]*
 2 ples, *Saying to them, Go your way into the* 2 Saying unto them,
village which lies yonder over against you ; Go [your way] into
and immediately, as soon as you enter into it, the village over a-
you shall there find a she ass standing tied at a gainst you ; and
door, and a young foal tied also with her, on straightway [as soon
which no man ever yet sat ; lay hold of the foal, as ye be entered
and untie him directly, without any scruple or into it,] ye shall
concern about the owner's leave, and bring find an ass tied, and
 bring [LUKE, him
 [LUKE, yet] sat ;
 loose [him,] and
 bring [LUKE, him

^a *Were come to Bethphage and Bethany.]* there were *two places* of the same name
 As Bethany was the town from which our within a mile of each other ; and it is
 Lord set out, some have supposed there much more natural to suppose that the
 were two places of this name ; of which limits of Bethany might extend to the
 the one was fifteen furlongs from Jerusalem *mount of Olives,* and be contiguous to the
 (as it is said, John xi. 18), and the other, boundaries of Bethphage, which was part
 that he now was come to, joined to the of the suburbs of Jerusalem, and reached
mount of Olives, and was but a sabbath- from the *mount of Olives* to the walls of
 day's journey, or but eight furlongs distant the city. See Lightfoot, Harmon. N. T.
 from the city. (Compare Luke xxiv. 50, § 72, and Whitby on Mark xi. 1.
 and Acts i. 12.) But it is hardly probable

hither] unto me. [him] hither to me : And if any man should
[MARK XI. 2. LUKE take notice of what you are doing, and say to
XIX. 30.] you, Why do you offer to untie the foal, and lead

SECT.
cxlvi.

Mat.
xxi. 3

3 And if any man say unto you, [LUKE, [him] away ? you in reply shall say thus to him, Why do ye loose him ?] ye shall say [LUKE, thus unto him, Because the Lord hath need of him :] and straight- way he will send [him hither.] [MAR. XI. 3. LUKE XIX. 31.]

And the two disciples that were sent on this

Mark
xi. 4

errand presumed not to debate the reasonable-
ness of the orders he had given them ; but
[LUKE, that were presently went their way, and found, just as he
sent] went their way, and found [LUKE, even as he
[LUKE, even as he had said unto them,] the colt with its dam tied
the colt tied by the abroad at the door of a house, which stood in a
door without, in a very open place at the entrance of the village,
place where two where two roads met : and, as Jesus commanded
ways met : and they them, they immediately began to untie the colt,
loose him, [as Jesus that they might lead him away.

But as they were thus untying the colt, Provi-
dence so ordered it, effectually to prevent any

Luke
xix. 33

clamour or reflection,^c that the owners of it
were near at hand, with several other persons.
And some of them that stood by there, and par-
ticularly the owners of it, said unto them, What
[LUKE XIX. 32.] are you doing there ? Why do you offer to untie
the colt, which you know is none of your own ?
[What do ye ?] Why And they said to them, even as Jesus had order-
loose ye the colt ? ed, We mean no injury to you, or to the colt ;

Mark
xi. 6

[MARK XI. 5.] but Jesus, the Messenger of the blessed God,
[MARK XI. 6. And the great Lord and Proprietor of all, has need
they said unto them, of him, and would borrow him for a little
even as Jesus had while, to ride into the city ; and his character
commanded ; [The is too well known to give you any reason to
Lord hath need of fear you shall lose any thing by your readi-
him :] and they let ness to accommodate him in this little instance.

^b Just as he had said unto them.] The exact knowledge which our Lord shewed of so many minute and most fortuitous particulars must surely impress the minds of these messengers greatly, and establish the faith of his followers. It is observable that many such things occurred a little before his death, which, considered in this view, have a peculiar beauty. Compare Mat. xxvi. 31—35 ; Mark xiv. 15, 16 ; and Luke xxii. 10—13.

^c Effectually to prevent any clamour or reflection.] Perhaps had not the owners of the beasts happened to be by, and had not Luke expressly mentioned them, the malice of ancient or modern infidels would have found some occasion for raising an outcry on the ambiguity of the words, The Lord has need of him. Its being a weak and contemptible cavil would not have prevented their using it, as we learn by abundant experience.

SECT. *And on this they were thoroughly satisfied, them go. [LUKE*
 cxlvi. *and let them go away with it.*^d *XIX. 34.]*

Mark *And thus they brought the colt to Jesus, and*
 xi. 7 *the ass its dam went with it : and, as they had* 7 *And they brought*
neither of them any saddle, they threw their *the colt [and the ass]*
loose mantles upon the backs of them both, that *to Jesus, and cast*
Jesus might take his choice which he would *their garments [on*
ride, and might sit the more easily and de- *them ;] [LUKE, and*
cently on either : and as he chose the colt, *they set Jesus there-*
though (as was just now said) it had never *on.] [MAT. XXI. 7.*
been broke or backed before, they set Jesus *LUKE XIX. 35.]*
*thereon.**

8 *And many, [even] a very great multitude, who* 8 *And many, [even*
now surrounded him, as he sat on the young *a very great multi-*
ass,^f [and] went on to the city, in token of their *tude,] [LUKE, as he*
respect to him, spread their mantles in the way, *[JOHN, sat on the*
that he might ride as upon one continued car- *young ass, and] went*
pet ; and others cut down little branches from *on,] spread their gar-*
the trees, that stood by the side of the road, *ments in the way :*
and gathered flowers which grew near it, and *and others cut down*
strewed them in the way ; according to the *branches [from] off*
usual custom of expressing the public joy on *the trees, and strew-*
the arrival of any illustrious prince. (Com- *ed them in the way.*
pare 1 Mac. xiii. 51, and 2 Mac. x. 7.) *[MATT. XXI. 8.*
LUKE XIX. 36.
JOHN XII. 14. —]

Mat. *Now all this was done, and permitted by Je-* MAT. XXI. 4. *All*
 xxi. 4 *sus, that what was prophesied of old concerning* *this was done, that*
the Messiah might be fulfilled in him ; and that *it might be fulfilled*
by this occurrence it might be literally accomplish- *which was spoken by*
ed which was spoken by the prophet Zechariah,^g *the prophet, saying,*

^d *They let them go.]* If these people were not (as they possibly might be) the acquaintance of Christ, they might easily meet with him at Jerusalem, if they had a mind to inquire after *the ass and colt* ; or they might be left according to their direction at some house in the city, or be sent back by some of our Lord's attendants ; though the *evangelists* do not descend to such minute particulars. There is no appearance of Christ's intending to shew his sovereignty in transferring the property of these creatures ; and though, no doubt, he had a power to do it, his usual prudence would probably direct him to wave it at a time when so many eyes were upon him for evil.

^e *They set Jesus thereon.]* As all the *evangelists* but Matthew speak expressly of his riding on the colt, what Matthew says of bringing them both to Jesus, and putting on them their clothes, and setting him thereon (though it be spoken in the plural

number), implies no more than setting him upon the mantles thrown on that which he made choice of, and is no intimation of his riding upon both.

^f *As he sat on the young ass.]* John says that Jesus, when he had found a young ass, sat thereon : but as the larger accounts given by the other *evangelists* in a great measure supersede this, I could only bring in a part of that clause here ; though in the whole of this work I am as careful as possible to omit no one circumstance that any of the sacred writers mention.

^g *It might be literally accomplished which was spoken, &c.]* I shall not enter on a particular detail of the reasons which induce me to believe that the prophecy of Zechariah is here quoted according to its primary and literal sense ; but content myself with referring the reader to Bishop Chandler's *Defence of Christianity*, p. 102—107, and Mr. Bullock's *Vindication*, p. 175, 176.

[as it is written,]
[JOHN XII.—14.]
5 Tell ye the daughter of Sion, [Fear not ;] behold, thy king cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass.

saying, (as it is written, Zech. ix. 9), " Say ye to the daughter of Sion, rejoice greatly, and shout, O daughter, or inhabitant, of Jerusalem ; and fear not any of thine enemies : for behold, with pleasing amazement, thy King, the great expected Messiah, cometh unto thee, meek, and having salvation ; and, in token of the gentleness of his administration, and his strict observance of the Divine law,^h he shall make his public entrance into thy city, not as other princes affect to appear, in a proud triumphal chariot, or riding on a stately managed horse, decked with a variety of splendid ornaments, and attended with a pompous cavalcade ; but he shall appear like one of thine ancient patriarchs or judges, in the earliest and best ages of thy commonwealth, sitting upon an ass ; yea he shall come upon a colt, the foal of an ass, which though it had never been backed before, shall in his miraculous hands be tractable and gentle."

SECT. cxlvi.
Mat. xxi. 5

JOHN XII. 16.
These things understood not his disciples at the first : but when Jesus was glo-

Now it is to be observed that his apostles John and other disciples did not understand these things at first, nor recollect the correspondence between the preceding prophecy and the event : but when Jesus was raised from the dead, and glorified at the right hand of the Father, from

xii. 16

^h His strict observance of the Divine law.] The learned and ingenious Bishop Sherlock has set this fact in a most just and beautiful light, in his *Fourth Dissertation* annexed to the last edition of his *Discourse on Prophecy*. God, that he might keep the people of Israel in a more sensible dependence on himself, forbade the use of that strong, generous, and majestic animal the horse (Job xxxix. 19—25) in their armies, as also of chariots, Deut. xvii. 16, (Compare Josh. xi. 6 ; Judges v. 15.) David therefore, who rode himself on a mule, and ordered Solomon to do so on his coronation day (1 Kings, i. 33, 34), burnt the chariots he took from the enemies, and hamstringed their horses, to make them unfit for war. (2 Sam. viii. 4.) And afterwards, when Solomon (1 Kings iv. 26) and succeeding princes multiplied horses, they were rebuked by the prophets, and chastised by God for it. (See Isa. ii. 6, 7 ; xxxi. 1 ; and Hos. xiv. 3.) And the removal of them is spoken of as matter of promise

in the days of the Messiah, Hos. i. 7 ; Mic. v. 10, 11 ; and Zech. ix. 10. It is therefore with great propriety that Christ in his most public triumph chose, according to the prophecy before us, to ride on an ass. Nor are we to imagine there was any thing mean and ridiculous in it ; for the eastern asses are a much larger and more beautiful animal than ours ; and it plainly appears the patriarchs and judges of the Jewish nation thought it no disgrace to ride upon them ; of which Abraham (Gen. xxii. 3), Moses (Exod. iv. 20), and Jair's family (Judg. x. 4), are instances. Nay, magistrates are spoken of by the general description of those that rode on white asses. Judges v. 10. (Compare Numb. xxii. 21 ; 2 Sam. xvi. 2 ; xvi. 23 ; xix. 26.) So that all the ridicule which has fallen on this passage must, to speak with all possible charity, be retorted on the ignorance of those who have taken upon them to censure what they did not understand.

SECT. whence he sent down his Spirit to instruct them in the mysteries of his word and kingdom, then they remembered that these things were written concerning him as the Messiah ; and [that] they had done these things unto him, without any designed reference to the prophecy, which at the time of its accomplishment they did not so much as think of.

Luke And when he was come nigh to the city, [and was] now at the lower part of the descent of the mount of Olives, which lay, as was said before, to the east of Jerusalem, and was but a few furlongs from it, A great multitude of people, who were come from Galilee and other parts to celebrate the feast of the passover, having heard, by some who had run before the rest of the company, that Jesus was coming in this solemn pomp to Jerusalem, immediately resolved to go and usher him in with all possible respect : And accordingly they took branches of palmtrees, which were commonly carried before those who rode in public triumph, and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosannah ! May God save and prosper him ! Blessed [be] the King of Israel, who comes in the name, and by the authority, of the Lord our God, to redeem us, and to rule over us. (Compare Psal. cxviii. 25, 26.)

John And when he was come nigh to the city, [and was] now at the lower part of the descent of the mount of Olives, which lay, as was said before, to the east of Jerusalem, and was but a few furlongs from it, A great multitude of people, who were come from Galilee and other parts to celebrate the feast of the passover, having heard, by some who had run before the rest of the company, that Jesus was coming in this solemn pomp to Jerusalem, immediately resolved to go and usher him in with all possible respect : And accordingly they took branches of palmtrees, which were commonly carried before those who rode in public triumph, and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosannah ! May God save and prosper him ! Blessed [be] the King of Israel, who comes in the name, and by the authority, of the Lord our God, to redeem us, and to rule over us. (Compare Psal. cxviii. 25, 26.)

13 Took branches of palmtrees, and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosanna, Blessed is the king of Israel, that cometh in the name of the Lord.

17 The people therefore that was with him when he called Lazarus out of his grave, and raised him from the dead, bare record.

18 For this cause the people also met him, for that they heard that he had done this miracle.

ⁱ Hosannah ! May God save and prosper him !] I suppose few readers need to be informed that the Hebrew word *Hosannah*, signifies *Save we beseech thee*.

^k Now the people who were with him.] It is impossible that their not understanding the prophecy of Zechariah now, or recollecting it afterwards (which are the things mentioned in the preceding verse, John xii. 16), should be the reason of what follows here. It appears then from hence (and it is very material to observe it), that ^{sv} [therefore] is sometimes used in a looser sense, so as to answer to [and] or [now] in our language.

astonishing miracle, which, in some circumstances, exceeded any which he had wrought before.

SECT.
cxlvi.Luke
xix. 37

LUKE XIX. — 37. *And the whole multitude of the disciples that* [And] the whole multitude of the disciples [that went before, and that followed,] began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice, for all the mighty works that they had seen : [MAT. XXI. 9. — MARK XI. 9. —] 38 [And cried,] saying, [Hosanna to the Son of David ;] blessed [is he, even] the king that cometh in the name of the Lord : peace in heaven, and glory in the highest. [MAT. XXI. — 9. — MARK XI. — 9.]

MARK XI. 10. Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord : Hosanna in the highest. [MAT. XXI. — 9.]

praises ! *Blessed and prosperous be the sacred kingdom of our Father David ! May it speedily be established, and may it long flourish ; even that kingdom which is not gained by the alarms of war and garments rolled in blood, but which comes in the name of the Lord, and renders itself, by that powerful influence on men's spirits which we now feel, victorious over whatsoever would oppose it ! Hosannah therefore in the highest strains ! Repeat again and again your songs and your congratulations.*" Thus they expressed their joyful and rapturous expectations of his assuming the royal dignity, and vindicating Israel from the Roman oppression ; and, emboldened by the display of his power in the resurrection of Lazarus, they feared not the resentment of their present masters for declaring themselves thus openly in his favour.

Mark
xi. 10

LUKE XIX. 39. *And some of the proud and envious Pharisees, who were among the multitude as spies rather than friends, were much offended at the high*

Luke
xix. 39

SECT.
cxlvi.Luke
xix. 39

honours that were paid to Jesus, and maliciously said to him, with an intent to embarrass and expose him, *Master*, canst thou be pleased with all this noise? or can it be consistent with thy great humility to suffer it? Why dost thou not rebuke thy disciples for such dangerous acclamations as these? Dost thou intend to give encouragement to such seditious speeches, and to stand by the consequences which may follow them.

said unto him, Master, rebuke thy disciples.

- 40 And Jesus, who was now determined to lay aside that reserve which for wise reasons he had formerly used, answered and said unto them, *I tell you, that the reason for these acclamations is so plain, and the evidences of it so strong, that it must be great stupidity not to see, and great obstinacy not to own, it: so that if these should be silent, one might almost expect that the very stones should immediately cry out, to proclaim my kingdom: yea, God would even animate the stones on such an occasion, rather than he would suffer me to want this triumph, so evidently marked out by his prophets.*

40 And he answered and said unto them, I tell you, that if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out.

John
xii. 16

The Pharisees then, turning from him with envy and rage, said to each other, *Perceive ye not that you gain no manner of advantage by all your consultations, and the decrees of your sanhedrim? Behold, the whole world has gone after him, till he has now thrown off the mask, and taken upon him to declare his pretences; which, if the people thus fall in with them, must necessarily end in our ruin, and perhaps in that of the whole nation.*

JOHN XII. 19. The Pharisees therefore said among themselves, Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing? Behold, the world has gone after him.

IMPROVEMENT.

John
xii. 14

LET us behold this meek triumph of the great Redeemer with pleasure! He entered the capital of his kingdom riding upon an ass; a circumstance in which he made, though by no means a ridiculous, yet to be sure a very humble figure: yea, he appeared exactly as the prophet described him, upon a colt, the foal of an ass; not yet grown up to its best form, nor adorned with any sumptuous or elegant furniture, but only covered with the mantles of his poor attendants, and perhaps with nothing better for a bridle than a cord, which might have tied the foal at the door.

Mat.
xxi. 4, 5Mark
xi. 4, 7John
xii. 13

Let us imagine that we saw the Son of God, and the King of Israel, thus proceeding towards Jerusalem, and the people meeting

him, and surrounding him with their acclamations: *Hosannah!* SECT. cxlvi.
Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord! Do not our hearts spring at the sound? Do we not, as it were in spirit, go forth with them, and join in their sublime, though simple, song? Thus let us welcome him into our hearts! Let us echo it back! ver. 13
Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord, with Divine authority, and Divine blessings in his hands! And *blessed be the kingdom* he hath erected! May perpetual prosperity attend it! May the north give up a swarm of subjects to it; and may not the south keep back her swarthy sons! May nations be born at once, and thousands together made willing in the day of his power! Surely if these are not our affectionate wishes, the warm and zealous sentiments of our very hearts, it may almost be expected that the very stones should cry out, to accuse and condemn our ungrateful stupidity. Mark xi. 10

Unhappy *Pharisees*, who looked on these triumphs with envy and rage, and grieved that *the world was gone after him!* Yet less unhappy had they not renewed their attempts against him, those fatal attempts which ended in their ruin! But who, that had seen the *procession*, and heard the shouts of the transported multitude, could have imagined or believed, that before the end of the week they should have turned their voices against him, and instead of *Hosannah*, should have cried out, *Crucify him?* Yet so it was, and *Christ* knew it would be so. Such is the uncertainty of popular applause! Who would then purchase it at the expense of his conscience, or even of his ease? John xii. 19

These transports were raised by the hopes of a *temporal kingdom*; and when those hopes were disappointed, these transports were turned into rage. Oh that there may be none, under all the engagements of a *Christian*, and even of a *ministerial* profession, who proclaim *Christ* with great appearances of zeal, only that they may exalt themselves; and wish prosperity to *his kingdom*, only as it may promote their own interest in a *world* from which it was the great design of his death to *redeem* his servants. Mark xi. 19

S E C T. CXLVII.

Christ having wept over Jerusalem, enters into it, and vindicates the temple a second time from the profanation of the traders.

Mat. XXI. 10—16; Mark XI. 11; Luke XIX. 41, to the end.

LUKE XIX. 41.

AND when he was come near,

LUKE XIX. 41.

THUS our Lord went on in his triumphant progress toward Jerusalem; and when he was come near it, and had now the view of it before him (the place where he was command-

- SECT. ing an extensive prospect of it), *beholding the* he beheld the city,
 cxlvii. city in all its present beauty and glory, and and wept over it,
 — considering the calamities which would shortly
 Luke be its ruin, *he tenderly wept over it, Saying,* 42 Saying, If thou
 xix. 42 *Oh that thou hadst known,^a even thou* unhappy hadst known, even
 city, which art now on the very point of being thou, at least in this
 devoted to final destruction! Oh that at length, *thy day, the things*
 though with the greatest obstinacy thou hast *which belong unto thy*
 despised the messages of all thy prophets, thou peace! but now they
 hadst but known and seriously regarded, *at* are hid from thine
least in this thy latest day and opportunity of eyes.
grace, the important things which belong to thy
peace, and on which thy final happiness de-
pends! But now, alas, they are hid from thine
eyes, and God will leave thee in his righteous
judgment to this affected ignorance and obsti-
nate perverseness, till it end in thine utter ruin.
 43 *For the time hastens on, and in a little while* 43 For the days
the days shall come upon thee, when thou shalt shall come upon
suffer all the hardships of the closest siege, and thee, that thine ene-
thine enemies shall draw a trench about thee, and mies shall cast a
compass thee round, and press thee in on every trench about thee,
side,^b so that with all thy numerous inhabitants and compass thee
thou neither shalt be able to resist nor to round, and keep thee
 44 escape them: *And they shall level thee with* 44 And shall lay
the ground on which thou standest, and crush thee even with the

^a *Oh that thou hadst known.*] It is certain (as we have observed elsewhere, note ^a, on Luke xii. 50, p. 122) that the *particle* *it* is sometimes used to express an *ardent wish*; (compare Numb. xxii. 29, and Josh. vii. 7, *Septuag.*) and the connection here will very well bear it. If our *translation* be retained, it must be acknowledged that the *broken manner of speaking* is very *emphatical*: *our Lord* will then seem to pause in a silent reflection on the happy consequences that would have attended their obedient regard to his invitations and addresses. But to add the words [*it had been well*], which some have proposed, would rather enervate than help the sense; as I think it would do in most of the passages which learned critics have produced from the Greek writers as instances of a like figure of speech. See Mr. Hallet on *Script.* Vol. I. p. 11.

^b *Thine enemies shall — compass thee round, &c.*] Josephus says expressly, that though it was thought a great and almost impracticable work to *encompass the city* with a wall, yet Titus animating his sol-

diers to attempt it, they in *three days* surrounded it with a wall of *thirty nine furlongs* in circumference, with *thirteen castles* in its circuit; and by this means all hope was cut off that any of the Jews within the city should escape. (*Bell. Jud. lib. v. cap. 12, [al. 13] § 1, 2.*) He also tells us, that when Titus had taken the city, and contrary to his will the temple was consumed with fire, he caused the *foundations* both of the temple and the city to be dug up and *levelled with the ground*, leaving only *three towers* and part of the wall to be a specimen of its former strength and grandeur: (*Bell. Jud. lib. vii. cap. 1, [al. 18] § 1.*) And afterwards the whole was so entirely destroyed that *not one stone* was left upon another; as *Socrates* relates, *Hist. Eccl. lib. iii. cap. 20.* In short, the accomplishment of every part of this prediction is recorded by *Josephus* in so affecting and particular a manner, especially in the *Sixth Book* of his *Jewish War*, that I cannot but recommend the perusal of it to every Christian who has an opportunity of reading it.

ground, and thy children within thee ; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another : because thou knowest not the time of thy visitation.

thy children within thee under thy ruins ; and shall not leave so much as one stone upon another in thee of all thy splendid and sacred structures : and all these terrible calamities shall overwhelm thee, because thou didst not know and consider the appointed season of thy merciful visitation, nor attend to those overtures of grace which I have so often made in person to thee, and have still urged with so much seriousness and tenderness.

SECT.
cxlvii.

Luke
xix. 44

MAT. XXI. 10. [And Jesus entered into Jerusalem:] and when he was come, all the city was moved, saying, Who is this ? [MARK XI. 11.]

And Jesus entered into Jerusalem with great solemnity, amidst the joyful acclamations of the people ; and as he made his entrance in such a public and remarkable way, the whole city was in a great commotion at so uncommon an appearance, saying, Who is this that comes in all this pomp, and is attended with these high congratulations ? And the multitude that came

Mat.
xxi. 10

11 And the multitude said, This is Jesus the Prophet, of Nazareth of Galilee.

with him said, This is Jesus the great Prophet, who is of Nazareth in Galilee, even he that is so celebrated all over the country for the fame of his doctrines and miracles.

12 And Jesus went into the temple of God, and [when he had looked round about upon all things,] [LUKE, began to] cast out all

And Jesus having come into the city by the eastern gate, alighted from the colt, and went directly into the temple of God, whither the people followed him : and when he had looked round about, and made his observation upon all things there, as he perceived those profanations were again renewed which he had formerly so solemnly chastised soon after he entered on his public ministry, he began with a holy indignation to animadvert upon them, as he had done three years before,^d and to drive

^c When he had looked round about upon all things.] It is plain from this expression of St. Mark, that Jesus, when he went into the temple on the day of his public entry, took particular notice of all things there ; which it is hardly probable that he would do without reforming the abuses with which the Jews so shamefully profaned it ; and Matthew so expressly joins his driving out the traders with the transactions of this day, that howsoever it appears from several instances that the evangelists are not always exact in observing the order of time, it is highly reasonable to suppose that Jesus purged the temple on this day. Yet it appears so evident from Mark's account (ver. 12—17), that the traders were driven out on the next day, when Christ returned from Bethany to the temple, after

he had cursed the figtree, that I cannot but suppose with Mr. Whiston (in his *View of the Harmony*, p. 130, 131), that this occurrence happened twice : and therefore I have only given here what Matthew and Luke relate of this matter, reserving Mark's account to the next day : (see sect. cl. note ^a, on Mark xi. 15.) Though, after all, I dare not be confident in a case where the greatest critics are so much divided in their sentiments.

^d As he had done three years before.] I see no reason to wonder at the repetition of such an action as this, or to imagine that John would have placed this story so early in his history as he does, if it had not happened then as well as now. (See John ii. 14—16, Vol. I. p. 142.) Some have observed a greater severity in our

SECT. out all them that sold and bought in the outer- them that sold, and
 cxlvii. court of the temple, which was appointed for the [LUKE, them that]
 — Gentile proselytes to worship in, but was made bought in the tem-
 Mat. use of by the Jews as if it were a common ple, and overthrew
 xxi. 12 market place; and with an irresistible author- the tables of the mo-
 — ity he overthrew the tables of the exchangers of ney changers, and
 — foreign money into the current coin, which those the seats of them
 — that came from distant parts might want to of- that sold doves:
 — fer for the service of the sanctuary (see Exod. [MARK XI.—11.—
 — xxx. 13, 14), and likewise overturned the seats LUKE XIX. 45.]

13 of them that sold doves for sacrifices. And he 13 And said unto
 said to them as he turned them out, Such prac- them, It is written,
 tices as these profane the house of God, and My house [is, and]
 shamefully pervert the use for which it was shall be called the
 designed; for it is written (Isa. lvi. 7), "*My house of prayer;*
house shall be called an house of prayer for all but ye have made
 people, to which they shall resort for the per- it a den of thieves.
 — formance of religious worship:" but you have [LUKE XIX. 46.]
 — turned it into an house of merchandise, and
 — made it (as the prophet speaks, Jer. vii. 11), a
 — den of robbers,^e a place where traffic is carried
 — on by persons of the most infamous character,
 — who live by deceit and oppression, and prac-
 — tise the vilest extortions, even in the house of
 — the righteous and blessed God. (Compare
 — John ii. 14—16, sect. xxi. and Mark xi. 15,
 — 17, sect. cl.)

14 And there were many of the blind and lame,^f 14 And the blind
 who had no sooner heard of his arrival in the and the lame came
 city but they immediately desired to be led to to him in the tem-
 the place where he was; and they came to him ple, and he healed
 in the temple, and he graciously healed them in them.
 the presence of all the people. 15 And when the

15 But when the chief priests and scribes beheld 15 And when the
 the wonders he performed, and observed how the chief priests and
 — — scribes saw the won-
 — — derful things that he
 — — did, and the children

Lord's treatment of those that sold doves more than before, as he now overthrew their seats, whereas he formerly contented himself with ordering the owners to take them away (John ii. 16); but I will not answer for the solidity of the remark.

^e A den of robbers.] Bishop Smallbrooke well observes (in his *Answer to Woolston*, Vol. I. p. 168), that our Lord in this expression seems to allude to the custom which robbers in those parts had of sheltering themselves in dens and caves in the wilderness, where great multitudes of them often joined in sharing their plunder.

^f The blind and lame.] Many such would, no doubt, be waiting in the several avenues of the temple, to ask alms at a time when there would be such a vast concourse of people: and there seems a peculiar propriety in our Lord's multiplying these astonishing miracles, both to vindicate the extraordinary act of authority he had just been performing, and to make this his last visit to Jerusalem as convincing as possible, that those who would not submit to him might be left so much the more inexcusable.

crying in the temple, ^{secr.} very children were crying out in the temple, and ^{cxlvii.} and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David; continued the song which the multitude had begun, saying, "*Hosannah to the Son of David!*" ^{Mat. cxi. 15} they were sore displeased, with joyful acclamations we congratulate his coming, and bid him welcome into the city of his royal father!" instead of being open to conviction, *they were filled with indignation and*

16 And said unto him, Hearst thou what these say? *And they said to him, Dost thou* 16
 And Jesus saith unto them, Yea; have ye never read, *Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?*
And Jesus says unto them, Yes, I am sensible enough of what they say, nor is it needful or fit that I should reprove them for it. Are you unacquainted with the scriptures; you that would have the people to regard you as the great teachers of the law? or have you never read what David says (Psal. viii. 2), "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast ordained that strength whereby thou hast perfected thine own praise, by the weakness of the instruments made use of in thy service?" ^g You cannot but have read it, and I assure you, that as God in many instances has used, and in a little while will eminently use, some of the weakest and meanest of mankind to accomplish his great and glorious purposes; so this event is a most signal illustration of those words; and it is by a secret influence of God on the minds of these little ones that they are led, as it were, to upbraid your silence and insensibility by so remarkable and suitable an exclamation.

LUKE XIX. 47. *And thus he was* till the time of the *passover*—^{Luke}
 And he taught daily in the temple. But this, ^{xix. 47} *ver, which was celebrated within five days after*
 the chief priests and the scribes, and the chief of the people, *this, ^h teaching daily in the temple: but the chief priests, and the scribes, and others of the rulers of the people, who had before decreed his death,*

^g *Out of the mouth of babes, &c.] To ordain strength, which is the phrase the Psalmist uses in the passage here referred to, was in effect (as the seventy render it) to perfect praise; so that there is no need to be solicitous about that little variation in the quotation. This general observation of David was greatly illustrated by the Hosannahs of these children; and yet much more by the triumph of the apostles, weak as in many respects they were, over all the opposition of Jews and Gentiles.*

^h *Celebrated within five days after this.] This was the first day of the week, or our Lord's day; in commemoration of which Palm Sunday was long ago denominated, and as ceremonies increased was particularly observed. The passover was celebrated by Christ on the Thursday night following, and he was crucified on Friday. Some transactions of each intervening day are marked in the following history.*

SECT. according to the resolution which the sanhedrim had come to by the advice of Caiaphas, ^{him} sought to destroy

— (John xi. 53, sect. cxli.) were still contriving how they might execute their horrid design, and diligently *sought* an opportunity to destroy

48 *him* : But they knew not how to effect it, and could not immediately find out what they might do for that purpose, or what safe method they might take to seize him ; for all the common people listened to him with so great attention and pleasure, that they hung as it were on his lips while he spake,ⁱ and pressed upon each other for an opportunity of hearing him. The magistrates therefore feared lest the populace should tumultuously rise in his defence, if they offered any public violence to him, and that thus they might endanger themselves while they sought to destroy Jesus.

48 And could not find what they might do : for all the people were very attentive to hear him.

IMPROVEMENT.

Luke NEXT to the sight of a *bleeding* and *dying Redeemer* there can surely be none in the whole world more affecting than this which is here represented ; even *the Son of God weeping over perishing sinners* ; yea, over the sinners of *Jerusalem*. We might, perhaps, have been ready to think that, foreseeing so circumstantially, as we know he did, all the ungrateful and inhuman treatment he was to meet with in this nest of murderers, with the scene of his sufferings, and the very *house of Caiaphas* in his full view,^k he should rather have *taken up a proverb* against it, and have anticipated the triumphs of that awful day when God would plead his cause with irresistible terror, and avenge the quarrel of his sacred blood. But behold, he seems to forget *himself*, and all his wrongs, great and cruel as they were ; and in the midst of a *procession* intended for his honour, he *melts into tears*, as if it were for the calamity of a friend, or a brother ; and says in the most genuine

42 language of undissembled grief, *Oh that thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong to thy peace !*

Behold, O our souls, with wonder and with awe, at once the goodness and severity of God : (Rom. xi. 22.) The sinners of

ⁱ They hung as it were on his lips while he spake.] This is the literal import of *ἐκκεκασμένοι αὐτῷ ἀκροῦν*. To render it (as in a late version), *The populace were strongly attached to his doctrine*, is far from expressing the full sense.

^k *House of Caiaphas* in his full view.] If we may credit the best accounts of *Jeru-*

salem which remain, this was exactly the case. I cannot forbear referring my reader to Mr. *Howe's* excellent treatise, entitled, *The Redeemer's Tears wept over lost Souls* ; in which, as in most of his practical works, there are such sublime and pathetic strokes of true, manly, and Christian eloquence, as do a great honour to the language and age in which they were written.

Jerusalem wept over, and yet abandoned to ruin ! We have our part in all this : the tidings of the gospel are the things which belong to our peace, the things on which our everlasting happiness depends. Let us remember that the time will come in which, if we do not attend to them, they will be hid from our eyes. There is a limited day of mercy and grace ; and therefore today, while it is called today, let us hear his voice, and not harden our hearts (Heb. iii. 15), lest slighted mercy at length retire, and vengeance take its turn ; a vengeance which will fall the heavier, and pierce the deeper, in proportion to all the long-suffering and goodness which have been exercised towards us in vain. Let all, and especially the ministers of Christ, learn compassion to souls by such an example ; and when the strongest efforts of love prove ineffectual for their recovery, let us at least be mourning for them before the Lord, and weeping over the ruin which we cannot prevent.

SECT.
cxlvii.
verse
43, 44

Though Christ had cleared the temple from the profanations of these traders at the beginning of his ministry, he found the same pollutions returned at the close of it. And, alas, how often do we find it thus with respect to our hearts ! How soon do those weeds spring up again which we had been endeavouring with a resolute hand to root up ; and how often are efforts for reformation forgotten, even when the attempt appeared at first to be most necessary ? Let us learn of Christ not to be weary of well-doing, but with continued zeal renew our endeavours again and again.

Mat.
xxi. 12

The scribes and Pharisees envied Christ ; but the children surround him with their Hosannahs ; and he graciously accepts their feeble accents of praise, as ordained by God out of the mouth of babes and sucklings. Nor will he now despise the day of small things. Oh that we might have the pleasure to see little children pronouncing the name of Christ with reverence and love ! And surely we who are parents must add, with a peculiar accent, Oh that our own may join in the choir ! May they learn the song from our lips ; and may our whole lives be one continued visible proof of the devotion and affection with which we present it ! Amen.

S E C T. CXLVIII.

Some Greeks that came to celebrate the passover at Jerusalem are introduced to Christ, who enters on an excellent discourse particularly suited to their circumstances ; and retires in the evening to Bethany. John XII. 20—36 ; Mat. XXI. 17 ; Mark XI.—11.

JOHN XII. 20.

JOHN XII. 20.

AND there were certain Greeks among them that

AND among those that came up to Jerusalem from different countries to worship at the feast, there were some Greeks, or persons who

SECT. were descended from Grecian parents, and came up to worship
 cxlviii. used that language, but had forsaken the idol- at the feast :

John
 xii. 20

atry of their ancestors, and devoted themselves to the God of Israel.^a *These therefore came to Philip, who was of Bethsaida, a city of Galilee,^b and asked it as a favour of him to introduce them to his Master, saying, in a very respectful manner, Sir, we earnestly desire to see and hear this Jesus of Nazareth, of whom we have been told such extraordinary things, and who has now been received into the city with such unusual regard.*

21 The same came therefore to Philip, which was of Bethsaida of Galilee, and desired him, saying, Sir, we would see Jesus.

22 Upon this *Philip comes and tells* what their request was to *Andrew*, who likewise was of Bethsaida, and had been first acquainted with Christ ; (John i. 40, 44, sect. xxi. xxii.) *and then Andrew and Philip*, having agreed upon it, went and *told Jesus* that some Greeks who were come to the feast desired admittance to him.

22 Philip cometh and telleth Andrew : and again, Andrew and Philip told Jesus.

23 *And Jesus* immediately ordered them to be brought to him ; and as they were approaching him, he *answered them, saying,^c At length the hour is come*, and the appointed time is just at hand, *that the Son of man must be glorified ; and I would have you look on the approach of these*

23 And Jesus answered them, saying, The hour is come that the Son of man should be glorified.

^a *Some Greeks*, who had devoted themselves to the God of Israel.] It is strange that such learned critics as Isaac Vossius and Salmasius should imagine these worshippers to have been idolatrous Gentiles. Dr. Whitby, and several other considerable writers, have indeed thought that they were such as are commonly called *proselytes of the gate*, that is (as most readers well know), persons who, having renounced idolatry, and being worshippers of the God of Israel, might, according to the law of Moses, be permitted to dwell in Judea, and to converse among the Jews, though not with entire freedom. And it has likewise been thought, that the regard which Jesus shewed to such, in vindicating the court of the Gentiles (where they assembled for religious worship) from the contemptuous profanations of the Jews (Mat. xxi. 12, 13, p. 290), might dispose these pious persons to address themselves to him. But their attending at the *pass-over* leads me rather to imagine (with Arndius, *Miscel. Sac.* p. 6) that they were what the rabbies now call *proselytes of righteousness*, that is, such as by circum-

cision obliged themselves to observe the whole law : (compare Acts ii. 5 ; viii. 27 ; xiii. 43.) Yet I will not venture confidently to affirm it.

^b *Bethsaida of Galilee.*] This town lay on the borders of Syrophenicia, from whence (as Grotius thinks) these Greeks might come ; so that they might, perhaps, be acquainted with Philip as a neighbour ; or otherwise we cannot say why this circumstance relating to him is here mentioned. The learned Reland argues, that there were two Bethsaidas, of which this lay most to the north. See Reland. *Palestin.* p. 653.

^c *Jesus answered them, saying.*] The phrase here intimates the *suitableness* of the following discourse to this particular occasion, by attending to which many of the beauties of it will be discovered. Our Lord might, perhaps, enlarge on some of these hints ; and if his hearers took a due notice of them, and made a proper report on their return home, it might prepare the way for the apostles, when they came by their preaching more fully to unfold and illustrate these important doctrines.

24 Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone : but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.

Greeks as an earnest of the flowing in of all the Gentiles to me. But wonder not if my death is to precede it ; for *verily, verily, I say unto you*, and assure you of it as a most solemn and important truth, That *unless a grain of wheat fall to the ground, and die* and waste away there, *it remains single and alone, but if it seem to die* and wither after it is sown, such is the principle of vegetation which it contains, that a new production of the like kind arises, and *it brings forth much fruit*. And so it is that I myself shall fall, and a new scene be opened, in which my kingdom shall seem to be utterly lost and gone ; yet, like the spring corn, it shall assuredly revive, and appear beautiful and fruitful.

SECT.
cxlviii.
John
xii. 24

25 He that loveth his life, shall lose it : and he that hateth his life in this world, shall keep it unto life eternal.

But, in the mean time, such difficulties are also to be expected by my faithful servants, that it is but fit I should inform these strangers of what I have once and again told you ; that *he who loves his own life* too well to part with it for my sake, *shall lose it*, and expose himself to death in the worst and most dreadful sense of the word ; *but he that acts as if he hates his life in this world*, by exposing it to the greatest dangers in the cause of my gospel, *shall preserve it even to everlasting life*, and secure a state of immortal glory and happiness. (Compare Mat. x. 39, sect. lxxvi. Mark viii. 35, sect. lxxxix. and Luke xvii. 33, sect. cxxviii.)

26 If any man serve me, let him follow me ; and where I am, there shall also my servant be : if

If any man therefore would engage to *serve me* as one of my loyal people, *let him resolve to follow me* whithersoever I shall lead him, whatever dangers and difficulties may lie in the way ; and let him know, for his encouragement, that *where I am*, or where I shortly am to take up mine abode, *there shall also my faithful servant be* ; for I will assign him an inheritance in that blessed world where I am for ever to rest and reign after all the sufferings I have endured here : and I assure you that, among all that follow me, *if any man*,^d of whatever nation he

^d *If any man serve me.*] Our Lord, by this indefinite expression, strongly intimates that his kingdom was to be of a very extensive nature ; and that not only the proselytes of righteousness, but those of the gate, and indeed even the idolatrous Gentiles themselves, might, on their believing the gospel, be admitted into it.

SECT.
cxlviii.John
xii. 26

be, or whatever his religious profession may any man serve me, before have been, will faithfully serve me here, him will my Father honour. him will [my] Father also honour, and confer such rich rewards upon him as to make him for ever both great and happy.

- 27 Having said this, our Lord paused for a while, and entered on a deep contemplation of the very different views of things which lay before him. And then he added aloud, *Now is my very soul distressed and troubled in an affecting view of my approaching sufferings; and what shall I say?* What petition shall I offer to God on this occasion? Shall I say, *Father, save me from this dreadful hour*, and from all the agonies which I am to endure in the gloomy season before me?^e Nay, *but for this cause* was I born into the world, and for this end *I came even to this present hour*, that I might bear the sufferings on which I am entering, and might redeem my people by them.

27 Now is my soul troubled: and what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour: but for this cause came I unto this hour.

- 28 And far be it from me to draw back from such engagements and undertakings: I will therefore much rather say, *Father, glorify thine own name*, and dispose of me, and all my concerns, in such a way as may most effectually answer that great end!

28 Father, glorify thy name.—

Then, at that very instant while he was speaking, *there came a voice from heaven* [which said], *I have both already glorified [it] by the whole of thy ministry thus far; and I will glorify [it] yet again in a more signal manner by what farther remains before thee.*

—Then came there a voice from heaven, saying, I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again.

- 29 The multitude therefore who stood by and heard [it], though not all in a manner equally distinct, were perfectly astonished at the awful sound; and some among them said, *That it thundered*;^f

29 The people therefore that stood by, and heard it, said, That it thundered;

^e *What shall I say? Father, save me from this hour?*] I suppose few need be told that the pointing of the New Testament is far less ancient than the text. It is agreeable to observe how many difficulties may be removed by varying it, and departing from the common punctuation: of which I take *this* to be one of the most remarkable instances. For as the text does not oblige us to it, it does not seem natural to suppose that our Lord actually offered this petition, and then immediately retracted it again.

^f *Said that it thundered.*] Thunder often attended a voice from heaven: (see Exod. xix. 16, 19; Rev. iv. 5; vi. 1; x. 3.) In allusion to which, perhaps, the voice itself was called by the ancient Jews *Bath Kol*, or the daughter of the voice, being ushered in with thunder, and, as it were, produced from it. *Elsner* has shewn that the heathens reckoned that sudden thunder was a sign that a prayer then offered met with the most favourable regard. See *Elsner. Observ.* Vol. I. p. 334, 335. Dr. *Lightfoot* observes here (*Hor. Hebr. in loc.*) that

others said, An angel spake to him. while *others*, who were nearer, said, That an angel spake to him from heaven. SECT. cxlviii.

30 Jesus answered and said, This voice came not because of me, but for your sakes. But *Jesus answered and said* to his disciples, who stood near, and distinctly heard it, *This voice from heaven came not chiefly for my sake*, who was before assured of the affection of my Father, and knew the purpose he had formed to glorify himself by me ; *but* it was uttered *for yours*, that you may not be offended at the treatment I shall meet with, and quit your hope in me, and regard for me, on account of any of the sufferings which are coming upon me. John xii. 30

31 Now is the judgment of this world ; now shall the prince of this world be cast out. This indeed is a very critical and important time ; for *now is the judgment of this world*,^g which I am going to conquer and condemn, that by my death my followers may both be taught and enabled to triumph over it, and those may be convinced of sin that believe not in me. (Compare Gal. i. 4, and John xvi. 8, 9.)

32 And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. Yea, *now shall Satan, the ruler and god of this world, be cast out* from that empire which he has so long usurped over the minds of men, and especially over the heathen nations. (Compare Eph. ii. 2, and 2 Cor. iv. 4.) *And when I am lifted up from the earth*,^h though I may seem thereby to be made the trophy of mine enemies, yet such shall be the effect of that important event, that *I shall thereby draw all men to me* ; that is, I shall lay a foundation for conquering the most stubborn hearts by so rich a display of my love ; and shall by a secret, but powerful, influence on their minds,

Christ had *thrice* the testimony of a voice from heaven ; first, when he entered on his public ministry, as the High Priest of our profession, at his baptism (Mat. iii. 17) ; and then a second time, when a command was given to hear him, as the great Prophet of the church, at his transfiguration (Mat. xvii. 5) ; and now again, when he had made his public entry into Jerusalem, as a King.

^g *Now is the judgment of this world.*] Mr. Massey renders this (in his *Vernac. Sacra.* p. 8, 9), *now is this world come to its crisis* ; and Grotius and More (in his *Theological Works*, p. 207) explain it of the redemption of the world, or its vindication from the bondage of Satan. But this is so unusual a sense of the word, that I choose, with Dr. Whitby, to understand it of the condemnation of the world, or of the judgment passed upon its wicked principles and practices, and of the victory which Christians were to gain over it in consequence of the death of Christ. See John iii. 18, 19, xvi. 8, 11.

^h *When I am lifted up from the earth.*] I think Dr. Whitby's note on this text sufficiently vindicates this version of *εαν υψωθω*. See the *Greek Version* of Deut. vii. 1 ; Judg. vi. 3 ; xxi. 21 ; 2 Sam. vii. 12 ; 1 Kings xiii. 31 ; Job vii. 4 ; Prov. iii. 24 ; iv. 12 ; Jer. iii. 16 ; and compare John xiv. 3 ; 1 John iii. 2 ; and 3 John, ver. 10, where *εαν ελθω* may signify, *when I come* ;

SECT. persuade multitudes of all ranks and all nations
 cxlviii. to list themselves under the banner I raise.

(Compare John iii. 14, 15, Vol. I. p. 154.)

John
 xii. 33

Now this he spake of his being lifted up from the earth, as *signifying by what death he should die*, even by crucifixion, in which the person suffering was lifted up on high, and hung as it

33 (This he said, signifying what death he should die.)

34 were between heaven and earth. And in general it was understood by the people as implying some violent death shortly to come upon him. *The multitude therefore answered him, We have heard it taught as a certain truth out of the law, or out of the volume of our sacred writings, that the Messiah is immortal, and abides for ever* "that his kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion continues unto all generations" (2 Sam. vii. 16; Psal. lxxxix. 29; cx. 4; Isa. ix. 7; Ezek. xxxvii. 25; Dan. ii. 44; vii. 14); *and how then dost thou, who now plainly professest thyself to be the Messiah, say that the Son of man must be lifted up from the earth, and die a violent death? Who is this Son of man?*ⁱ Is he, as such language as this might seem to intimate, a different person from the Messiah, whom we have been taught to expect under the title of the Son of man? This was said by some of the multitude who were ill affected towards him, and desired to find something to object against him.

34 The people answered him, We have heard out of the law, that Christ abideth for ever: and how sayest thou, The Son of man must be lift up? Who is this Son of man?

35 *Then Jesus said to them, Do not cavil at what I now say; but remember how short this opportunity is which, through the Divine goodness, you now enjoy: yet a little while is the light with you, which you may derive from me, or my servants who shall come to you in my name; walk therefore while you have the light; comply with the gracious purposes of God in making these*

35 Then Jesus said unto them, Yet a little while is the light with you: walk while ye have the light, lest dark-

ⁱ *Who is this Son of man?*] A writer of great note interprets this as if they had said, "Who is this that so absurdly, and inconsistently with the prophets, speaks of himself as the *Son of man*, while he talks of being *lifted up*, and *dying*?" (See Dr. Sykes of Christianity, p. 110.) But the sense given in the *paraphrase* appears to me more natural, and I am pleased to find it in Grotius. This was a real and important diffi-

culty; but it was fit some obscurity should for the present be left upon it, lest the plainness of the *prediction* should have prevented its accomplishment. *Our Lord* therefore gave the discourse a useful turn, and a few days more proclaimed the mystery which he had before revealed to his *apostles* in private when he set out on his last journey to Jerusalem. (See Mat. xx. 18, 19, sect. cxlii.)

ness come upon you : for he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth.

discoveries to you, and regulate your temper and conduct by them ; *that darkness may not overtake you*, that you may not be deprived of the gospel, and left in a night of ignorance and misery : *for you know it is a most uncomfortable thing for a traveller to be benighted in his way, as he that walks in darkness wanders from place to place, and knows not whither he goes, or into what dangers he may fall the very next step he takes ; and much more dreadful will it be for you to be deserted of God, and left to the darkness and folly of your own hearts.*

SECT.
cxlviii.

John
xii. 35

36 While ye have light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light.

(Compare John xi. 9, 10, sect. cxxxix.) Let me therefore once more seriously and kindly exhort you, that *while you have the light* thus clearly shining around you, you *believe in the light*, and honestly follow it, *that you may be the children of light*, who, being now truly wise and good, shall be the heirs of holiness, glory, and joy everlasting.

— These things spake Jesus [and he left them,] and departed, [MARK, and now the even tide was come, he went] [out of the city unto Bethany] [MARK, with the twelve ;] [and he lodged there,] and did hide himself from them. [MAT. XXI. 17. MARK XI.—11.]

These things Jesus spake when the Greeks applied themselves to him ; *and as the unbelieving Jews were greatly irritated by the actions and discourses of the day, and would not be awakened to conviction, he left them, and departed thence to a retired place : and when now it was late in the evening, he privately went out of the city to Bethany, with none to attend him but the twelve apostles ; and, knowing that his enemies were watching to destroy him, and might have attempted to seize him by night if he had tarried at Jerusalem, he lodged there at Bethany, and concealed himself from them, to avoid the assaults of their deliberate malice till his hour was come.*

IMPROVEMENT.

WHO can wonder at the desire these *Greeks* expressed to see so celebrated a Person as *Jesus* was ! We hope there was something more than mere curiosity in it, and that at length they saw him with believing eyes, and, according to his prediction, glorified him by a cordial acceptance of his gospel. His disciples, we see, were ready to introduce them : and surely every faithful minister of Christ will undertake the task with pleasure when he sees souls awakened by Divine grace, and inquiring after *Jesus* with affectionate concern.

Blessed be God, it has already, in many instances, been seen that by the death of Christ an immortal seed was sown, which has

ver. 20

21

23

22

24

SECT. multiplied in all ages, and is still multiplying : Oh that it might
 cxlviii. have a greater *increase* ! One would think that words so gra-
 ver. 25 cious as these should promote that *increase*, and operate upon
 every heart to produce a *love* to him sufficient to conquer every
 danger and opposition which may be met with in his cause : be-
 26 hold the *promise* which he has left upon record ; “ *If any man*, be
 he ever so mean and unworthy, will but faithfully *serve and fol-*
low me, whatever his former wanderings and rebellions may have
 been, *where I am, there shall also my servant be.*” Happy state
 indeed ! not only, like these *Greeks*, to have a transient sight of
Christ, but to be *for ever with him* !

How admirable is the love and steadfastness of our *Redeemer*,
 who procured so great a happiness for us at so dear an expense !
 27 and even when his innocent *soul was troubled* in the view of his
sufferings, instead of declining them, met them with joy ! How
 should it animate us to renew that general comprehensive *peti-*
tion, than which none can be more suitable to us with regard to
 28 all the Divine dispensations ; *Father, glorify thine own name* !
 Glorify thyself, *O Lord* ! and to that great end dispose of us as
 thou pleasest ; for we should abhor ourselves if we had any
 interest separate from thine !

We may be assured, as certainly as by a *voice from heaven*,
 that this great end shall be answered ; and in this we should
 31, 32 rejoice. Behold, *the prince of this world is cast out* ! Behold,
Satan is vanquished by *Christ* ! and *Jesus is lifted up* on the cross
 for a standard to all the nations. Behold the attractive magnet
 by which *all men* are to be *drawn*, by which all his chosen people
 shall be brought to him, and so raised up to heaven itself ! Let
 us *look unto him from the ends of the earth*, and labour with our
 cold hearts to awaken them to that lively and ardent affection
 which we owe to him who was *crucified for us*.

35, 36 For ever adored be Divine grace for this *gospel light* which
 discovers to us so excellent an object ! May we use it to saving
 purposes, and so *walk in it*, as that we may appear to *be the*
children of light ! Let us think of that last distribution of man-
 kind, when *the children* and heirs of *light* and *darkness* are once
 for all to be separated. Let us think of the gloom of eternal
night, which will shortly overtake those by whom the gospel is
 now despised ; and remember how much it will be aggravated
 by the *light* we have so long seen. Do thou, *O God*, at whose
 word *light* arose out of darkness, *send forth* by thine influences on
 our hearts *thy light and thy truth*, that they may *lead and bring*
us to thine holy hill (Psal. xliii. 3) ; and that we may have the
 satisfaction of *knowing whither we go*, even when *we walk through*
the dark valley of the shadow of death. (Psal. xxiii. 4.)

S E C T. CXLIX.

John's reflection on the infidelity of the Jews. As Christ was returning the next morning to Jerusalem, he curses the barren figtree. John XII. 37—43; Mat. XXI. 18, 19; Mark XI. 12—14.

JOHN XII. 37.

BUT though he had done so many miracles before them, yet they believed not on him:

JOHN XII. 37.

NOW such was the perverseness of the Jews, and such the prejudice they had conceived against our Lord, that though he had sufficiently declared himself to be the true Messiah, and though he had done so many undeniable and glorious miracles at this and other times before them, in their most public places and most numerous assemblies, yet the greater part of them were hardened in their infidelity, and, notwithstanding all that he had said and done, they were in general so obstinate, that they did not believe on him as the Messiah.

SECT.
CXLIX.

John
xii. 37

38 That the saying of Esaias the prophet might be fulfilled which he spake, Lord, who hath believed our report? and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed?

So that the saying of Esaias the prophet was plainly fulfilled and verified in them,^a which he spake in the name of Christ and of his servants, referring expressly to the gospel times (Isa. liii. 1), "*Lord, who hath believed our report? and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been so effectually revealed or made bare,*^b as to conquer those strong prejudices which men have entertained against thine appointed method of salvation?"

39 Therefore they could not believe,

And, for this reason, they were now in a manner utterly incapable of believing, because many of them having long wilfully opposed the

^a So that the saying of Esaias was fulfilled] It is apparent (as the late judicious Mr. Jeffrey has observed in his *True Grounds*, &c. p. 110) that the accomplishment of this prophecy could not be the end they proposed to themselves in their unbelief; and consequently that the expression *καταπαύειν* must be rendered as it is here: which may be applied to several other passages; and shews, by the way, how precarious that remark of Mr. Pierce is by which he would make that phrase an argument, that the scripture introduced by it is quoted, not in any instance by way of accommodation, but always according to its original design and literal meaning.

^b Hath the arm of the Lord been revealed?] I apprehend this phrase may allude to the habit generally worn by the easterns, and especially by persons of rank, which was a long robe without sleeves; so that when the arm was stretched out to perform any action which required strength, it would appear uncovered. (Compare Isa. liii. 10.) In this connection it seems strongly to imply, that whenever true faith is produced in the mind, it is to be considered as the effect of a Divine energy. See Eph. i. 19, and Col. ii. 12.

SECT. most sufficient and proper methods of conviction, were at length given up by God to a judicial hardness and blindness; [as] the same
 exlix. —————
 John prophet *Isaiah says elsewhere* (Isa. vi. 10.)
 xii. 40

“Having refused to hearken to the voice of God, *he has in righteous judgment blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart; c lest they should* (as he adds in the name of God) *see with their eyes, and understand with their heart, and be converted, and I should heal and save them,* which, after such obstinate perverseness, I am determined that I never will.” (Compare

41 xxviii. 27.) *These things Isaiah spake when he saw his glory,*^d even the glory of Christ, who was then the Medium of the Divine manifestation, *and spake of him* and of his times in the awful words mentioned above, which had their terrible accomplishment in the men of this generation.

42 Nevertheless, at this very time *there were many even of the rulers themselves who were inwardly convinced that he was the Messiah, and believed on him* as such, still expecting that he would by some surprising providence be raised to the throne of Israel; *but they did not think it convenient as yet to confess the convictions of their own hearts concerning [him], on*

because that Esaias said again,

40 He hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart; that they should not see with their eyes, nor understand with their heart, and be converted, and I should heal them.

41 These things said Esaias when he saw his glory, and spake of him.

42 Nevertheless, among the chief rulers also, many believed on him: but because of the Phar-

^c *He has blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart.*] As God is said to *harden the heart of Pharaoh* in one place, while in another it is said *he hardened his own heart* (Exod. ix. 12, and viii. 15, 32); and as we ought to be very tender of ascribing to God any thing that looks like a necessitating influence to impel men to sin, I apprehend that all we are here to understand by *God's blinding and hardening* these Jews is, that he permitted them to grow more and more prejudiced against the gospel, and, for wise reasons, acted in such a manner as he knew would in fact be abused by them to an increase of those prejudices. The learned, by consulting the originals of the places below, may see instances of a phraseology nearly resembling and illustrating this. Compare Lev. xiii. 3; Ezek. xiii. 19, 22; xiv. 9; xx. 25; Gen. xli. 13; Jer. i. 10; iv. 20; and Acts x. 15; where a person is said to *do what he permits, or what he declares or foretells*. The evangelist in this quotation has not confined himself exactly to the words of the prophet, but the sense is plainly the same; and nothing was more usual with the Jews than to quote scripture in this way. See Surenhusius, *de Formulæ allegandi*, p. 367.

^d *When he saw his glory.*] These words seem so plainly to refer to Christ, that I cannot but approve the argument which the learned Bishop Pearson draws from Isa. vi. 1, to prove that Christ was the Jehovah that spoke to the prophet. (Pearson on the Creed, p. 125.) Dr. Clarke indeed explains it of seeing the Father's glory: (Script. Doct. of Trin. p. 58.) But it is difficult to say on that supposition what the evangelist intended by adding that clause [*and spake of him*]: and it would be quite unexampled to suppose that *avt* has two such different significations in the same line as that the meaning should be, he saw the Father's glory, and spake of the Son. See Vitranga on Isa. vi. 1, p. 142, & seq.

isees they did not confess *him*, lest they should be put out of the synagogue.

43 For they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God.

MARK XI. 12. And on the morrow [in the morning] when they were come from Bethany, [as he returned into the city,] he was hungry. [MATT. XXI. 18.]

13 And seeing a figtree [in the way] afar off, having leaves, he came [to it], if haply he might find any thing thereon : and when he came to it, he found nothing [thereon] but leaves [only] ;

account of the declared enmity of the Pharisees against him, lest by them they should be cast out of the synagogue, and be exposed to the great ignominy and secular detriment which necessarily attended such a sentence. For they were such thoughtless and mean spirited creatures, that they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God ; and durst not face the contempt of their fellow mortals, even to secure the approbation of their Maker. (Compare John v. 44, Vol. I. p. 277, 278.) This was the state of things at Jerusalem, and this the effect of Christ's entrance into it, as related above.

But though the malice of his enemies was known to Jesus, and he was sensible they were contriving to destroy him, yet on the morrow-morning he again set out with his disciples for Jerusalem : and when they were come from Bethany, as he returned into the city, he was very hungry ; having come out early without eating, that he might neither incommode his friends, nor break in upon his secret or public devotions.^e And as he was now on the way, 13 seeing a single figtree^f at a considerable distance, which had a fine spread of leaves upon it, and therefore appeared to be one of the earlier kind, he went up to it, [to see] if he could find any thing upon it to satisfy his hunger ; and when he came to it, he found nothing thereon but leaves only ; for there was not so much as any fruit in the bud ; by which it plainly appeared that, though it looked so beautiful, it was a barren tree. Now it is to be observed that our Lord turned out of the way, because, as it was yet but early in the summer, the time of gathering figs was

SECT. cxlix.
John xii. 42
43

Mark xi. 12

^e Might neither incommode his friends, nor break in upon his devotions.] This must certainly have been the reason of our Lord's hunger ; for none can imagine that the hospitable and most sensibly obliged family of Lazarus would otherwise have suffered Jesus to come out without eating ; or that if he had eaten that morning he would have been so hungry, before he had walked two miles, as to go out of the way to gather figs. To me there appears an inexpressible charm in this oblique hint ; it shews how little the evangelists were inclined to enter into panegyrics or reflections on the excellent character of their Master ; and is a specimen of

that simplicity and modesty which might, independent on other arguments, almost compel the assent of persons of a like temper to the wonderful story which they relate in so genuine and unaffected a manner.

^f Seeing a single figtree.] Though in the first edition I had only followed Mark, and rendered it, seeing a figtree, I think upon farther consideration, that συκην μίαν, which is the expression Matthew uses here (though our translators make no difference) should have been rendered a single figtree, which I have now inserted in the version.

SECT. cxlix. *not* [yet] come ;^g so that had this tree produced any, it might have been expected they would be growing still upon it. And Jesus, finding it to be a barren tree, that only made a promising appearance, but had produced no fruit, said to it upon this occasion,^h As thou art fruitless now, continue always so ; let no man from henceforwards ever eat fruit of thee, nor any fruit hereafter ever grow upon thee. And his disciples heard [it], and took notice of the words ; and as soon as he had spoken them (though his disciples, as they were passing on,

for the time of figs was not yet. [MAT. XXI. 19.—]

14 And Jesus answered and said unto it, No man eat fruit of thee hereafter for ever : [Let no fruit grow on thee henceforward for ever.] And his disciples heard it ; [and pres-

^g *The time of figs was not* [yet] come.] I shall not trouble the reader with an account of all the strange solutions which have been given to the difficulty which immediately arises in the mind on reading this clause ; nor with the particular reasons which may be offered against each. The best view of them all, that I can recollect, may be had by consulting *Witsius*, in his *Meletemata* ; and I think the best solution may be seen in Mr. *Hallet's Notes and Discourses*, Vol. II. p. 114—124. It is certain, as he has there proved from incontestable authority, and we have observed elsewhere (*note b*, on Luke vi. 1, Vol. I. p. 280), that the climate of Judea being abundantly warmer than ours, the *passover*, though never later than *April*, commonly fell at the beginning of their harvest, that is, of their *summer*, which is there vehemently hot, not only in *May*, but in *March* and *April* (in which last this *passover* probably fell) : compare Josh. iii. 15 ; iv. 19 ; v. 10, 11 ; and 1 Chron. xii. 15. (See also Lev. xxiii. 15—17, compared with Exod. ix. 31, 32, and Ruth ii. 23.) Now it is equally certain that one, and that the most delicate kind of figs, was ripe in Judea at the beginning of *summer* (as we have a fine sort in England which are ripe before our harvest, having put out the autumn before, and stood the whole winter) : see Hos. ix. 10 ; Mich. vii. 1 ; Nah. iii. 12 ; Jer. xxiv. 2 ; Cant. ii. 11—13 ; and Isa. xxviii. 4. And the figtree opening its leaves, which every body knows do not appear till after the fruit, is spoken of as a sign of approaching summer, Mat. xxiv. 32. Our Lord therefore at this time might well expect to find fruit on this tree, since the time of gathering even these early figs was not yet come, which if it had, there would have been no room for the expectation, or the curse which followed it. That *καρπος*

συκων does not signify, as some have fancied, a kindly season for figs, but the time of gathering them in, I think the learned Bishop Kidder has abundantly proved. (See his *Demonstration of the Messiah*, § ii. p. 38, 39.) Compare Mat. xxi. 34 ; Mark xii. 2 ; and Numb. xiii. 23. It is true this interpretation of the story, though incomparably easier than any other I know, will require a transposition of the clause before us, as if it had been said, *He came, if haply he might find any thing thereon ; for the time of figs was not yet ; and when he came to it, he found nothing but leaves*. But no interpretation whatever can make the last clause, as we read it, a reason for what stands immediately before it, that he found nothing but leaves ; for it is well known, that if our common figtrees have no young figs on them in *March* or *April*, they can produce none that year. None can deny another transposition of the like kind in the same evangelist, Mark xvi. 3, 4, (sect. cxciv.) both of them probably being occasioned by an accidental interlineation in the original, and a mistake of some early transcriber, who did not bring in the interlined clause exactly in its due place. See instances of the like kind, Gen. xiii. 10, and Josh. xxii. 22. And if with Heinsius, Knatchbull, and Gataker, we should here read *ε* instead of *ε*, and render it, *where he was it was the season of figs*, we must admit of the same transposition, and consequently should gain no advantage at all, by a version which (as all learned men know) is very harsh, and attended with an inelegancy and impropriety which this would be no proper place to examine.

^h And Jesus said to it upon this occasion.] It is plain that in this place this must be the sense of that phrase, *Jesus answered and said*, compare *note f*, on Mat. xi. 25, Vol. I. p. 325, 326.

ently the figtree did not observe it at that time), *the figtree immediately withered away*.] *mediately withered away*; Christ intending by that significant action to intimate that the curse of God should thus wither and destroy the Jewish nation, which he had before compared to an unfruitful figtree. (See Luke xiii. 6—9, sect. cxvi. p. 128.)

SECT.
cxlix.
Mark
xi. 14

IMPROVEMENT.

How evidently necessary is the operation of Divine grace to conquer the *prejudices* of a sinful heart; since even the *preaching* of Christ himself, enforced by all his stupendous *miracles*, could not overcome those prejudices without it! And how cautious should sinners be that they do not *stop their ears* to the joyful sound of the gospel, and *shut their eyes* against its glorious light; lest God should leave them to their own delusions, and in his righteous judgment *seal them up* under final blindness and impenitence! Then will they never *be converted and healed*; but die with that poison in all the faculties of their souls, which will make them for ever restless and miserable.

John
xii. 37

38—40

Can we find words sufficient to express the madness of these *Pharisees*, who, while they were in their consciences convinced that *Jesus was the Christ*, would not confess that conviction, and publicly pay their homage to him, *because they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God*? Strange infatuation of the human mind! that it should be capable of believing *there is a God*, and yet of preferring the *creatures* before him; and should sometimes imagine the vain breath of popular applause or popular censure so considerable, as that God should be offended to please man; and all the honours and rewards of his heavenly presence lost, to secure a little regard from those who are perishing in their crimes, and will ere long be themselves the objects of *everlasting shame and contempt*.

42

43

May none of us ever indulge such a temper, or ever rest in an empty profession; lest, being like *the figtree*, before us, which *had leaves*, but no *fruit*, the *curse of Christ* should be pronounced upon us, which would *immediately wither* us amidst all our verdure! Let us remember that this was intended as one of those significant actions by which the holy messengers of God frequently intimated approaching judgments. Happy would it have been if some, instead of searching out objections against it, had seriously considered its design, and the sad aspect with which it looks on those who, like them, *receive the grace of God in vain*!

Mark
xi.
13, 14
Mat.
xxi. 10

S E C T. CL.

Christ, arriving at Jerusalem, visits the temple again ; and, after a repeated effort to reform the continued abuses there, discourses with the people in a manner which farther exasperates the priests ; and in the evening goes out of the city. Mark XI. 15—19 ; John XII. 44, to the end.

MARK XI. 15.

MARK XI. 15.

SECT.
cl.Mark
xi. 15

AND, soon after the figtree had been cursed, *they come to Jerusalem ; and Jesus entering, as he had done the day before, into the temple, observed, as he was passing through the court of the Gentiles, that the people who had polluted it by their traffic were seated there again ; and being displeased to see that sacred place so shamefully profaned, he presently renewed his testimony against them, and began to drive out them that sold and bought in the limits of the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money changers, and also the seats of them that sold doves : And he permitted not that any one, for the sake of shortening his way, should carry any burden or any kind of vessel through the courts of the temple ; but strictly insisted on a due reverence to it, as a place that was entirely set apart to God's immediate service. And he taught them at large the evil of such prac-*

AND they come to Jerusalem : and Jesus went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money changers, and the seats of them that sold doves ;

16 And would not suffer that any man should carry any vessel through the temple.

17 And he taught,

^a *To drive out them that sold and bought in the temple.*] The time when this was done is fixed by Mark to the day after Jesus made his public entry into Jerusalem, and so (as was observed before, *note*, on Mat. xxi. 12, p. 289) this must have been a *different fact* from that related by Matthew, which he has introduced on the preceding day, before the *shoutings of the children*. We have supposed it, therefore, to be repeated by our Lord ; for as it is improbable that he would *purge the temple* on the day of his triumphant entry, when Mark expressly says that he *looked round about upon all things* ; so it is plainly intimated here that he did it after his return from Bethany on the next day. Nor is it at all unlikely that, after Jesus was *departed out of the city*, there would be people enough, if it were only out of opposition to him, who would be ready to encourage the *traders* (some of whom might, perhaps, be

new comers) to return again to their places. And Jesus therefore seems (as Mr. *Whiston* has observed) to have asserted the regard that was due to the temple now with more severity and exactness than he had done the day before, *not suffering any one so much as to carry a vessel through the temple* ; which is a circumstance not mentioned either by Matthew or Luke in their account of the transactions of the preceding day. (See sect. cxlvii.) But I see no foundation at all for Mr. *Whiston's* conjecture, that on the former day Christ drove them out of the *Jew's court*, and now out of that of the *Gentiles* ; for it is no way probable that the *traders* were ever allowed to introduce their wares into the *inner court*, for which the Jews had a peculiar reverence. See Mr. *Whiston's View of the Harmony*, p. 131, and Dr. *Whitby's Note* on Mark xi. 17.

saying unto them, Is it not written, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer? but ye have made it a den of thieves.

tices; saying to them, Is it not written (as I observed but yesterday), "*My house shall be called an house of prayer*, and that not only for the Jews themselves, but (as the prophet says) for the sons of the stranger that join themselves to the Lord, or for those pious proselytes who from all the neighbouring nations shall resort to it?" (Isa. lvi. 6, 7.) But you have turned it to another use, and made it in effect a den of robbers, by suffering people here to carry on their trades, and to profane the place in which the Gentiles are to worship God, by scandalous extortion and unlawful gain. (Compare Mat. xxi. 12, 13, and Luke xix. 45, 46, p. 289, 290.)

SECT.
cl.
Mark
xi. 17

JOHN XII. 44. Jesus cried and said, He that believeth on me, believeth not on me but on him that sent me.

And then, as considerable numbers of people were now gathered about him, Jesus cried, or proclaimed with a loud voice, saying, Be it known unto you all, that in these extraordinary steps which I take for the reformation of abuses, and the vindication of God's house, I act by his own immediate direction and authority; and he that cordially believes in me, believeth not in me alone, but in him that sent me, and thereby does an honour to the Father himself.

John
xii. 44

45 And he that seeth me, seeth him that sent me.

And he that sees me, and regards me with a lively faith, does also in effect see him that sent me, as the perfections of the Father are displayed in me; whereas he that shuts his eyes against me, excludes the only means of being brought to the true knowledge of him.

46 I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me, should not abide in darkness.

For, full of the inspiration of his blessed Spirit, I am come a light into the world, that every one who really believes in me, might not any longer abide in darkness, but might attain to the knowledge of all necessary truth, and the enjoyment of the most solid and excellent happiness.

47 And if any man hear my words, and believe not, I judge him not; for I came not to judge the world, but to save the world.

And if any one of you hear my words, which I am so frequently and freely speaking, and will not believe in me, I do not now condemn him, or immediately execute judgment upon him; for (as I formerly declared, John iii. 17, sect. xxvi.) I am not come at present to condemn the world, or to perform any work of wrath and terror, whatever ill usage I may meet with in it; but the design of my appearance is mild and gentle, and I am come to save the world, and to make its inhabitants happy for time and for

SECT. eternity, if they will be so wise as to hearken
cl. to the proposals I offer. Nevertheless, though

John I do not immediately judge any, yet *he that*
xii.48 *rejects me, and does not receive my words*, will
not escape final condemnation, but will find, to
his surprise and confusion, that he *has one that*
judges him: for *the word that I have spoken*,
though heard with indifference from day to
day, is recorded in the book of God's remem-
brance; and as the time will come when the
proposals I have made shall be reviewed, [even]
that very word shall judge him in the last awful
day,^b as the tenor of it is so excellent, that to
have rejected it will prove a man ignorant of
God, and alienated from true religion and

49 goodness. *For I have not spoken of myself*,
either on my own motion, or on any precari-
ous conclusions drawn from principles divinely
taught; *but the Father who sent me, he gave me*
ample instructions, and a particular command-
ment, what I should say, and what I shall yet
speak, in that part of my work which is still

50 before me. *And I will faithfully conform my-*
self to his instructions, whether men be pleased
or offended with me; for *I know that his com-*
mandment is of the greatest consequence, and
that *eternal life* depends upon the knowledge
and observance of it; and *therefore* I would
by no means vary in a matter of so much import-
ance; but *whatever I say* unto you, *I speak it*
just as the Father has given it me in charge, and
alter nothing in the message he has sent me to
deliver. So that the doctrine which I preach
should be received as coming from the Father,
and by rejecting it you will be guilty of de-
spising his authority.

48 He that reject-
eth me, and receiv-
eth not my words,
hath one that judg-
eth him: the word
that I have spoken,
the same shall judge
him in the last day.

49 For I have not
spoken of myself;
but the Father which
sent me, he gave
me a commandment,
what I should say,
and what I should
speak.

50 And I know
that his command-
ment is life ever-
lasting: whatsoever
I speak therefore,
even as the Father
said unto me, so I
speak.

Mark Thus did our Lord continue to reform
xi. 18 abuses, and to teach the people with the utmost

MARK XI. 18.
And the scribes and

^b *That very word shall judge him, &c.* [ο λογος ον ελαλησα, κειν ο κρινει αυτον.] Our
Lord, by this manner of speaking, repre-
sents his word as a person that should sit in
judgment upon believers at the last day.
(Compare Heb. iv 12.) But I can see no
ground for Mr. Fleming's interpretation
(*Christology*, Vol. I. p. 136), who would
render it, *The Logos, which I have spoken*
of, shall judge him; as if he had said,

"Though it is not my present business to
do it, yet I have a commission from my
Father, which is hereafter to take place,
when I shall appear worthy of that great
name." I do not recollect that our Lord
had given himself the title of *Logos* in any
of his discourses with the Jews; and
therefore can see no reason to suppose
such a reference to it.

chief priests heard it and sought how they might destroy him : for they feared him, because all the people was astonished at his doctrine. seriousness and earnestness, on the second day of that week in which he suffered. *And the scribes and chief priests were much offended when they heard [of it], and diligently sought how they might find out some expedient to destroy him, for they not only envied, but dreaded him, because all the people were visibly struck into attention and wonder at his doctrine, and seemed disposed to receive it with a respect proportionable to its importance and solemnity.* SECT. cl.
Mark xi. 18

19 And when even was come, he went out of the city. *And, that he might give them no unseasonable advantages against them, when the evening was come, he went out of the city, and spent the night as he had done before, in a retired place with his disciples.* 19

IMPROVEMENT.

How hard is it to purge a carnal heart, and disentangle it from the snares of a deceitful world ! No sooner were these traders driven from the temple, but they return to it again ; and are as busy the next day in the pursuit of their unlawful gain as they had been before. And thus how often are convictions stifled by the love of this world ! And if the voice of conscience, or the word of God, may interrupt us for a while in our unlawful courses, yet where it may affect our worldly interest, how ready are we to return to them again ! and with what difficulty are we brought so far to lay aside our earthly projects, as not to take them with us into the house of God ! Purge us, O Lord, from every irregular desire ; pursue and perfect thine own work ; and incline our hearts unto thy testimonies, and not unto covetousness ! (Psal. cxix. 36.) Mark xi. 15—17

Most important is that proclamation which our Lord made in the temple, and is still making to us in his word : believing in him, we believe in the Father ; and seeing him, we see the Father. Let us be ready therefore to receive him out of regard to his Divine authority, as well as with a view to our own happiness ; for without him we can have no access unto the Father, nor can we ever see him as a reconciled God. The sacred light which he diffuses around him is not intended merely to amuse our eyes with pleasing speculations, but to animate our hearts with holy affections, and to guide our feet into the way of peace. (Luke i. 79.) If we desire therefore to escape an abode in eternal darkness, and to see light everlasting, let us faithfully follow him : otherwise we are condemned already, and that word which he spake will become to us a savour of death unto death (2 Cor. ii. 16), and will judge us in the last solemn and dreadful day, when it shall sentence those who would not be saved by it. John xi. 44, 45

SECT. Let us now make *that word* the rule of our life which shall
 cl. then be the rule of our judgment. We may most comfortably
 venture our eternal all on the exact veracity of it. *Christ* has
 verse perfectly fulfilled the *commission* he received from *his Father*, as
 49, 50 one that was *faithful to him that appointed him*; and stands so
 completely approved in his sight, that our only hope is that we
 also may be accepted in him, and find mercy and grace for his
 sake.

S E C T. CLI.

Jesus returning to the city in the morning, his disciples observe that the figtree was withered away: being come into the temple, he confounds the members of the sanhedrim, who questioned his authority, and reproves them by the parable of the complaisant but disobedient son. Mat. XXI. 20—32; Mark XI. 20, to the end; XII. 1—; Luke XX. 1—9—.

MARK XI. 20.

SECT.
cli.Mark
xi. 20

NOW Jesus, having spent the night with his disciples in a retired place without the city, returned again to Jerusalem on the third day of the week in which he suffered: *and in the morning, as they were passing by the spot of ground where he had cursed the barren figtree on the day before, when the disciples saw the figtree^a dried up from the very roots, and so entirely stripped of its leaves that, though it stood at some distance from the road, they easily discerned the change, they were greatly struck at the sight, and wondered, saying, How soon is the figtree that stands yonder, withered away, though yesterday it seemed so flourishing!* And Peter, recollecting what had passed, took notice of it to Jesus, and said unto him, *Rabbi, behold, the figtree which thou cursedst but yesterday, is now quite withered away.*

22 And Jesus answering, says unto them, See that you have a stedfast faith in God, and a full confidence in his power and fidelity, when you feel

MARK XI. 20.

AND in the morning, as they passed by, [when the disciples] saw the figtree dried up from the roots, [they marvelled, saying, How soon is the figtree withered away!] [MAT. XXI. 20.]

21 And Peter, calling to remembrance, saith unto him, Master, behold, the figtree, which thou cursedst, is withered away.

22 And Jesus answering, saith unto them, Have faith in God: [MAT. XXI. 21—.]

^a When the disciples saw the figtree.] Matthew relates this story of the figtree, as if the notice that the disciples took of it, and the account that Jesus gave them of the power of faith, followed immediately upon his cursing it. But Mark has so expressly referred these circumstances to the next

morning, and so particularly mentions Peter's recollecting what had passed before, that it is plain his order must be followed here, which Matthew has neglected, that he might give us the whole of the story together.

him secretly moving on your spirits, to stir you SECT.
cli.

23 For verily I say unto you, That [if ye have faith, and doubt not, ye shall not only do this which is done to the figtree; but also] whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass: [it shall be done, and] he shall have whatsoever he saith. [MAT. XXI. —21.]

24 [And] therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire [and shall ask in prayer], believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them. [MAT. XXI. 22.]

25 And when ye stand praying, for- But still I would subjoin one caution; that 25 if you expect your prayers should prevail with God, you must take care to offer them in love as well as in faith; and when you stand praying,^c

^b *Have faith in God, &c.*] It is certain that the attempt of performing miracles in public was a remarkable instance of faith in the Divine power and fidelity; for they were generally introduced by some solemn declaration of what was intended, which was in effect a prediction of immediate success. (So Peter says, Acts iii. 6, *In the name of Jesus Christ, Rise up and walk*; ix. 34, *Eneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole*; and again, ver. 40, *Tabitha, Arise*.) And in pronouncing this, the person speaking pawned all his credit as a messenger from God, and consequently all the honour and usefulness of his future life, on the immediate miraculous energy to attend his words, and to be visibly exerted on his uttering them. And hence it is that such a firm courageous faith is so often urged on those to whom such miraculous powers were given. But what kind of intimation of God's intended miraculous interposition

the apostles in such cases felt on their minds, it is impossible for any, without having experienced it, to know. It is therefore an instance of their wisdom, that they never pretend to describe it, since no words could have conveyed the idea.

^c *When you stand praying.*] There is no room to doubt that standing was their usual posture when they prayed; as Dr. Lightfoot observes with respect to the Jews (*Hor. Heb. on Mat. vi. 5*); and the learned author of the *Inquiry into the Worship of the Primitive Church* (chap. ii. § 1), has shewn it to be the practice of the first ages of the Christian church. (Compare Mat. vi. 5; and Luke xviii. 11.) But as the word [*stand*] has no particular significancy here, I might have omitted it in the translation as the Prussian editors have frequently done, but that I do not choose to multiply expletives in the sacred writings.

SECT. in the presence of that Majesty of heaven whom give, if ye have
cli. you have offended by so many provocations, ought against any :
Mark you should *forgive, if you have any matter of* that your Father also
xi. 25 complaint *against any ; that your Father in* which *is* in heaven
heaven may also forgive you your trespasses. may forgive you your
trespasses.

26 But if you do not forgive even your most cruel 26 But if ye do
enemies, and much more your offending brethren, neither will your Father which *is* in heaven
you your trespasses. (Compare Mat. vi. 14, 15 ; forgive your tres-
xviii. 35.) And if your trespasses be not for- passes.
given, you have little reason to hope for such extraordinary interpositions in answer to your prayers ; or if those interpositions were to be granted, you would receive no manner of advantage from them, while amidst all the glory of working the most amazing miracles you lay under the load of guilt and condemnation.

27 And after Jesus had been thus discoursing again to Jerusalem : and [when he was come into the temple], [LUKE, it came to pass, that] as he was walking, [LUKE, as he taught the people, and preached the gospel,] there [LUKE, came upon him] the chief priests, and the scribes, and the elders of the people,^e who were contriving chief priests, and the

^a It came to pass, that as he was walking.] Luke, who tells this, as he does several other stories, in a less circumstantial manner, says it was on one of those days : but the insertion of that clause here would have been improper, considering how particularly the date of this fact is fixed by Mark. If the reader should happen elsewhere to meet with the omission of a word or two in any of the evangelists (which he very seldom will), I hope he will not condemn it till he reflect whether it may not be accounted for in the same manner.

^e The chief priests — and the elders of the people.] These are titles that frequently occur, but it is not easy to fix a determinate idea to them. By the chief priests, I think we may understand any peculiar distinction in the Aaronic family : so that it may include the high priest, his deputy or sagan, any of the heads of the twenty-four courses of priests who might happen to be in waiting, and likewise any of those whom the Talmudists called Catholicin, Amar-

calin, and Memunnim, who (if their testimony may be credited) were appointed to preside over the other priests and Levites, and to regulate the watch, the singers, &c. A summary account of them may be seen in *Reland, Antiq. Heb.* part ii. cap. iii. § 4, 5. By the elders of the people, some would understand those representatives who were called *Viri Stationarii*, that were appointed to attend in their courses at the hours of morning and evening sacrifice in the name of the whole Israelitish nation ; but I rather suppose it may signify the members of the grand *sanhedrim*, to whom that title most eminently and properly belonged ; which is the more probable, as they were the persons under whose cognizance the late action of Christ in purging the temple would most naturally fall. These, with the persons abovementioned, probably appeared in a considerable company on purpose to daunt him, and to bear an united testimony against him, if any thing exceptionable should fall from him on this occasion.

scribes, and the elders [of the people]; [MAT. XXI. 23.—LUKE XX. 1.]

LUKE XX. 2. And spake unto him, saying, Tell us by what authority dost thou these things? or who is he that gave thee this authority [MARK, to do these things]? [MAT. XXI.—23. MARK XI. 28.]

3 And [Jesus] answered and said unto them, I will also ask you [MARK, one question], and answer me; [even one thing, which if ye tell me, I in likewise will tell you by what authority I do these things.] [MAT. XXI. 24. MARK XI. 29.]

4 The baptism of John, [whence was it?] from heaven, or of men? [MARK, answer me.] [MAT. XXI. 25.—MARK XI. 30.]

5 And they reasoned with themselves, saying, If we shall say, From heaven; he will say [unto us], Why then believed ye him not? [MAT. XXI.—25. MARK XI. 31.]

6 But and if we [shall] say, Of men; [we fear] all the people will stone us: for they be [all] persuaded that John was a prophet [MARK, indeed.] [MAT. XXI. 26. MARK XI. 32.]

his destruction, came upon him in a body, with a strong desire to confound and overbear him: and they spake to him in such a manner, as to express their high displeasure at what had lately passed, saying, Thou hast here taken upon thee to reform the temple, which is our province alone, and hast in a tumultuous manner driven out those who had our permission to traffic in the outer court; we insist upon it, therefore, that thou tell us roundly and plainly by what authority thou dost all these extraordinary things? and who he is that gave thee this authority on which thou presumest to do them?

And Jesus, that he might at once reprove the impropriety of the question in those circumstances, and in effect return an unexceptionable, though oblique, answer to it, said to them in reply, I will also ask you one plain question on this occasion; and pray answer me this one thing, which if you tell me, I will likewise give you all the satisfaction you can desire, and directly tell you, if you do yet indeed need to be told, by what authority I do these things. You all remember the baptism of John, which was attended by such multitudes of people, and even by many of your leading men. (Compare Mat. iii. 7, sect. xvi.) Now I would gladly know what you think of its original; From whence was it that he had his commission? was it from heaven, as he openly professed? or was it merely a contrivance of men? Answer me this, and then I will immediately resolve your question.

And they were perfectly confounded at so unexpected a demand, and reasoned among themselves, as it was natural to do, after this manner, saying, If we shall say, That John's baptism was from heaven, he will say to us, Why therefore did ye not believe him, and yield to his well known and repeated testimony of me? But if we shall say, That his baptism had no Divine warrant, but was merely the device of some wicked and designing men, who by that grave solemnity endeavoured to introduce their own ambitious schemes, we have reason to fear that all the populace who are here assembled will rise up and stone us; for they are all firmly persuaded that John was really a prophet sent of God; and as vast numbers of them were

SECT. cli.

Luke XX. 2

SECT. baptized by him, they will never bear to hear
cli. him vilified, either as an enthusiast or impostor.

— Luke And therefore they declined to tell him what
xx. 7 were their real sentiments, and answered Jesus
by saying, *We cannot yet certainly tell whence
[it was];* for it is a question which still lies
before the sanhedrim, and which they have
not yet expressly determined.

8 And Jesus immediately replied and said unto
them, *Neither do I think it at all necessary to tell
you by what authority I do these things;* for the
other question naturally requires to be deter-
mined first,^f and when you think proper to
decide that, you may easily perceive that the
same answer will serve for both.^g

Mark And having thus silenced the members of the
xii. 1 great council, who had taken upon them to ex-
amine him for his late proceedings, *he began
to speak unto them, [and] to the people* who were
now assembled, *by several parables,* of which
we shall give a more particular account.

Mat. And first, he said to the scribes and Pharisees,
xxi. 28 with whom he had been discoursing, *You have
evaded a direct answer to my question, but
what think you of your own conduct in these
circumstances, and of all the high professions
you make of an extraordinary reverence for
God, and zeal in his service? I will plainly tell
you my thoughts of it, which are very naturally
connected with the present subject.*

29 There was a man who had two sons; and
coming to the first, he said, *Son, go directly away
and work today in my vineyard,* where thou
knowest there is business to do that requires
thine attendance. *And he answered in a very
rude and undutiful manner, and said, I will not:*

7 And they an-
swered [MARK, and
said unto Jesus, We
cannot tell] whence
it was. [MAT. XXI.
27.—MARK XI.
33.—]

8 And Jesus
[MARK, answering,]
said unto them, Nei-
their tell I you by
what authority I do
these things. [MAT.
XXI.—27. MARK
XI. 33.]

MARK XII. 1.—
And he began to
speak unto them
[and to the people]
by parables.—[LUKE
XX. 9.—]

MAT. XXI. 28.
But what think ye?
A certain man had
two sons, and he
came to the first, and
said, Son, go work
today in my vine-
yard.

29 He answered
and said, I will not:

^f The other question naturally requires
to be determined first.] That singular
turn which the reader will observe to be
given to this answer of our Lord in the par-
aphrase, by which I think the propriety of
it to be much illustrated, I owe to that
very accurate and learned friend who sug-
gested the substance of note ^g on John vii.
22, p. 48.

^g The same answer will serve for both.]

This was plainly the case; for as, on the
one hand, the express testimony which
John bore to Christ must be a sufficient
proof of his Divine mission, if that of John
was allowed (since, according to a Jewish
maxim, *The testimony of one prophet was
sufficient to confirm the authority of another*);
so Christ had spoken in such an honour-
able manner of John, that to condemn
John as an impostor, would imply a like
censure on the character of Jesus.

but afterwards he repented, and went. *but afterwards considering better of it, he repented that he had used his father so ill ; and, to make the best amends he could, he went into the vineyard, and laboured diligently there.* SECT, cli.

30 And he came to the second, and said like wise. And he answered and said, I go, Sir ; and went not. *And when the first had given so undutiful an answer to his father, he came to the second, and said to him in the same manner as he had done to his brother : and he, being a smooth plausible lad, answered, with great submission and readiness, and said, Sir, I [am going] this moment to obey your commands :^h and yet, after all, he went not to the vineyard, but spent the whole day elsewhere.* Mat. xxi.30

31 Whether of them twain did the will of his father ? they say unto him, The first. — *Now I would leave it to yourselves to judge, Which of the two youths I have been speaking of did the will of [his] father, and with which of them he would, on the whole, be best pleased ? and without any hesitation they say to him, Undoubtedly the first of them.*

— Jesus saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you. *Then Jesus, upon this, says to them, The application of this parable is very easy ; for thus it is, that notwithstanding your professions of a regard to God, yet in your practice you are disobedient children, and reject his gospel ; and verily I say unto you, That even the most abandoned sinners of the age, such as the publicans and common prostitutes, are much more open to conviction, and more likely to be wrought upon than you ; and so many of them have already been awakened to repentance, that their example might lead you the way into the kingdom of God, but with all your pretences to sanctity you will not follow them.*

32 For John came unto you in the way of righteousness, and ye believed him not : but the publicans and the harlots believed him. And ye, when ye had seen it, *For, though you have not integrity enough freely to own it, you know in your own consciences, that John came not unto you in a suspicious manner, but in the way of righteousness, and did in all his ministry maintain the uniform character of an upright and pious man, as well as of a plain and awakening preacher, yet you believed him not ; but the publicans and harlots, of whom I spake, believed him : and you were still so obstinate, that even when you saw [it], and perceived a*

^h Sir, I am going.] This was a proper emblem of the hypocrisy of the scribes and Pharisees ; who addressed God under the most honourable titles, and professed the greatest readiness and zeal in his service, while their whole lives were a series of disobedience and rebellion.

SECT. growing reformation amongst the most abandoned of mankind, yet you *did not afterwards* repented not after-
 cli. *repent, [so as] to believe him.* (Compare Luke ward, that ye might
 ——— *repent, [so as] to believe him.* (Compare Luke believe him.
 Mat. vii. 29, 30, Vol. I. p. 320.) And therefore I
 xxi.32 solemnly warn you, that your condition will
 another day be worse than theirs; and that
 you shall see those whom you now despise
 and abhor entering into the glory from which
 you shall be excluded.

IMPROVEMENT.

- Mat. How little do the most specious *pretences of piety* signify if
 xxi. they are not animated by the heart, and confirmed by the life!
 28—31 How vain are all the complimentary *forms of religion* when ad-
 dressed to that God who penetrates all the secrets of the soul,
 and can have complacency in nothing but real and solid good-
 ness! Yet how many are there, who are free of their *promises*
 both to God and man, but always fail when the time of *per-*
 formance comes! And how many, with these unhappy rulers in
 32 Israel, go on to pride themselves in a kind of external nearness
 to God, and perhaps in a boasted commission from him, who
 are themselves so *far from his kingdom*, that even *publicans and*
 harlots, who did not pretend to any religion, are more like to be
 brought into it than they, as being more open to a conviction of
 their sin and danger, and so more ready to embrace an offered
 Saviour! Let us dread the guilt of *receiving the grace of God in*
 vain, lest by rejecting the calls of the gospel, and abusing the
 privileges we enjoy, our hearts be *hardened through the deceitful-*
 ness of sin, so as to perish in impenitence and unbelief.
- 23 In vain do we, like these *Pharisees*, inquire into the evidences
 of *Christ's authority*, if we are not heartily resolved to submit
 to it. Yet with such cavillers and hypocrites must his *ministers*
 24—27 expect to meet. May they learn, by the example of their great
 Master, to answer them with the *meekness of wisdom*, and to
 join the *sagacity of the serpent* with the *gentleness and innocence*
 of the dove!
- Mark The promises which are made to a *miraculous faith in prayer*,
 xi. are not indeed *our immediate concern*; but we may truly infer
 23, 24 from them some encouragement in favour of the *prayer of faith*,
 on whatever, account, and in whatever circumstances it be
 25, 26 offered. At least we may infer the necessity of *forgiving inju-*
 ries, if we desire that our petitions should be received with
 favour. Let us remember it; and labour to approach the throne
 of a *forgiving God*, with hearts not only clear of every malign-
 ant *passion*, but full of that cordial and universal *benevolence*
 which may engage us to pray for all men, and particularly for
 those who have least deserved our kindness, and seem least
 disposed to requite it.

S E C T. CLII.

Christ utters the parable of the vineyard let out to unfaithful husbandmen ; from which he takes occasion plainly to admonish the Jewish rulers of the danger and ruin they would incur by the schemes they were forming against him. Mat. XXI. 33, to the end ; Mark XII.—1—12 ; Luke XX.—9—19.

MAT. XXI. 33.

MAT. XXI. 33.

HEAR another parable : There was a certain householder, which planted a vineyard, and hedged it round about, and digged a winepress in it, [or a place for the wine-fat], and built a tower, and let it out to husbandmen, and went into a far country [LUKE, for a long time.] [MARK XII.—1. LUKE XX.—9.]

OUR Lord having thus reproved the priests and elders in the temple who had been questioning his authority, and shewn how inexcusable they were in not believing John, though they could not deny him to be sent of God, continued his discourse, and said to them and to the people, *Hear now another parable, in which you are very nearly concerned, as your own consciences must quickly tell you : There was a certain man, a master of a considerable family and estate, who planted a vineyard, and spared no cost to render it fruitful ; for he made a strong hedge round it, to preserve it from the incursion of men or beasts, and digged [a place for] a winepress in it, [or] a large cavity which might serve as a fat for the wine, to receive the liquor when pressed from the grapes ;^a and he also built a tower in it for the accommodation and defence of the labourers ; and then he let it out to husbandmen, who were to pay him a certain acknowledgment out of the produce of it ; and he himself departed thence, and took a journey for a long time into a distant country.*

SECT.
clii.

Mat.
xli.33

34 And [at the season], when the time of the fruit drew near, he sent his servants to the husbandmen, that they might receive [from the husbandmen of the fruit of the vineyard.] [MARK XII. 2. LUKE XX. 10.—]

And at the proper season, when the time of gathering in the fruit approached, and a return was to be made him from the profits of it, he sent his servants to the husbandmen who had farmed it, that he might receive from the husbandmen that proportion of the fruit of the vineyard which was due to him for the rent.

35 And the husbandmen [caught]

And the husbandmen wickedly conspiring to keep the vineyard to themselves, instead of

^a A fat for the wine.] Matthew uses the word *λιγος*, and Mark *υποληπιον*. The former signifies the winepress, the other the cavity under it, in which the vessel was fix-

ed which received the liquor pressed from the grapes. The one of these naturally implies the other ; but our Lord might without any impropriety mention both.

SECT. receiving them with due respect, and return- his servants, and beat
 clii. ing the appointed payment, *seized his servants,* one, [and sent him a-
 Mat. and beat one of the chief of those who arrived way empty,] and kill-
 xxi.35 first, and sent him empty away; and as the de- ed another, and ston-
 mand grew more pressing, they took up the ed another. [MARK
 weapons with which their Lord himself had XII. 3. LUKE XX.
 furnished them for very different purposes, -10.]
 and slew another, and stoned another, till they
 had driven him away.

36 And when their lord heard the report of this 36 [And] again,
 their injustice, he did not immediately arm he sent [unto them]
 himself against them, but sent again other ser- other servants, more
 vants to treat with them, more in number, and than the first; and
 higher in office than the first: but still persist- they did unto them
 ing in their wickedness, they did the same unto likewise; [and at
 them; and particularly at him [who was the him who was the chief
 chief] person employed to account with them they cast stones, and
 they threw stones, and wounded him dangerously wounded him in the
 in the head, and sent him away not only empty, head, and sent him
 but very dishonourably and shamefully treated. away shamefully
 handled,] [LUKE,
 and empty.] [MARK
 XII. 4. LUKE XX.
 11.]

Mark And again the third [time] he sent another of MARK XII. 5.
 xii. 5 his principal servants; and him also they wound- And again he sent
 ed, as they had done the former, and even were another [the third
 so outrageous, that they cast him out of the time]; and him they
 vineyard, [and] killed him: and in like manner [wounded also, and
 they assaulted many others, who came with, or cast him out, and]
 after him, on the same errand, beating some of killed: and many o-
 them, and killing others outright. thers, beating some,
 and killing some.
 [LUKE XX. 12.]

Luke Then the lord of the vineyard, being still un- LUKE XX. 13.
 xx. 13 willing to proceed to the last extremity with Then said the lord of
 them, though they had been so very wicked and the vineyard, What
 ungrateful in the treatment of his servants, said shall I do? I will send
 to them that were about him, What shall I do my son. [MARK,
 farther to reclaim them? I will send my own son Having yet therefore
 to them.^b Having yet therefore one son, who one son, his well
 was his well beloved, and the heir of the family, loved, he sent him
 he sent him also last of all to them, as the only also last [of all] un-
 gentle expedient that remained, saying, Perhaps to them, saying,] It
 they will reverence my son when they see him; may be they will
 reverence [my son]
 when they see him.
 [MAT. XXI. 37.
 MARK XII. 6.]

^b I will send my son.] The question is God, and the wickedness of the Jews, by
 not here how prudent it would have been this emblem, than which nothing could be
 in a human father to venture his son in more expressive.
 such a case as this; for the power which
 God had of raising Christ from the dead, and
 making all his sufferings redound to his
 glory and happiness, quite alters the case.
 The design is to shew the patience of

^c Perhaps they will reverence my son, &c.]
 Numberless predictions in the Old and New
 Testament plainly shew, that God foresaw
 Christ's death as a certain event. This
 therefore, like many others, is merely an

MAT. XXI. 38.

But when the husbandmen saw the son, [LUKE, they reasoned among themselves, saying,] This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance, [LUKE, that it may be ours.] [MARK XII. 7. LUKE XX. 14.] 39 And they caught him, and cast him out of the vineyard, and slew him. [MARK XII. 8. LUKE XX. 15—.]

40 When the lord therefore of the vineyard cometh, what will he do unto those husbandmen? [MARK II. 9— LUKE XX.—15.]

41 They say unto him, He will miserably destroy those wicked men, and will let out his vineyard unto other husbandmen, which shall render him the fruits in their seasons.

LUKE XX. 16— [Jesus said], He

for surely they must needs have some respect for him, and will not presume to offer him any injury. But when the husbandmen saw the

son come into the vineyard, instead of paying any due regard to him, they grew yet more outrageous in their wickedness, and reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the only heir of the whole estate; come, let us kill him, and seize on his inheritance,^d that [it] may be ours from generation to generation, and no descendants of our master may remain to give any disturbance to us or our children in the possession of it. And with malignant hearts and cruel hands they fell upon their master's son, and seized him; and, fearing neither God nor man, they cast him out of the vineyard, and slew him,^e exposing his dead body in a most contemptuous and insolent, as well as inhumane manner.

When therefore the Lord of the vineyard himself cometh, armed with a power which they will be utterly unable to resist, what will he do, think you, to those treacherous and cruel husbandmen, when he has them entirely at his disposal?

And, as the Jewish rulers did not understand that they themselves were these unfaithful husbandmen, they say unto him, There is no doubt but he will wretchedly destroy those wicked and incorrigible wretches, nor is the most tormenting death too severe for them to expect; and he will then let out the vineyard to other husbandmen, who shall faithfully render him the fruits of it in their proper seasons.

Thus did they, before they were aware, condemn themselves; and [Jesus added], You have

SECT.
clii.Mat.
xxi. 38Luke
xx. 16

ornamental circumstance, which cannot without absurdity be applied in the interpretation of the parable.

^d Come, let us kill him, &c.] If such a proposal would have been the height of folly as well as wickedness in these husbandmen, it was so much the more proper to represent the part the Jewish rulers acted in the murder of Christ, which they were now projecting; and which they accomplished within three days. The admonition was most graciously given; but served only in an astonishing manner to illustrate that degree of hardness to which a sinful heart is capable of arriving.

^e And cast him out of the vineyard, and slew him.] So Matthew and Luke express it;

but Mark has changed the order of the words, and says, They killed him, and cast him out of the vineyard; if we may not render that clause, They both slew him, and cast him out, so as not to determine which was done first. One cannot suppose Christ uttered it both these ways; so that if there be no accidental transposition in Mark, he probably meant thereby to intimate what is hinted in the paraphrase, the exposing his dead body in a most daring defiance of public justice. Those that explain the casting him out of the vineyard, of excommunication, which preceded or attended the execution of a capital sentence, do not observe the proper import of the vineyard. See below, note ⁱ.

SECT. answered right: *he shall indeed quickly come*, shall come and de-
 ciii. *and destroy these husbandmen* of whom I speak; *destroy these husband-*
 Mat. *whoever they shall appear to be, with terrible* men, and shall give
 xx. 16 *severity, and will give the vineyard to others.* the vineyard to oth-
 ers. [MARK XII. 9.]

Now all this was as if he had said, Consider your own concern in what you have heard: God has planted a church among you, and given you an excellent revelation of his will; abundant provision has been made, both for your protection and your improvement too: but you have ungratefully refused the fruits of obedience, which were so justly his due; and when he has frequently sent his servants the prophets, with one message and demand after another, you the rulers and teachers of Israel, to whom the cultivation of the vineyard has been committed, have treated them in a most ungrateful and barbarous manner: and now at last he has sent his son, and you are going to seize on him, and to add that murder which you are now contriving to the guilt of all your other crimes. I leave it therefore to your own consciences to judge what the event must be.

Mat. And for this reason now I say unto you plainly, MAT. XXI. 43.
 xxi. 43 *That the kingdom of God, which you have thus* Therefore say I unto
vilely and ungratefully abused, shall be taken you, The kingdom of
away from you, and given to a nation which shall God shall be taken
bring forth the fruits thereof; that is, his gospel from you, and given
shall be taken from you, and be carried to the to a nation bring-
Gentiles, who will have more regard to the ing forth the fruits
favour shewn them, and improve it much bet- thereof.
ter than you have done.

Luke And when they heard this sad denunciation LUKE XX. — 16.
 xx. 16 with which the parable concluded, and found And when they
 that [it] was aimed at them, *they said, God for-* heard it, they said,
bid that this should be the case with regard to God forbid.

17 And Jesus looked upon them with great se- 17 And [Jesus]
 riousness and solemnity in his countenance, beheld them and
 and said unto them, *What is this then that* said [unto them],
is written? (Psal. cxviii. 22, 23.) *Did* What is this then
you never read, or never reflect upon, this that is written?
 remarkable passage in the scriptures, “The [Did ye never read
 stone which the builders refused, the same [MARK, this] in the
 is become the head stone of the corner:† this scriptures], The
 the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the

† The head stone of the corner.] This stone, as it does not appear exactly to I take to be the meaning of the words answer to ἀκρογωνία, (Eph. ii. 20, and κεφαλή γωνίας, rather than the chief corner 1 Pet. ii. 6) which, as the connection in

corner: [This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes?] [MAT. XXI. 42. MARK XII. 10, 11.]

18 [And] whosoever shall fall upon [this] stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. [MAT. XXI. 44.]

19—And [when] the chief priests and the scribes [and Pharisees had heard his parables, they] the same hour sought to lay hands on him; for they perceived that he had spoken this par-

is the Lord's doing, and it is wonderful in our eyes?" Words which, though they might seem to be accomplished in the exaltation of David to the Jewish throne, are in their highest sense applicable to the Messiah,^s who, though disdainfully rejected by you scribes and Pharisees and rulers of the people, whose office it is to build up the church, is nevertheless chosen by God to be its great support and ornament. And therefore let me plainly tell you, That 18 *whosoever shall fall upon this stone*, that is, *whosoever shall stumble at me and my doctrine*, while I am here on earth in this humble form, *he shall be broken* and damaged by it; *but on whomsoever it shall fall*, when raised up to so glorious an eminence, *it shall even grind him to powder*,^h like a brittle potsherd crushed by the weight of some huge stone falling upon it from on high. (Compare Dan. ii. 44.) So whoever shall oppose me after my exaltation to glory, and the pouring out of my Spirit for the full revelation of my gospel and proof of my mission, he will bring upon himself aggravated guilt, and dreadful unavoidable destruction.

And when the chief priests and the scribes and 19 *Pharisees had heard his parables* which he had now delivered, *they* were so provoked at what he had said, that even *in that very hour* they sought to lay their hands on him, that they might prosecute him even to death; *for they plainly perceived that he had spoken this parable* of the wicked husbandmen that should be destroyed

those places shews (as well as the use of it in other authors), signifies that great corner stone which lay at the bottom of the building as its support. What is mentioned afterwards of this *head stone falling* on a person, seems not to suit with the supposition of its being laid on or under the ground. Compare Zech. iv. 7.

^s Though they might seem to be accomplished in the exaltation of David, &c.] Mr. Jeffery has justly observed (in his *Review*, p. 119) that on the principles of *Analogy* this passage will be much to the present purpose, though it should be confessed that Psal. cxviii. was immediately meant of David: as it would prove that the

great builders of Israel might refuse one whom God intended for the *Head stone of the corner*.

^h On whomsoever it shall fall, &c.] Dr. Whitby supposes that here is an allusion to the two different ways of *stoning* among the Jews; the former, by throwing a person down upon a great stone; and the other, by letting a stone fall upon him. But as I cannot see that the latter was at all more dreadful than the former, since in such a case a quick dispatch might seem most desirable, it seems to me that the force and beauty of this pathetic passage would be in a great measure lost by such an interpretation.

SECT.
clii.
Luke
xx. 17

SECT. *against them,*ⁱ and had in effect set them all at
 clii. defiance by the application of so signal a proph-
 — ecy to himself. *But they feared the people who*
 Mat. were then present in the temple, *because they*
 xxi.46 *esteemed him as a Prophet* sent from God, and
 would not have borne that immediate assault
 upon him which the rage of these rulers would
 otherwise have engaged them to make. *And*
 therefore, not daring for the present to attempt
 to seize him with an open violence, *they left him,*
and went away to take counsel in private against
 him, and to lay a plot for his life, which they
 might execute with less hazard to themselves.

able against them.
 [MAT. XXI. 45.
 MARK XII 12—.]
 MAT. XXI. 46.
 But — they feared
 the multitude, be-
 cause they took him
 for a Prophet: [and
 they left him, and
 went their way.]
 [MARK XII. — 12.
 LUKE XX. — 19.]

IMPROVEMENT.

WHEN we read this *parable*, and consider it as levelled at the
Jews, we applaud the righteous judgment of God in revenging
 so severely upon them the *quarrel of his covenant*, and the *blood*
of his Son; but let us take heed to ourselves, *lest we also fall*
after the same example of unbelief. (Heb. iv. 11.)

Mat. God has given to every man some part of *his vineyard*, to cul-
 xxi.33 tivate and improve, or some advantages to know and serve him.
 And as for us who enjoy the *Christian* dispensation, we have
 particular reason to say, *the lines are fallen to us in pleasant places.*
 (Psal. xvi. 6.) *What could he have done more for this part of his*
 34,36 *vineyard?* How ungrateful therefore shall we be, and how mis-
 erable too, if we withhold the fruits he so reasonably expects;
 if we slight the *messengers* by whom he so frequently and so
 pathetically demands them; yea, if by wilful impenitence and
 7,39 unbelief we in effect renew the *slaughter of his beloved Son*, after
 that amazing favour he has done us, in charging him with an
embassy of peace to us, whose aggravated crimes had long since
 41 deserved that he should have sent among us the *messengers of*
his vengeance. Oh that we may never be *condemned out of our*
own mouths in the censures we pass on the guilty *Jews*.
 43 We cannot surely think of the awful threatening of *our Lord*
 without some secret terror for ourselves, when we consider how
 shamefully we of this nation have abused our privileges. *The*
kingdom of God, said he, *shall be taken from you, and given to a*

ⁱ They perceived that he had spoken this
parable against them.] One would think
 they could be at no loss for the interpreta-
 tion of it, considering how nearly it resem-
 bles that in Isa. v. 1—7, with which they
 were, no doubt, well acquainted. Only it
 is to be observed that there Israel is the

vineyard, here the *true religion* is repre-
 sented under that figure; accordingly
 there it is threatened that *the vineyard*
should be destroyed, but here that it should
be let out to other husbandmen; each event
 suiting its connection.

nation bringing forth the fruits thereof. God had been just had he long since executed such a judgment upon us : may he be merciful to us all in suspending and averting it ! May his compassion particularly extend to those amongst us who reject *Christianity* ; for the passage before us has a dreadful aspect upon such ! Whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear ; whether they will submit, or whether they will oppose ; *Christ is made the Head of the corner*, and God will for ever establish him as such. Wo to them who, instead of joining with him, and fixing the stress of their souls upon him, deliberately set themselves to oppose his cause and interest ! On such undoubtedly *will he fall* like a mighty rock of adamant, and miserably crush them in pieces, and *grind them to powder*. SECT. clii. ver. 43

Thus did *our Lord* warn his enemies most wisely and most graciously ; but they despised the admonition, and hated him for what was so kindly intended. *They sought to lay hands on him* because *he had spoken this parable against them*. High provocation indeed, to set their danger faithfully before them, that if by any means it were possible they might be awakened to escape it ! But, alas, what can save those whose spiritual tempers are exasperated by the most proper remedies prescribed for their cure ! Luke xx. 19

S E C T. CLIII.

Christ farther warns the Jews of the danger which would attend their rejecting the gospel, or resting in an insincere profession of it, by the parable of the marriage feast and the wedding garment. Mat. XXII. 1—14.

MAT. XXII. 1.

AND Jesus answered and spake unto them again by parables, and said,

2 The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son,

MAT. XXII. 1.

AND when the priests and scribes were retired, *Jesus*, being still surrounded with the multitude, answered and spake to them again in parables, suited to the present circumstances of affairs, saying, *The kingdom of heaven*, 2 or the dispensation of the gospel, *is like*, and may be well compared to, that which happened in the case of a man [that was] a king,^a who made a splendid marriage feast for his son :

^a *The kingdom of heaven is like a king.* See note ⁱ, on Luke vii. 32, Vol. I. p. 322. It is observable that Luke does not relate this parable here, because he had given us one very much like it before, which was spoken on a different occasion. (Luke xiv.

16—24, sect. cxx.) For the same reason he omits the question of the lawyer, Mat. xxii. 35 ; most of the discourse against the Pharisees, Mat. xxiii ; and the parable of the talents, Mat. xxv. 14, & seq.

SECT. And when all was prepared, he sent his servants 3 And sent forth
cliii. to call those who had been before invited, that his servants to call
Mat. they might come immediately to the nuptial them that were bidden to the wedding:
xxii. 3 banquet.^b But they were so rude and foolish, and they would not
that they would not come upon the summons. come.

4 Again he sent other of his servants, saying, 4 Again he sent
Go and tell them that were invited, that I must forth other servants,
insist upon their coming immediately; for be- saying, Tell them
hold, I have prepared my dinner; my oxen and which are bidden,
my other fatted beasts are slain and dressed, Behold, I have pre-
and all things are just ready to be served up to pared my dinner:
to the table; therefore come to the marriage feast my oxen and my fat-
all things are ready:
come unto the marriage.

5 without any farther delay. But such was the 5 But they made
perverseness of the guests, that, notwithstand- light of it, and went
ing this repeated invitation, they refused to their ways, one to
come; and, not regarding [it], they went away, his farm, another to
one of them to his field in the country, and an- his merchandise:
6 other to his merchandise in the city. And the 6 And the rem-
rest were so brutish that, laying hold on his ser- nant took his ser-
vants who came with the message, they shame- vants and entreated
fully insulted them in a very outrageous man- them spitefully, and
ner, and even carried their ingratitude so far, slew them.

7 that they slew some of them. And when the 7 But when the
king heard [of it], he was greatly provoked; and, king heard thereof,
not long after, having sent his armies, he de- he was wroth: and
stroyed those murderers, and even burnt their he sent forth his ar-
city where they dwelt,^d which, being disaffected mies, and destroy-
ed to him, had joined with these wicked men ed those murderers,
in concerting this gross and intolerable affront, and burnt up their
city.

8 In the mean time then, upon the king's 8 Then saith he
receiving intelligence of their insolent behav- to his servants, The
iour, he says to his servants, the marriage feast wedding is ready,

^b To call those who had been invited to the nuptial banquet.] The word *γᾶμνος* here properly signifies a nuptial banquet, in which sense it is often used by other writers. (See *Raphel. Annot. ex Polyb. p. 93, and Wolfius, in loc.*) It was sometimes customary to send two messages, as in the case here supposed; which represented the condescension the greater, and suited the repeated invitations given to the Jews by Christ himself during his life, and by the apostles after his death.

^c My oxen and my fatted beasts are slain.] It was agreeable to the simplicity of the ancient ages to mention these as the chief parts of a royal entertainment. Thus in Homer, and other ancient writers, we

see princes of the first rank and dignity feasting each other with nothing but the flesh of oxen, sheep, and swine. Compare *Isa. xxv. 6.*

^d And, not long after, having sent his armies, &c.] This clause must be supposed to come in by way of *prolepsis* or *anticipation*, for it is plain there could not be time, before the feast already prepared was served up, to attempt an execution of this kind. This circumstance seems to point at the slaughter of the Jews, and the burning Jerusalem and the other chief cities of their country by the Romans; who are here considered as the armies of their affronted prince, whose ambassadors they had indeed most cruelly and ungratefully murdered.

but they which were bidden were not worthy.

9 Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage.

10 So those servants went out into the high ways, and gathered together all, as many as they found, both bad and good: and the wedding was furnished with guests.

11 And when the king came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment:

12 And he saith unto him, Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a

is prepared: but they who were first invited were not worthy of any part in it, or indeed of any invitation to it: Yet let not the provisions I have made be lost: go ye therefore to the most public ways, and particularly to the places where several streets and roads meet,^e and invite as many as you find there to the wedding banquet. And accordingly those servants went out, as their lord had commanded them, into the streets and other [public] ways, and assembled all that they met with, whether bad or good, without any regard to their characters or circumstances: and the feast was abundantly supplied with guests.

But that, whatever habits they had on before, they might appear worthy to sit at such a table, the king had ordered clean white garments to be delivered to each of them, and appointed servants whose province it was to see that they were decently dressed; after which, coming in to view the guests, he saw a man there who, though such habits were provided, yet was not clothed with a wedding garment;^f but either in contempt of the feast, or presuming his own habit might do as well as that which was offered him, had refused to accept it. And he said to him, Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having on a wedding garment suited to the occasion? Was it not offered to thee? or hadst thou so little sense of

^e The most public ways, &c.] The phrase διεξέως τῶν ὁδῶν, signifies the ways which were most frequented; which must be such as are mentioned in the paraphrase. (See Boisius, Compar. in loc.) This intimates that the Gentiles had as little reason to expect the call of the gospel as common passengers and travellers to expect an invitation to a royal banquet.

^f Who, though such habits were provided, yet was not clothed with a wedding garment.] That persons making an entertainment sometimes furnished the habits in which the guests should appear, is evident from what Homer says of Ulysses being thus furnished by the Phæacians (Odys. lib. viii. ver. 402); and from the account which Diodorus gives of the great hospitality of Gellias the Sicilian, who readily received all strangers, and at once supplied 500 horsemen with clothes, who by a violent storm were driven to take shelter with him. (Diod. Sic. lib. xiii. p. 375, Edit. Steph.) Now it was usual, more

especially at marriage feasts, for persons to appear in a sumptuous dress, adorned, as some writers tell us, with florid embroidery; (Dr. Hammond, in loc.) though many times white garments seem to have been used on such occasions. (Compare Rev. xix. 8, 9.) But as it could not be expected that travellers thus pressed in should themselves be provided with a suitable habit, we must therefore conclude, not only from the magnificence of the preparations, to which we must suppose the wardrobe of the prince corresponded, but likewise from the following circumstance of resentment against this guest, that a robe was offered, but refused by him. And this is a circumstance which (as Calvin observes) is admirably suited to the method of God's dealing with us; who indeed requires holiness in order to our receiving the benefits of the gospel, but is graciously pleased to work it in us by his Holy Spirit; and therefore may justly resent and punish our neglect of so great a favour.

SECT. cliii.

Mat. xxii. 9

SECT. cliii. decency and gratitude as to refuse to accept it wedding garment? And he was speechless.

Mat. xxii. he was presently struck speechless,² being confounded with the majesty of the royal presence,

12 and conscious of his own insolence and folly.

13 Then the king, being justly incensed at so great an affront, resolved to punish it by a severe imprisonment; and therefore said to [his] servants, Bind his hands and feet, and take him away hence, from all the joy and splendor of the guestchamber, and cast him out into the darkness which is without;^h and there, instead of the mirth and delight of my banquet, there shall be nothing but weeping and gnashing of the teeth for anguish and despair. (Compare Mat. viii. 12, Vol. I. p. 309.)

14 Nor imagine, said our Lord in the conclusion and improvement of the parable, that this will be the case of one alone; for though it be a dreadful truth, yet I must say, that even the greatest part of those to whom the gospel is offered will either openly reject or secretly disobey it; and while many indeed are called to the gospel feast, it will be manifest, by their disregarding it, there are but few chosen in such a sense as finally to partake of its blessings. (Compare Mat. xx. 16, p. 238.)

14 For many are called, but few are chosen.

Thus did he strongly intimate to the Jews, that since they despised the rich provisions of his gospel grace, incomparably more valuable than those of a royal feast, and since they used the messengers whom God had sent to them in so ungrateful and barbarous a manner, they must expect to be cut off and destroyed by those hostile armies which Divine Providence

² He was struck speechless.] I render it [struck speechless.] because the word *ἐπαισθῆναι* is in the passive form, and is very expressive. It is applied to the muzzling of cattle, 1 Cor. ix. 9. Compare 1 Tim. v. 18, and 1 Pet. ii. 15.

^h Cast him out into the darkness which is without.] The mention of this circumstance in this connection would incline one to think, either that the word *ἀπὸς* (in ver. 4) may signify supper as well as dinner (which some critics have thought), or that the king is represented as visiting the

guests in the evening. But not to insist on this, which is of little moment, it is well known that banquets of this kind were generally celebrated in rooms that were finely illuminated and richly adorned. (See note 2, on Mat. viii. 12, Vol. I. p. 309.) And, considering how splendid and magnificent the entertainments of eastern princes were, it cannot be thought an unnatural circumstance that such an affront as this offered to the king, his son, his bride, and the rest of the company, should be punished with such bonds, and thrown into a dungeon.

would speedily bring upon them ; but that the gospel should be embraced by the Gentiles, and vast numbers of them be converted and saved by it. And he farther intended to insinuate, by the circumstance of the wedding garment, that as God had made provision in his gospel for the sanctification of men's hearts, and the reformation of their lives, he expected true holiness and cordial obedience from all who professed to embrace it ; and would another day take a strict review of all its professors, that he might separate habitual sinners from the number and the blessings of his people, and deliver them over to perpetual darkness and misery.

sect.
cliii.
—
Mat.
xxii.14

IMPROVEMENT.

How rich are the provisions of the gospel ! *a feast* indeed becoming the bounty and majesty of the *King* of heaven ; and proportionable even to the love which he bears to his own *Son*, in honour of whom it is made !

Mat.
xxii.2

How wonderful is the grace which *calls us* to the participation of these provisions ; *us*, who were originally *sinners of the Gentiles*, *aliens from the commonwealth of Israel*, and *strangers to the covenant of promise* ! (Eph. ii. 12.) Yet he has graciously sent his messengers to us, and invited us to his house, yea, to his table, with the additional hope of yet nobler entertainments in reserve. May none of us reject so condescending a call, lest we turn his goodness into righteous indignation, and treasure up to ourselves wrath against the day of wrath ! (Rom. ii. 5.)

Let us also remember, that it is not every one who professes to accept the entertainment, not every one who talks of gospel blessings, and seems to desire a share in them, that will be admitted to it. No: in order to our partaking of an inheritance among the saints in light, it is necessary that we be made meet for it by the holiness both of our hearts and lives. (Col. i. 12.) This is the wedding garment, wrought by the Spirit of God himself, and offered to us by the freedom of his grace. And it is so necessary, that without it we must be separated from the number of his guests and friends, and even, though we had eaten and drank in his presence, must be cast out into outer darkness. (Luke xiii. 26.)

Frequently let us think of that awful day when the King will come in to see his guests ; when God will take a most exact survey of every soul under a Christian profession. Let us think of that speechless confusion which will seize such as have not on the wedding garment, and of that inexorable severity with which they

SECT. will be consigned to weeping and gnashing of teeth. To have
 cliii. seen for a while the light of the gospel, and the fair beamings of
 an eternal hope, will add deeper and more sensible horror to
 ver.13 those gloomy caverns ; to have heard those *glad tidings of great joy*, and to hear them, as it were, echoed back in accents of *final despair*, how will it wound the ear, and pierce the very heart ! May God prevent it, by *fulfilling in us all the good pleasure of his goodness, and the work of faith with power ; that the name of our Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified in us, and we in him* (2 Thess. i. 11, 12), when the *marriage supper of the Lamb* shall be celebrated, and all the harmony, pomp, and beauty of heaven shall aid its solemnity, its magnificence, and its joy !

S E C T. CLIV.

Our Lord confounds the Pharisees and Herodians when they hoped to have insnared him by their question relating to the lawfulness of paying the Roman tribute. Mat. XXII. 15—22 ; Mark XII. 13—17 ; Luke XX. 20—26.

MAT. XXII. 15.

SECT.
cliv.Mat.
xxii.15Luke
xx.20

THEN the Pharisees, stung with the severe but just rebukes he had been giving them in the foregoing parables, went out from his presence, and retiring, took counsel together how they might insnare him in [his] discourse, and find something on which they might ground an accusation or complaint against him. And they narrowly watched him in all his motions that day, and sent out spies to try if they could take him at an advantage, who should pretend themselves to be righteous men, that were come, for the ease of their consciences, to propose a scruple to him on an affair of great importance. Now those that were sent on this errand were persons of opposite sects ; [even] some of the disciples of the leading men among the Pharisees, who were very solicitous for the freedom of their country from every mark of slavery ; and [some] of the sect of the Herodians, a party of men (as was before observed) peculiarly attached to the family of Herod, and consequently zealous in the interest of the Roman government, which was the main support of the dignity and royalty of that family. (See note ^f on Mark iii. 6, Vol. I. p. 287.) And these, different as their principles were, combined

MAT. XXII. 15.

THEN went the Pharisees, and took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk.

LUKE XX. 20.

And they watched him, and sent forth [unto him] spies, which should feign themselves just men [MARK, even certain [disciples] of the Pharisees and of the Herodians], that

they might take hold of his words, that so they might deliver him unto the power and authority of the governor. [MATT. XXII. 16.— MARK XII. 13.] together in an attempt upon Jesus, that if an opportunity offered, *they might lay hold on his words,*^a either to render him obnoxious to the people as an enemy to their liberties, or to deliver him up as a seditious person to the power and authority of Pontius Pilate, who was then the Roman Governor of that province. SECT. cliv.
—
Luke XX. 20

21 And [MARK, when they were come] they asked him, saying, Master, we know that thou [art true, and] sayest and teachest rightly [neither carest thou for any man : for thou regardest not the person of men], [MARK, but teachest the way of God in truth] : [MAT. XXII.—16. MARK XII. 14.—.] *And when they were come to him, in order to accomplish their design, they craftily accosted him with an air of great respect, and with flattering expressions of the highest esteem ; and asked him, saying, Master, we know, and are well satisfied, that thou art true and upright ; and as thou comest as a messenger from God, so, after the example of those faithful and courageous prophets who were in Israel in its better ages, thou sayest and teachest rightly, and art impartial and sincere in every thing that thou declarest ; neither carest thou for the censure and applause of any man ; for thou regardest not the person of men, so as to be influenced by complaisance or fear, or any private views whatever, to deviate from the strictest integrity and veracity ; but plainly teachest the way of God and the path of duty in truth.* We are come *therefore* to propose a question to thee, about which thou knowest that we Pharisees and Herodians are divided, and to which an interested man who was governed by principles of human policy might, perhaps, be unwilling to answer : *tell us, we pray thee (for we have determined to submit our judgment and practice to thy sentiments in the matter), What thinkest thou ? Is it lawful for us Jews, who are the peculiar people of God, and are many of us in conscience tender of acknowledging* Mat. xxii. 17

^a *That they might lay hold on his words.* They hoped to have *inangled him* by the question they came to propose, whatever answer he could have returned. If he asserted on the one hand, that tribute was to be paid to Cesar, the Pharisees, who generally maintained (as Judas Gaulonites had done), that such a subjection to a foreign power was inconsistent with the privileges of God's peculiar people, would have endeavoured to expose him to popular resentment, as betraying the liberties of his country. On the other hand, had he denied the lawfulness of *this tribute*, the Herodians would have had a very plausible pretence of accusing him to the Roman power, as a seditious person, which his persecutors had afterwards the assurance to do ; Luke xxiii. 2, sect. clxxxvi. (Compare Acts xvii. 7.) Nay, perhaps, the very circumstance of taking upon him to determine such a question might, by these invidious inquirers, be construed as a pretence to sovereignty. See Voss. Harmon. Evang. p. 54, 55.

SECT. any king but him, or one of our brethren ap- for us] to give trib-
 cliv. pointed by his immediate delegation,^b to pay ute unto Cesar, or
 — the usual tribute to Cesar, the Roman Emperor, not? [MARK XII.
 Mark or not? What dost thou advise in this case, —14. LUKE XX.
 xii. 15 as right for us to do? *Shall we give it to the* MARK XII. 15.—
 collectors, *or shall we not give it?* We must Shall we give, or
 beg an immediate answer, for the tribute is shall we not give!—
 even now demanded of us. And here they
 ceased, as thinking they had him in an inex-
 tricable snare, and that he could return no
 answer which would not expose him to the
 severe resentment either of the Jewish people
 or of the Roman officers.

But Jesus, knowing their hypocrisy, which
 was indeed their reigning character, perceived
 their craftiness [and] wickedness in this address,
 however pious and respectful it appeared, and
 therefore said to them, *Ye hypocrites, Why do ye*
tempt me by such an insnaring question, and
 seek to draw me into danger and destruction
 by it? Is this a proof of your regard and friend-
 ship to a faithful and impartial Teacher? But
 Mat. that I may return a proper answer to your
 xxii. 19 question, whatever be the view that you may
 have in asking it, *shew me the tribute money*
 which is demanded of you; and *bring me hither*
 Mark a penny, or denarius, that I may see it. And
 xii. 16 they brought him a Roman penny. And, look-
 ing upon it, he says to them, *Whose is this image*
 which is struck upon the coin, and whose in-
 scription and title is this [which] it has round
 it?^c And they, without perceiving his design,
 immediately answered and said to him, *It is Ce-*
sar's: thereby in effect acknowledging that
 they were under his dominion, by their admit-
 17 ting his coin as current among them. And
Jesus answering said unto them, Render there-

— But [Jesus],
 knowing their hy-
 pocrisy [LUKE, per-
 ceived their crafti-
 ness], [and wicked-
 ness, and] said unto
 them, Why tempt ye
 me [ye hypocrites]?
 [MAT. XXII. 18.
 LUKE XX. 23.]

MAT. XXII. 19.—
 Shew me the tribute
 money: [Bring me
 a penny, that I may
 see it.] [MARK XII.
 —15. LUKE XX.
 24.—]

MARK XII. 16.
 And they brought
 [unto him a penny].
 And he saith unto
 them, Whose is this
 image and super-
 scription [LUKE,
 that it hath]? And
 they [LUKE, an-
 swered and] said
 unto him, Cesar's.
 [MAT. XXII.—19.
 —21.— LUKE XX.
 —24.]

17 — And Jesus
 answering said un-
 to them, Render

^b One of our brethren, &c.] We are told
 that the grand argument which the follow-
 ers of Judas Gaulonites, and others inclin-
 ed to their party, urged, as decisive against
 the authority of the Romans, was that text
 which prohibited their *setting a stranger to*
be king over them, Deut. xvii. 15. And Gro-
 tius (in his note on Mat. xxii. 16) seems to
 think it was this that formerly engaged
 them so vigorously to oppose the Chalde-
 ans, and to refuse submitting to their gov-
 ernment, till Jerusalem was destroyed.
 See note ^a on Luke xiii. 1, p. 126.

^c Whose is this image and inscription?]
 Dr. Lightfoot tells us (in his *Hor. Heb.* on
 Mat. xxii. 20) that the Jews have a tradi-
 tion among them, that to admit of the title
 of any prince on their current coin, was
 an acknowledgment of subjection to him.
 It is certain, that not daring to refuse this
 coin, when offered them in payment, was
 in effect a confession that they were con-
 quered by the Romans, and consequently
 that the emperor had a right to their
 tribute.

[therefore] to Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and to God the things that are God's. [MAT. XXII.—21. LUKE XX. 25.]

fore to Cesar the things which are Cesar's, and to God the things which are God's,^d and labour so to adjust your regards and duties to both, that you may not on the one hand, under pretence of religion, do any injury to Cesar, nor on the other hand, under pretence of duty to Cesar, violate any of the commands of God, or fail of that respect to him which he requires : whereby he plainly intimated that tribute was to be paid to Cesar as due to his government ; yet did it in such a manner, and with such restrictions, as prevented the inconvenience of a more express declaration.

SECT. cliv.

Mark xii. 17

LUKE XX. 26. And [when they had heard *these words*], they could not take hold of his words before the people ; and they marvelled at his answer, and held their peace [and left him, and went their way. [MAT. XXII. 22. MARK XII.—17.]

And when they had heard [his] wise and unexceptionable [answer], they plainly found that they could not take hold of his words before the people, so as to incense and stir them up against him, as no friend to their liberties ; and they were equally unable to accuse him to the Romans of sedition, on account of any thing he had then said as derogating from the rights of Cesar. They therefore wondered at the prudence and address of his reply, by which he had effectually disentangled himself from what they thought must unavoidably have ensnared him ; and were so perfectly confounded, that they held their peace, and left him ; and deeply sensible of the disgrace, as well as disappointment they had met with, they went away amazed and ashamed.

Luke xx. 26

IMPROVEMENT.

AGAIN does our Lord renew the repeated lesson he had before given us, both by precept and example, of uniting wisdom and innocence. How admirable was this mixture of prudence and integrity with which he confounded these Pharisees and Herodians, who, contrary as their principles and interests were, conspired against him ! For of a truth, O Lord, against thine holy Child Jesus, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, and the people of Israel, were gathered together (Acts iv. 27) ; and their words

Luke xx. 25, 26

^d And to God the things which are God's.] Diodate, Raphelius, and some other commentators, interpret this as a caution against omitting the sacred tribute, on pretence of answering the demands of Cesar, who (they say) had claimed it to himself. But I apprehend our Lord had a more extensive view ; and that as he cautions the Pharisees against using religion as a pre-

tence to justify sedition, so he also warns the Herodians, that they should not, as they were too inclinable to do, make a compliment of their religion to the Romans, by complying with those things which were forbidden by the Divine law, that they might ingratiate themselves with Cesar's party. See Prideaux Connection, Vol. II. p. 366—368.

SECT. *were softer than oil, when war and murder was in their hearts.*
 cliv. (Psal. lv. 21.)

—
 ver. 21 Let us not, with *the simple*, believe every flattering word (Prov. xiv. 15), since sometimes the highest *encomiums* may be designed as the instruments of mischief: and too often they prove so, when they are not treacherously intended.

Mat. *Our Lord* was indeed the Person whom these artful *hypocrites*
 xxii. 16 described; and was in that respect an excellent Pattern to all his followers, and especially to his *ministers*. He *knew no man* in the discharge of his office; but, without *regarding the persons of any*, neither seeking their favour nor fearing their resentment, he *taught the way of God in truth*, and *declared the whole of his counsel*.

Let us particularly attend to his decision in the present case, and learn with the utmost readiness to *render unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's, and unto God the things which are God's*. Our civil magistrates, by virtue of their office, justly claim our reverent regard; and *tribute* is most reasonably *due* to those who *attend continually* to the service of the public, and are, under God, the pillars of our common tranquillity and happiness. (Rom. xiii. 6, 7.) Let that *tribute* therefore be justly and freely *rendered* with honour, and with cheerfulness; as he is surely unworthy to share in the benefits of government who will not contribute his part towards its necessary expense. But let it also be remembered that the *rights of God* are sacred and inviolable: he, and he alone, is the Lord of conscience; and when that is invaded, it is easy to *judge whether man or God* is to be *obeyed*. (Acts iv. 19.) Let us be daily thankful that in our own age and country *these rights* are so happily united. May a guardian Providence continue to watch over both! and may we seriously consider how impossible it is, under such a government, to be *good Christians*, without being *obedient subjects*, or to *fear God*, if we do not *honour the king*! (1 Pet. ii. 17.)

S E C T. CLV.

Our Lord proves the resurrection to the Sadducees, and answers their foolish objection against it. Mat. XXII. 23—33; Mark XII. 18—27; Luke XX. 27—40.

LUKE XX. 27.

SECT. *THEN* on that day in which our Lord had
 clv. thus confounded the Pharisees and the
 —
 Luke Herodians, *some of the Sadducees came to him*,
 xx. 27 *who* (as it was before observed) were a set
 of pretended freethinkers among the Jews,
 that *deny there is any resurrection* of the

LUKE XX. 27.

THEN [the same day] came to him certain of the Sadducees, which deny that there is any resurrection; and

they asked him, [MATT. XXII. 23. MARK XII. 18.] dead,^a or any future state in which the soul exists after death^b to receive the reward of its actions. And they applied themselves to Jesus, and asked him a question, in which they put a case which they used often to urge against those who were of a different opinion from themselves, and with which they also hoped to puzzle him: *Saying, Master, if there be, as we know thou teachest, a resurrection of the dead, how can this difficulty which we are going to propose be adjusted? Moses, as thou well knowest, said, [and] wrote touts this precept (Deut. xxv. 5), "That if a man's brother die, and leave a wife and no children behind him, his surviving brother should take his wife, and raise up seed to his brother;"* the first child of this second marriage being esteemed the child of the deceased, so as to inherit his whole estate and bear up his name. Now it so happened, that *there were with us*, in a certain family in our neighbourhood, *seven brethren; and the first of these brethren, when he had married a wife, died quickly after, and having had no children, left his wife of course to be married to his brother. And upon this, the second followed the direction of the law, and took her to wife; and he likewise, after he had been some time married, died childless, as his elder brother did. And then the third took her, and he also died as the others had done, without issue: and in like manner also all the rest went on, till every one of the seven brothers had married her; and they all died, and left no children behind them. And last of all the woman herself also died without any issue, not having married into any other family but this.* The

SECT. clv.
Luke xx. 27
28
Mat. xxii. 25
Luke xx. 30
31
32

^a We deny there is any resurrection.] It is generally known that their master Sadoc, from whom the Sadducees took their name, taught that God was not to be served from mercenary principles, that is (as he crudely explained it), from hope of reward, or fear of punishment. His followers interpreted this as an implicit denial of a future state, and so imbibed that pernicious notion of the utter destruction of the soul at death, equally uncomfortable and absurd. See Drusus, in loc. The story which they mention here seems to have been a kind of commonplace objec-

tion, as we meet with it in the old Jewish writers. See Lightfoot, *Hor. Heb. in loc.*

^b Or any future state, &c.] As it is expressly said, Acts xxiii. 8, that they denied any spirit, and consequently the existence of the soul in a separate state; so our Lord's answer here, and much of St. Paul's reasoning in 1 Cor. xv. goes on the supposition of such a denial on their part. See 2 Mac. xii. 42—44, where the author proves that Judas believed a resurrection, from his offering sacrifices for the souls of the slain.

SECT. question *therefore* is, *When they shall rise*, as
 clv. you say they all will, *in the general resurrection*,
 Luke whose wife shall she be of the seven? for all the
 xx. 33 seven had her to wife: and as they stood in an
 equal relation to her, in this world, they all
 seem to have exactly an equal claim to her in
 the next.

Mat. Thus they attempted in a sneering manner
 xxii. 29 to overthrow all the arguments for a future
 state, which might be advanced either from reason,
 or from scripture. And Jesus therefore
answered and said to them, It plainly appears
 from your manner of stating the question, that
you are greatly mistaken, and go entirely on a
 wrong supposition; *not knowing*, on the one
 hand, what is so plainly intimated in the *scrip-
 tures* of a resurrection, which, if well under-
 stood, implies no contradiction at all; *nor* at-
 tending, on the other hand, to the *power of God*,
 which is able with infinite ease to effect what
 to man seems most difficult and improbable.

Luke And as to this particular difficulty which you
 xx. 34 now object, it ought to be considered, that *the
 children of this world* do indeed marry, and are
 given in marriage, according to the wise provi-
 sion which God has made by that institution,
 for repairing the wastes of mortality by the pro-
 duction of new generations. *But they who shall*
 35 *be counted worthy to obtain that blessed world*
 which God has prepared for his people above,
 and to be admitted to the never fading honours
 that will succeed the resurrection of good men
from the dead, will be in very different circum-
 stances *when they shall rise*, and neither marry,
 nor are given in marriage: *For they can die no*
 36 *more*, and therefore the rise of new generations
 is no longer necessary; *since* in this respect
they are equal to the angels of God in heaven,^c

33 Therefore in
 the resurrection
 [MARK, when they
 shall rise], whose
 wife [shall she be of
 the seven]? for [all]
 [MARK, the] seven
 had her to wife.
 [MATT. XXII. 28.
 MARK XII. 23.]
 MATT. XXII. 29.
 [And] Jesus an-
 swered and said un-
 to them, Ye do
 err, not knowing
 the scriptures, nor
 the power of God.
 [MARK XII. 24.
 LUKE XX. 34.—]

LUKE XX.—34.
 The children of
 this world marry,
 and are given in
 marriage:

35 But they which
 shall be accounted
 worthy to obtain that
 world, and the re-
 surrection from the
 dead [MARK, when
 they shall rise, nei-
 ther marry, nor are
 given in marriage.
 [MATT. XX. 30.—
 MARK XII. 25.—]
 36 Neither can
 they die any more;
 for they are equal
 unto the angels [of
 God in heaven], and

^c Are equal to the angels of God in heaven.]
 Matthew and Mark say only that they are
 as the angels (*ὡς ἀγγέλους*), and though Luke
 expresses it by a stronger word (*ισαγγέλους*),
 that they are equal to the angels, yet all ar-
 guments drawn from hence, as proving an
 entire equality of glorified saints with an-
 gels in all respects, must be apparently
 weak and inconclusive. It is indeed the

glorious scheme of redeeming love to in-
 corporate angels and saints into one happy
 society under Christ as their common
 Head (Eph. i. 10); but there are *subordi-
 nations* in united societies. And if the fall
 of the apostate spirits occasioned any thing
 like a vacancy in the *celestial hierarchy*, it
 would seem most probable it might be
 filled up from heavenly spirits of an inferior

are the children of God, being the children of the resurrection. [MAT. XXII. —30. MARK XII. —25.] *and are the children of God, and heirs of immortality and glory, being the children of the resurrection,*^d which shall instate them in a complete felicity, answerable to so near a relation to the Divine Being; and consequently all such difficulties as you have now been urging are entirely superseded by the happiness and perfection of so exalted a state.

SECT. clv.
—
Luke xx.36

37 [But as touching the resurrection], that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed at the bush, when he calleth the Lord, the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob: [MARK, have ye not read in the book of Moses, how in the bush God spake unto him [that which was spoken unto you by God], *But as for the evidence of the resurrection in 37* general, not to insist on many plainer passages in the other books of scripture, for which you do not profess so great a regard,^e I may say, that *even Moses* in effect shewed that the dead are to be raised, when speaking of what happened at the burning bush (Exod. iii. 6), he calls the Lord, from whom he there received his commission, “the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob.” And he had the highest authority for the expression; for have ye not read in the book of Moses how God spake to him in the bush by this title? and have ye not observed what was then in effect spoken to you by God, saying in express terms,

order, who might be preferred to the rank their degenerate brethren lost, as a reward for their approved fidelity to God. But it becomes us to be exceeding modest in our conjectures on such subjects as these, lest we incur the censure of intruding into things which we have not seen. Col. ii. 18.

^d *And are the children of God, being the children of the resurrection.*] This plainly intimates that good men are called God’s children, with a view to the inheritance to which they are adopted, on the final possession of which they enter at the resurrection. Compare Rom. viii. 17; Gal. iv. 7; 1 John iii. 2; and Rom. viii. 29. See the *Essay on Divine Dispensations*, p. 8, 9.

^e Other books of scripture, for which you do not profess so great a regard.] The Sadducees are thought by many to have agreed with the Samaritans in rejecting all the other parts of holy scripture but the five books of Moses; which is particularly contended for by Serrarius. (*Trihaeres*. lib. ii. cap. 21, and *Minerval*. lib. iv. cap. 14.) But this is questioned by Drusus (*de tribus sectis*, lib. iii. cap. 9), and Reland (*Antiq. Heb.* part ii. cap. 11); and Scaliger maintains the contrary, and shews that the passage from Josephus (*Antiq.* lib. xiii, cap. 10

(al. 18), § 6), which is commonly alleged in defence of that opinion, only relates to their rejecting all traditions. (*Elench. Trihaeres*. cap. 16.) And indeed, as it appears from the Talmud that other parts of the Old Testament were often quoted by the Sadducees, and arguments were brought from thence against them by the Pharisees to prove the resurrection, which they endeavoured only to evade, without disputing the authority of texts, though they were not taken from the law of Moses; it is more reasonable to believe with Dr. Lightfoot (in his *Hor. Heb.* on John iv. 25), that they did not reject the other books of the Old Testament, but only gave a great preference to the five books of Moses; and, laying it down as a principle, to receive nothing as an article of faith, which could not be proved from the law, if any thing was urged from other parts of scripture that could not be deduced from Moses, they would explain it in some other way. And this might be sufficient to induce our Lord to bring his argument to prove the resurrection from what Moses had said, and to confirm it by that part of scripture which was most regarded by the Sadducees, and upon which they now had grounded their objection to it.

SECT. "I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, saying, I [am] the
 elv. and the God of Jacob?"[†] Now certainly God God of Abraham,
 — is not to be called the God of them who are and the God of Isaac,
 Luke entirely destroyed, and left to continue in the and the God of Ja-
 xx. 38 state of the dead, but the God of those who may cob? [MAT. XXII.
 be yet considered as the living: nor would he 31, 32.— MARK
 ever own the high relation of a God to those XII. 26.]
 whom he finally abandons, and suffers to sink 38 For [God is not
 into nothing; much less would what he did a God of the dead,
 for the holy patriarchs, whose names he com- but [MARK, the
 memorated with so much honour, answer such God] of the living;
 a title, since he left them exposed to so many for all live unto
 trials and calamities, which multitudes escape him:] [MARK, Ye
 of whom he has never spoken in such language: therefore do greatly
 so that those good men must be considered err.] [MAT. XXII.
 still in existence; and therefore it may be —32. MARK XII.
 concluded, by a strong train of consequences, that —27.]
 all the faithful live unto him;[‡] for he, on the
 foot of Abraham's covenant, owns himself the
 God of all such; and consequently he must be
 an everlasting patron and friend to them, even
 to their whole persons, so as to recover their

[†] I am the God of Abraham, &c.] It is surprising to me to find learned men so much divided in their sentiments on this easy text. The force of the argument cannot surely rest on the word [am]; because though it be in the Greek, it is not in the Hebrew, where the words may possibly signify, I [have been] the God of Abraham, &c. and the possibility of such a version would affect the conclusion on that supposition. But our Lord's argument is equally forcible either way; for it is evident, that it cannot properly be said, that God either actually *is*, or *hath been*, the God of any whom he has suffered finally to perish: and (as the apostle strongly intimates) he would, humanly speaking, be ashamed, or think it infinitely beneath him, to own that relation to any for whom he had not provided a city, or a state of more permanent happiness than any which could be enjoyed in this mortal life. (See Heb. xi. 16.) So that the argument by no means turns (as Archbishop Tillotson and Grotius suppose) on the calamitous circumstances in which these patriarchs often were; but would have held good, had all their lives been as prosperous and glorious as that of Abraham seems generally, notwithstanding his peregrinations, to

have been. I cannot, as some modern writers of note do, fall in with Mr. Mede's notion (in his *Works*, p. 801, 802), that our Lord refers to the necessity of Abraham's being raised from the dead to inherit Canaan, in order to the accomplishment of God's promise to give it to him; both because I can see no such necessity, and because then I think it would have been much more to our Lord's purpose to have quoted the promise of the land of Canaan, than these general words.

[‡] So that all the faithful live unto him.] It is evident that *yet* must here have the force of an illative particle, and may be rendered [therefore], or [so that]; for what it introduces is plainly the main proposition to be proved, and not an argument for what immediately went before. In this connection the consequence is apparently just; for as all the faithful are the children of Abraham, and the Divine promise of being a God to him and his seed is entailed upon them, it will prove their continued existence and happiness in a future state, as much as Abraham's. And, as the body, as well as the soul, makes an essential part of man, it will prove both his resurrection and theirs, and entirely overthrow the whole Sadducean doctrine on this head.

mortal part from the ruin and desolation of the grave. And therefore, on the whole, you greatly err, in denying this doctrine; and your error tends to bring a disgrace on the whole series of Divine revelation, and to weaken one of the strongest motives to a life of holiness and obedience.

SECT.
clv.
—
Luke
xx. 38

39 Then certain of the scribes answering, said, Master, thou hast well said.

MAT. XXII. 33. And when the multitude heard this they were astonished at his doctrine.

Then some of the scribes who were present, 39 being of the sect of the Pharisees, were pleased to hear a doctrine of their own so judiciously defended, and said in reply, Master, thou hast spoken so well upon this subject, that nothing solid can be objected to thy discourse. And indeed when all the multitude that was present in the temple at the time heard [this] unthought of, yet convincing argument, together with so clear an answer to a cavil in which the Sadducees used to triumph as invincible, they were greatly astonished at his doctrine, and plainly testified the admiration and delight with which they had attended his discourse. And as the Sadducees had nothing to reply, they were ashamed and disappointed; and after that they durst not any more presume to ask him any thing at all,^h but retired in silence and confusion.

Mat.
xxii. 33

LUKE XX. 40. And after that, they durst not ask him any question at all.

Luke.
xx. 40

IMPROVEMENT.

WITH what satisfaction shall we read this vindication of so important an article of our faith and hope! Easily was this boasted argument of the Sadducees unravelled and exposed, and all the pride of those bold wits, who valued themselves so much on that imaginary penetration which laid men almost on a level with brutes, covered with just confusion. Indeed objections against the resurrection, much more plausible than this of theirs, may be answered in that one saying of our Lord's: *Ye know not the scriptures, nor the power of God.* Were the scripture doctrine of the resurrection considered on the one hand, and the omnipotence of the Creator on the other, it could not seem incredible to any that God should raise the dead. (Acts xxvi. 8.)

Mat.
xxii.
23—28

How sublime an idea does our Lord give us of the happiness of those who shall be thought worthy to attain it! *They shall be equal to the angels!* Adored be the riches of that grace which redeems us from this degenerate and miserable state, in which we had made ourselves so much like the beasts that perish (Psal.

Luke
xx.
35, 36

^h After that, they durst not ask him any thing at all.] It is evident that this is meant of the Sadducees, and must be understood as limited to them; because in the very next section we read of a question which one of the scribes put to him.

SECT. xlix. 12), to raise us to so high a dignity, and marshal us with
clv. the armies of heaven !

verse 34. Let us esteem so glorious a hope aright, and with the greatest
intenseness of soul pursue and insure it. And as for those
enjoyments of this present world, which are suited only to the
mortality and imperfection of it, let us moderate our regards to
them, and cultivate those higher entertainments with the most
solicitous care, which will be transplanted into the paradise of
God, and ever flourish for the delight of his *immortal children*.

37 *Christ*, we see, argues a very important point of doctrine from
premises, in which, perhaps, we might not have been able to have
discovered it without such a hint. Let us learn to judge of
scripture arguments, not merely by the sound, but by the sense
of the words. And as *our Lord* chose a passage from the *Pen-*
tateuch, rather than from the *prophets*, for the conviction of the
Sadducees, let us be engaged to study the tempers, and even the
prejudices, of those with whom we converse ; that we may, if
possible, let in the light of Divine truth on their hearts on that
side by which they seem most capable of receiving it.

Mark xii. 26. In a word, let us with pleasure think of the blessed God under
that gracious title by which he manifested himself to *Moses at*
the bush. Still he is *the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and*
the God of Jacob ; the God of our pious ancestors, the God of all
our departed friends who are now sleeping in Jesus : for all their

Luke xx. 38. souls now *live unto him*, and their bodies shall ere long be
awakened by him. In like manner, if *we are followers of them*
who through faith and patience are now inheriting the promises,
when we are *gathered to our fathers*, and our names, perhaps,
forgotten among succeeding generations, he will still be *our*
God. He will shew us, by the blessed experience of eternity,
that when he treated with us by that title, and admitted us into
the covenant by which he bears it, he intended for us something
far nobler and better than the transient scenes of earth and of
time could admit.

SECT. CLVI.

Christ discourses of the first and great command of the law, and
confounds the Pharisees with a question relating to David's call-
ing the Messiah his Lord. Mat. XXII. 34, to the end. Mark
XII. 28—37. Luke XX. 41—44.

MAT. XXII. 34.

MAT. XXII. 34.

SECT.
clvi.

Mat.

xii. 34

THUS Jesus defended the great doctrine of
the resurrection from the vain cavils which
were brought against it. But the debates of
the day ended not here ; for when the Pharisees

BUT when the
Pharisees had

heard that he had put the Sadducees to silence, they were gathered together.

heard that he had thus silenced and confounded the Sadducees, they were soon gathered together again, with a malicious view of carrying on the same design, to try if they could any way expose him to the people, and to make their remarks upon what he might say.

SECT.
clvi.
—
Mat.
xxii. 34.

35 Then one [of the scribes], which was a lawyer, [came, and having heard them reasoning together, and perceiving that he had answered them well,] asked [him] a question, tempting him, and saying, [MARK XII 28.—]

And one of the learned scribes, [who was] also a doctor of the law, came with the rest; and having attended to the discourse between Jesus and the Sadducees, and heard them reasoning together, perceiving that he had answered them well, asked him a farther question; intending to make another trial of him as to his understanding in the sacred books; and said to him, Master, I desire thou wouldst inform me which is the first [and] great commandment of all that are contained in the whole law? ^a Is it a ceremonial, or a moral precept, that is the most important, and deserves the preference?

36 Master, which [is] the [first and] great commandment [of all] in the law? [MARK XII.—28.]

MARK XII. 29. And Jesus answered him, The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord; [MAT. XXII. 37.—]

30 And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first [and great] commandment. [MAT. XXII.—37, 38.]

And Jesus answered him, The question thou hast put may easily be resolved; for surely the first, that is, the most comprehensive and important of all the commandments of the law, [is] that which is contained in Deut. vi. 4, 5; x. 12; "Hear, O Israel, Jehovah our God is the one great and only Lord; And upon all occasions thou shalt regard and honour him as such, and love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength;" that is, thou shalt consecrate to him all the united powers and faculties of thy nature; and thy understanding and will, thine affections and executive powers, shall be all in the most vigorous manner employed in his service. (See note^c on Luke x. 27, sect. cvii.) This is the first and great commandment, the principal and fundamental

Mark
xii. 29

^a Which is the first and great commandment, &c.] This was a point that often was disputed by the Jewish doctors; some contending for the law of circumcision, others for that of sacrifices, and others for that of the phylacteries. And though it was a rule among them, that the law of the sabbath was to give place to that of circumcision, yet they were not agreed as to the rest, which was the principal and most important precept, only in general

they were inclined to give the preference to the ceremonial part. Dr. Lightfoot remarks (in his *Hor. Heb.* on Mark xii. 28), that Christ answers the scribe out of a sentence which was written in the phylacteries; in which he avoided all occasion of offence, and plainly shewed (as the scribe afterwards observes, Mark xii. 33) that the observance of the moral law was more acceptable to God than all the sacrifices they could offer to him.

sect. precept of the law, and there is no other which
clvi. may not be considered in its degree as subor-
— dinate to this, and reducible to it. *And the*

Mark second, in its sublime and comprehensive na-
xii. 31 ture, [is] much like unto it, as well as given by
the same authority,^b [even] this contained in
Lev. xix. 18; "*Thou shalt love thy neighbour as
thyself.*" For all the duties you owe to your
fellowcreatures may be reduced to this; and
where this undissembled and generous princi-
ple of love is, the rest will easily and naturally
follow. On the whole, therefore, *there is no
other commandment greater than these.* And
Mat. indeed I may say, that *all the law and the*
xxii. 40 *prophets depend upon these two commandments;*
that is, it is the design of the whole revelation,
in its different periods and circumstances, to
promote that virtuous and holy temper which
may be expressed by the love of God and our
neighbour.

Mark And the scribe who had proposed the question
xii. 32 with a design to try him, was struck with the
solidity and spirit of his answer, and *said to
him, Truly thou deservest to be owned as a
Master in Israel; for thou hast spoken to this
important question excellently well: for there
is indeed one God, and there is no other beside*
33 *him: And to love him, as thou hast said, with*
all the heart, and with all the understanding,
and with all the soul, and with all the strength,
to consecrate all the intellectual and active
powers of our whole nature to him; and for a
man to love [his] neighbour as himself, from a
sense of piety to God, as well as benevolence
to man, is far more important than all the burnt
offerings and sacrifices which the greatest
prince could present at his altar; nor could
the most exact and pompous ritual observances
be acceptable without such virtues and graces
as these.

31 And the second
is like [unto it],
namely this, Thou
shalt love thy neigh-
bour as thyself: there
is none other com-
mandment greater
than these. [MAT.
XXII. 39.]

MAT. XXII. 40.
On these two com-
mandments hang all
the law and the
prophets.

MARK XII. 32.
And the scribe said
unto him, Well,
Master, thou hast
said the truth: for
there is one God,
and there is none
other but he:

33 And to love him
with all the heart,
and with all the
understanding, and
with all the soul,
and with all the
strength, and to love
his neighbour as him-
self, is more than all
whole burnt offer-
ings and sacrifices.

^b The second is like unto it.] By quot-
ing this with the former he sufficiently
guarded against a foolish notion, which
some say the Pharisees had, that the ob-
servation of one excellent precept of the
law would excuse the transgression of
many others. It is certain the Pharisees
were ready to magnify duties of the first

table, to the neglect of those of the second;
on which account it was exceedingly proper
to use such language as this.

^c Excellently well.] It is in the original
καλως, beautifully, or finely, which expresses
his high satisfaction in the reply much
more strongly than the word *well*.

34 — And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, he said unto him, Thou art not far from the kingdom of God.

MATT. XXII. 41. [And] while the Pharisees were gathered together [while he taught in the temple], Jesus asked them, saying, How say the scribes, that Christ is the Son of David? [MARK XII. 35. LUKE XX. 41.]

42 What think ye of Christ? whose Son is he? They say unto him, The Son of David.

43 He saith unto them, How then doth David [himself] in spirit [or by the Holy Ghost] [LUKE, in the book of Psalms] call him Lord, saying, [MARK XII. 36.—LUKE XX. 42.—]

44 The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool? [MARK XII. — 36. LUKE XX. — 42, 43.]

45 If David [himself] then call him Lord, how is he [LUKE, then] his Son? And the com-

And Jesus, seeing that he answered thus wisely, said unto him, It appears from these just sentiments of thine on this important head, that thou art not far from the kingdom of God; and such views of religion as these may be the happy means of preparing thee to receive the gospel in that fuller manifestation of it which is now approaching.

And while the Pharisees were gathered together during this conference, expecting to have found an opportunity to insnare him, as he was still teaching the people in the temple, Jesus, turned to the scribes and doctors of the law who were present, and asked them, saying, How say the scribes so commonly as they do, that the Messiah is the Son of David? Let me ask you of that

profession who are now here, What think ye concerning the Messiah in this respect? Whose Son is he? They say unto him, Nothing can be plainer than what thou representest as the general opinion; he is undoubtedly to be [the Son] of David. He saith unto them, How then does

David himself, speaking by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, in the book of Psalms, acknowledge him to be superior to himself, and call him Lord? for you cannot but know that there is a passage expressly to this purpose (Psal. cx. 1), which you readily allow to refer to the Messiah, in which you find David saying, "The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand in exalted power and glory, with all the majesty and honour of a King, till I make all thine enemies thy footstool, and cause thee to trample upon them at pleasure."

If David himself therefore call him Lord, and speak of him as his superior, as you see he doth, how is he then his Son?

^d How then does David himself by the Holy Spirit, &c.] Our Lord, we see, always takes it for granted, in his arguments with the Jews, that the writers of the Old Testament were under such an extraordinary guidance of the Holy Spirit as to express themselves with the strictest propriety on all occasions. (Compare John x. 35, sect. exxxiv.) And I look on this as no contemptible argument for the inspiration of the New Testament; for we can never think

the apostles of Christ to have been less assisted by the Divine Spirit in their writings, when they were in other respects so much more powerfully endowed with it.

* If David himself therefore call him Lord, how is he then his Son? This implies both the existence of David in a future state, and the authority of the Messiah over that invisible world into which that prince was removed by death. Else, how great a

SECT. clvi.
Mat. xxii. 34

Mat. xxii. 41

42

43

44

45

SECT. clvi. Now as the scribes and Pharisees were ignorant of the great doctrine of the Divine nature of the Messiah, with respect to which, even before his incarnation, he was the Lord of David, and of the whole church, they were quite confounded with the question. And the vast crowd of common people that was about him
 46 heard him with great pleasure. And all his adversaries were at such a loss, that no man could answer him so much as a word; neither did any one presume, from that day forward, to ask him any more such insnaring questions^f as those by which they had now contrived to assault, and, if possible, to confound him.

mon people heard him gladly.] [MARK XII. 37. LUKE XX. 44.]

46 And no man was able to answer him a word: neither durst any man (from that day forth) ask him any more questions. [MARK XII. —34.]

IMPROVEMENT.

Mark xii. 28 WHATEVER might be the design of the scribe in putting this question to Christ again, (which was in effect the same with what another had proposed before, Luke x. 25, sect. cvii.) we have reason to rejoice in the repetition of so important an answer. Oh that it might be inscribed on our hearts as with the point of a diamond!

29 The first and great commandment requires us to love the Lord our God with all our heart, and soul, and mind, and strength; and the second, which is like unto it, to love our neighbour as ourselves. But alas, what reason have we to complain of our own deficiency on both these heads! and how much need of being taught again even these first principles of the oracles of God? (Heb. v. 12.)

30 Can we say, with regard to the first, that the blessed God has the whole of our hearts? Is the utmost vigor of our faculties exerted in his service? Do we make him the end of all our actions, of all our wishes, of all our pursuits? Or are we indeed

31 such equitable judges between ourselves and others as the second of these great commandments would require; so as to seek our own particular interests no farther than they may be subservient to, or at least consistent with, the good of the whole? Do we

Monarch soever the Messiah might have been, he could not have been properly called David's Lord, any more than Julius Cesar could have been called the lord of Romulus, because he reigned in Rome seven hundred years after his death, and vastly extended the bounds of that empire which Romulus founded. Munster's note on this text shews, in a very forcible manner, the wretched expedients of some modern Jews to evade the force of that interpretation of the cxth Psalm which refers it to the Messiah.

^f Presume from that day forward to ask him any more questions.] The plain meaning is, they asked him no more such captious questions; for the memory of this confusion impressed their minds during the short remainder of Christ's continuance among them; and he was soon removed from them, so that they had no farther opportunities of doing it when that impression wore off.

make all those allowances for others which we expect or desire they should make for us? Surely we must own we are far from having yet attained, or from being already perfect. (Phil. iii. 12.) But if this be not in the main the prevailing and governing temper of our minds, in vain are our *burnt offerings* and our *sacrifices*; in vain are all the solemnities of public worship, or the forms of domestic and secret devotion; and by all our most pathetic expressions of duty to God, and friendship to men, we do but add one degree of guilt to another. Let us then most earnestly entreat that God would have mercy upon us, and by his Holy Spirit *write these laws in our hearts*.

SECT.
clvi.
—
ver. 33

On these subjects let *scribes instructed to the kingdom of heaven* insist, lest they be condemned by *this expositor* of the *Jewish law*. And let those whose notions are thus *wisely* regulated, take heed, lest, while they seem *near to the kingdom of God*, by resting in mere notions, they come short of it, and sink into a ruin aggravated by their near approach to the confines of salvation and glory.

32
34

As for that *question* of *Christ* with which the *Pharisees* were perplexed, the gospel has given us a key to it. Well might *David, in spirit, call him Lord*, who according to the flesh was to descend from his loins: for *before David or Abraham was, he is*. (John viii. 58.) Let us adore this mysterious union of the *Divine* and *human natures* in the person of our glorious *Emmanuel*; and be very careful that we do not oppose him, if we would not be found *fighters against God*. Already is he exalted at the right hand of the Father: let his friends rejoice in his dignity and glory, and with pleasure wait the day of his complete triumph, when *all his enemies shall be put under his feet*, and even the last of them be *swallowed up in victory*. (1 Cor. xv. 25, 54.)

Mat.
xxii.
41-43

44

S E C T. CLVII.

Christ discourses with the Pharisees in the temple, repeating the charges and cautions which he had formerly advanced at the house of one of that sect. Mat. XXIII. 1—22. Mark XII. 38—40. Luke XX. 45, to the end.

MAT. XXIII. 1.

THEN spake Jesus [in his doctrine], [LUKE, in the audience of all the people, unto his

MAT. XXIII. 1.

THEN Jesus, in the progress of his doctrine and discourse, spake to his disciples in the audience of all the people who were present, and took occasion (as he had done formerly, Luke xi. 39, & seq. sect. cx.) to expose and caution them against the pride and hypocrisy of the scribes and Pharisees, Saying openly and

SECT.
clvii.

Mat.
xxiii. 1

SECT. freely to them, *The scribes and the Pharisees*
clvii. *sit in the chair of Moses,*^a and are the public
teachers and expounders of his law : *All*

Mat. therefore whatsoever they shall charge you to
xxiii.2 *observe* in virtue of that law,^b pay a becoming
3 deference and regard to, and be ready to *ob-*
serve and do accordingly ; but practise not by any
means according to their works : for they say
well in many instances, but do not themselves
practise according to what they teach.

Mark I therefore repeat it again, *Beware of imitat-*
xii. 38 *ing the hypocrisy, and following the example*
Mat. *of the scribes ;*^c For by virtue of the tradi-
xxiii.4 tions which in conjunction with the Pharisees
they have added to the law, *they bind together*
grievous and insupportable burdens, and without
the least remorse lay them on men's shoulders,
urging them by the heaviest penalties to con-
form to all their injunctions ; but they dispense
with [themselves] in the neglect of many of them,
and will not so much as move them with a finger
of theirs. (Compare Luke xi. 46, sect. cx.)

5 And even when they do conform in other in-
stances to their own rules, it is generally from

disciples.] [MARK
XII. 38. — LUKE
XX. 45.]

2 Saying, The
scribes and the
Pharisees sit in Mo-
ses' seat :

3 All therefore,
whatsoever they bid
you observe, *that ob-*
serve and do ; but do
not ye after their
works : for they say,
and do not.

MARK XII. — 38.
— Beware of the
scribes : — [LUKE
XX. 46. —]

MATT. XXIII. 4.
For they bind heavy
burdens, and griev-
ous to be borne, and
lay them on men's
shoulders ; but they
themselves will not
move them with one
of their fingers.

5 But all their

^a *Sit in the chair of Moses.*] Some think
here is an allusion to those *pulpits* which
Ezra made for the expounders of the law
(Neh. viii. 4) ; and which were afterwards
continued in the synagogue, from whence
the rabbies delivered their discourses *sit-*
ting. It is probably called *Moses' chair,*
because it was that from whence the
books of Moses were read and explained ;
so that he seemed to dictate from thence.
It is strange that *Lightfoot,* (*Hor. Heb. in*
loc.) and *Gussatus,* should explain this
of a *legislative authority* ; since the *scribes*
and *Pharisees,* as such, had no peculiar
authority of that kind.

^b *In virtue of that law.*] If this limita-
tion be not supposed, this passage will
be inconsistent with all those in which he
condemns the doctrines of the *scribes* and
Pharisees. Had he meant (as *Orobio,* and
some *Popish* writers have unaccountably
pretended) to assert *their infallibility,* and
to require an absolute submission to their
dictates, he must have condemned him-
self, as it was known he was rejected by
them. See *Limborch. Collat. Amic.* p. 58, 114.

^c *Beware of the scribes.*] The word *scribe*
in general signifies any one conversant

about books and writings ; and is some-
times put for a *civil officer,* whose business
probably resembled that of a *Secretary of*
state (2 Sam viii. 17 ; 1 Kings iv. 3 ; 2
Kings xix. 2) : at other times it is used
at large for a man of learning and ability
(1 Chron. xxvii. 32 ; Jer. xxxvi. 26 ; Ezra
vii. 6 ; Mat. xxiii. 34 ; 1 Cor. i. 20). But
as *biblical learning* was most esteemed
among the Jews, the word in the *New*
Testament seems to be chiefly appropriat-
ed to those that applied themselves to the
study of the *law* (perhaps including those
whose business it was to transcribe it).
Of these the public professors, who read
lectures upon it, were called *doctors,* or
lawyers ; and, probably, they who were
invested with some public offices in the
sanhedrim, or other courts, *scribes of the*
people (Mat. ii. 4). But that the *scribes,* as
Trigland labours to prove (*de Secta Karaeor.*
p. 68), were *karaites,* or *textuaries,* who
rejected those *traditions* which the *Phar-*
isees inculcated, seems, from this text
especially, utterly improbable. Our Lord
commonly joins them with the *Pharisees,*
and probably most of them were of that
sect.

works they do for to be seen of men : they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments.

a bad principle ; for there is none of *all their works* but what *they* chiefly do with a design to be viewed and taken notice of by men, as examples of extraordinary piety. For this purpose, in particular, *they make their phylacteries remarkably broad,*^d that it may be thought they write more of the law on those scrolls of parchment than others do, or desire to be more frequently reminded of Divine things by the size of them ; and, for the same reason likewise, *they make the fringes* and tassels, which the law requires them to wear on the borders of *their garments*, as large as may be, that they may seem peculiarly desirous to remember the Divine commandments whenever they look upon them. (Compare Numb. xv. 38—40.)

SECT.
clvii.
—
Mat.
xxiii. 5

LUKE XX.—46.— Which desire to walk in long robes ; [MARK XII.—38.—] MAT. XXIII. 6. And love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the [LUKE, highest] seats in the synagogues ; [MARK XII. 39. LUKE XX.—46.] 7 And [salutations] in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, rabbi. [MARK XII.—38. LUKE XX.—46.—] These are the selfconceited and vainglorious men, who affect to walk in long garments, that they may appear with an air of distinguished gravity and stateliness ; And love the uppermost places at feasts, where guests of the first quality are used to sit ; and are ambitious to secure the highest seats even in the very synagogues,^e where they should meet to prostrate themselves in the Divine presence with the lowest abasement of soul : And, on the same principle of vainglory and ostentation, they desire to receive salutations in the markets, and other places of common concourse, (compare Luke xi. 43, sect. cx.) and to be called by men, Rabbi, rabbi ;^f a title of honour which they are

Luke
xx. 46
—
Mat.
xxiii. 6

^d They make their phylacteries remarkably broad.] I doubt not but most of my readers very well know that the Jews (understanding Exod. xiii. 9, 16 ; and Deut. vi. 8 ; xi. 18, which commanded them to bind the law on their heads, and to let it be as frontlets between their eyes, in a literal sense) used to wear little scrolls of parchment, on which those passages were written, bound to their foreheads and wrists. It is generally supposed they were called phylacteries in Greek, as being looked upon as a kind of amulet to keep them from danger. See Serrar. Trihar. p. 38 ; and Drus. de tribus sectis, p. 263, 266.

^e The highest seats in the synagogues.] The doctors had seats by themselves, with their backs towards the pulpit in which the law

was read, and their faces towards the people. These were accounted the most honourable ; and therefore these ambitious scribes and Pharisees contended for them. See Reland. Antiq. Heb. p. 61 ; Vitring. de Synag. Vet. p. 191, & seq. and Wolf. in loc.

^f To be called by men, Rabbi, rabbi.] Many learned men have observed that an extravagant notion of respect went along with this title, which was derived from רב, a word which signifies both magnitude and multitude, and seems intended very emphatically to express both the greatness and the variety of that learning which they who bore it were supposed to be possessed of (L'Enfant's Introd. p. 98). Dr. Lightfoot tells us (Hor. Heb. in loc.) that the words of the scribes are declared to be

SECT. fond of having repeated in every sentence, and
clvii. almost at every word.

- Mat. *But as for you, my disciples, be not you call-* 8 But be not ye
xxiii.8 *ed Rabbi, nor value yourselves on the name, if* called Rabbi: for
it should ever happen to be given you; *for one* one is your Master,
is your Master, [even] Christ; and ye are all even Christ, and all
brethren,^s and as such should treat each other ye are brethren.
- 9 with a loving freedom and familiarity. *And* 9 And call no man
call not [any one] on earth your father,^h nor be your father upon the
fond of receiving this title from men, who may earth: for one is
be ready to speak of themselves as but chil- your Father which
dren in comparison of you, and implicitly is in heaven.
- 10 nothing and vanity. *Neither be ye called mas-* 10 Neither be ye
ters and guides; for one is your great Master called masters: for
and Instructor, *[even] Christ,*ⁱ whose dictates one is your Master,
you are ever to receive, and in whose name even Christ.
- 11 *But, on the contrary, he that is,* and would ap- 11 But he that is
pear in the eyes of God to be, the *greatest among* greatest among you,
you, shall be most eminent for condescension shall be your ser-
and humility, and will be ready to wait on the vant.
- 12 260.) *And what I have often told you will* 12 And whosoever
assuredly be found to be a certain truth, That
whosoever shall attempt in an ambitious way to

more amiable and weighty than those of the prophets, and equal to those of the law: so that Gamaliel advised to get a *rabbi*, that one might no longer doubt of any thing. More passages to this purpose may be seen in Dr. Gale's *Sermons*, Vol. I. p. 80, and in Whitby and Elsner, in loc. They fully shew the necessity there was for such repeated cautions as our Lord gives, and are an abundant answer to what Orobio objects to our Lord's conduct in this respect (see *Limborch. Collat.* p. 119); for, considering their inveterate prejudices against Christ, it could never be supposed that the common people would receive the gospel till such corrupt teachers as these were brought into a just disgrace.

^s *Ye are all brethren.*] It is observable,

that not one word is said of Peter's authority over the rest, either here, or on the application made by Zebedee's children; though had such an authority been intended, nothing could have been more natural, or necessary than to have mentioned and adjusted it. Compare note ^s on Mat. xx. 26, p. 260.

^h *Call not [any one] on earth your father.*] The Pharisees, no doubt, had this title given them; and Bishop Wilkins observes, that it is a title which assuming priests of all religions have greatly affected.

ⁱ *One is your Master, [even] Christ.*] It is remarkable that this occurs twice in the very same words (here, and in verse 8). Our Lord knew how requisite it would be to attend to it, and how ready even his ministers would be to forget it.

shall exalt himself, shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself, shall be exalted.

13 But wo unto you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in.

14 Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers; therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation.

[MARK XII. 40. LUKE XX. 47.]

exalt himself, shall sooner or later, by one method or another, be abased; and whosoever, on the other hand, shall humble himself, shall be exalted to the highest honour.^k

Then Jesus, turning from his disciples, to whom he had hitherto been speaking, addressed himself boldly to those crafty enemies who stood around him, waiting for nothing but an opportunity of mischief, and said, *Wo unto you, ye scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!*^l for by the prejudices you are so zealous to propagate among the people, *you shut up the kingdom of heaven against men*, and do all you can to prevent their regarding it; *for you neither go in yourselves, nor permit them that are awakened to a desire of entering, to go in*; and thus you make yourselves in some degree chargeable with their destruction as well as with your own, by the false notions you instil into their minds, and the prejudices you raise against me and my doctrine. (Compare Luke xi. 52, sect. cx.)

Wo unto you, ye scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, that impose upon men by specious forms of devotion! but these forms cannot impose upon God, nor prevent his vengeance from falling heavy upon you: *for*, by your cruel extortions, *you devour the houses of widows and orphans*, whose helpless circumstances, if you had any remains of humanity and generosity, might rather engage you to protect and vindicate them; *and it is only for a pretence to cover these crying immoralities, that you make such long and seemingly earnest prayers*, hoping thereby to engage the esteem and confidence of others, that you may have the greater opportunity to injure and defraud them: but this complicated wickedness shall cost you dear; *for therefore shall you receive greater and more dreadful damnation*, than if you had never prayed at all, nor made any pretences to religion.

^k *Whosoever shall exalt himself, &c.*] Christ seems by the frequent repetition of this maxim to intimate that he intended it, not only for those who were to be teachers of others, but for *all his disciples* without exception. And it is well worthy of our observation, that no one sentence of our Lord's is so frequently repeated as *this*; which occurs at least *ten times* in the evangelists. Compare Mat. xviii 4; xx.

26, 27; xxiii. 10, 11; Mark ix. 35; x. 43, 44; Luke xiv. 11; xviii. 14; xxii. 26; and John xiii. 14.

^l *Hypocrites.*] Dr. More with great propriety observes, that the word *hypocrites* [*υποκριται*] in its most exact application, signifies *players*, who, according to the unnatural custom of the ancients, *acted a part under a mask*. More's Theolog. Works, p. 293.

SECT.
clvii.Mat.
xxiii.

- Wo unto you, ye scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites as you are! for with indefatigable industry you do, as it were, compass the sea and the land to make one proselyte to your own particular sect and party; and when he is become [so], you often make him even doubly more a child of hell than you yourselves are; while, in order to approve the sincerity of his conversion to you, he is obliged to vie with you in all the excesses of your superstition and bigotry.*
- 15 *Wo unto you, ye blind guides, who have invented so many nice distinctions, to make men easy in their sins, and subservient to your secular interests! who say, for instance, Whosoever shall swear only by the temple, it is nothing;^m but whosoever shall swear by the gold of the temple, whether by that with which a part of it is overlaid, or by that which is laid up in its treasures, he is obliged by it. Ye foolish and blind [creatures], is not the stupid sophistry of this distinction apparent to the weakest understanding? for which of these is greater, the gold, or the temple that sanctifies the gold, which without its relation to the temple would have nothing in it more sacred than any common metal? And ye also say, just with the same degree of sense and piety as before, Whosoever shall swear only by the altar of God, it is nothing; but whoever shall swear by the gift which is upon it, he is obliged to the performance of his oath. Ye foolish and blind [wretches], what an idle and senseless distinction is this? for which can you suppose is greater, the gift, or the altar that sanctifies the gift, which, before it was brought thither, was only a common thing, and might be used to any of the ordinary purposes of human life? The truth of the case is therefore plain and obvious: he that swears by the altar, swears in effect by it, and by all the things that are offered upon it to him whose*
- 15 *Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.*
- 16 *Wo unto you, ye blind guides! which say, Whosoever shall swear by the temple, it is nothing; but whosoever shall swear by the gold of the temple, he is a debtor.*
- 17 *Ye fools, and blind: for whether is greater, the gold, or the temple that sanctifieth the gold?*
- 18 *And whosoever shall swear by the altar, it is nothing; but whosoever sweareth by the gift that is upon it, he is guilty.*
- 19 *Ye fools, and blind: for whether is greater the gift, or the altar that sanctifieth the gift?*
- 20 *Whoso therefore shall swear by the altar, sweareth by it and by all things thereon.*

^m *Whosoever shall swear by the temple, it is nothing.* It seems the Pharisees taught, that oaths by the creatures might be used on trifling occasions, and violated without any great guilt. (See note ^b on Mat. v. 34, Vol. I. p. 222.) But they excepted oaths by the corban, and by sacrifices; in which it is plain that, without any regard to common sense or decency, they were influenced merely by a view to their own interest; and therefore represented these to the people as things of more eminent sanctity than even the temple or altar itself.

21 And whoso shall swear by the temple, sweareth by it, and by him that dwelleth therein.

SECT.
clvii.

22 And he that shall swear by heaven, sweareth by the throne of God, and by him that sitteth thereon.

Mat.
xxiii.

21

22

IMPROVEMENT.

As an earring of gold, and an ornament of fine gold, so is a wise reprover upon an obedient ear (Prov. xxv. 12). Christ was indeed a wise and faithful Reprover; but the ears of these Pharisees were disobedient and uncircumcised. Let us, however, who are his disciples, attend to these instructions of our heavenly Master, and avoid every thing which has the remotest tendency to what he here condemns with so just a severity.

Mat.
xxiii. 1
& seq.

Let not our zeal spend itself upon the externals of religion. 5 Let us not impose heavy burdens upon each other; nor lay 4 down rules for the conduct of others, by which we do not in like circumstances think fit to govern ourselves. Let us not impose our own decisions in a magisterial manner on our fellow Christians, nor affect to be called fathers, masters, and teachers; remembering, that Christ alone is our Master, and God our Father, 8—10 and that it is a dangerous presumption and folly to set ourselves in the place of either. Let us be upon our guard against that 6, 7 vain ostentation that would lead us to place any part of our happiness in precedence, and to value ourselves upon our rank, or 7 upon any airy titles of honour, by which, perhaps rather by accident than merit, we are distinguished from others; and which to a truly wise man, and especially to an humble follower of Jesus, will appear to be a very little matter. Let us desire that 11, 12 honour which arises from condescending to others, and serving them in love; that honour which springs from the Divine approbation, which it will be impossible to secure without unaffected piety. (John v. 44.)

God forbid that our devotions should ever be intended as a 14 cloak of maliciousness, or as the instrument of serving any mean and vile purpose! Such prayers would return in curses on our own heads, and draw down on them aggravated damnation. 15

SECT. God forbid that we should spend that time, and that ardency of
clvii. spirit, in *making proselytes* to our own peculiar notions and party,
ver.16 which ought to be laid out in making them the *servants of God*
through *Christ* ! God forbid that we should delude ourselves
or others by such idle *distinctions* in matters of conscience, as
these which our blessed *Redeemer* has with so much reason and
spirit exposed !

17--22 Let us retain the greatest reverence for an *oath*, and not ac-
custom ourselves to *trifle* with any thing which looks like it.
Let us consider *heaven* as *the throne of God*, and often think of
the majesty and glory of that illustrious Being *that sits thereon* ;
for a sense of his continual presence will form us to a better
temper, and engage us with a *righteousness* far *exceeding that*
of the scribes and Pharisees, to walk before him in *all his com-*
mandments and ordinances blameless.

S E C T. CLVIII.

*Christ continues his discourse with the Pharisees, reproving them
for their hypocrisy, and threatening them with approaching
judgments. Mat. XXIII. 23, to the end.*

MAT. XXIII. 23.

SECT.
clviii.

OUR Lord farther proceeded in his dis-
course, and said, *Wo unto you, ye scribes*
and *Pharisees, hypocrites !* you may justly ex-
pect the severest vengeance ; *for ye are careful*
23 *to tithe mint, and anise, and cummin,* and every
other common herb which grows in your gar-
dens ; *and yet have wholly neglected the weigh-*
tier matters of the law, justice, and mercy, and
fidelity :^a these should chiefly have been re-
garded by you as what ye ought more especially
to have practised, and indeed not to have omitted
the other, as a reverent observance is due even
to the least of God's commandments. (Com-

24 *pare Luke xi. 42, sect. cx.) Ye blind guides*
of blind and wretched followers, who do (as it
is proverbially said) carefully strain out a gnat
from the liquor you are going to drink, and

MAT. XXIII. 23.

WO unto you,
scribes and
Pharisees, hypo-
crites ! for ye pay
tithe of mint, and
anise, and cummin,
and have omitted the
weightier matters of
the law, judgment,
mercy, and faith :
these ought ye to
have done, and not
leave the other un-
done.

24 Ye blind guides,
which strain at a

^a *Fidelity.*] The word *πίστις* has un- more in which it signifies *the confidence*
doubtedly this signification in many *reposed in another* ; and it is of great im-
places. (Compare Tit. ii. 10 ; Gal. v. 22 ; portance to observe this. See Col. i. 4 ;
and Rom. iii. 3.) But there are many and 1 Pet. i. 21.

gnat, and swallow a yet can swallow down a camel;^b you affect to
camel. scruple little things, and disregard those of
the greatest moment. SECT.
clviii.

25 Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites ! for ye make clean the outside of the cup, and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. *Wo unto you, ye scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites ! for ye cleanse the outside of the cup and of the dish, and are mighty exact in the observance of external rights and washings of the body ; but are regardless of the inner parts, and unconcerned about your hearts and consciences, which are full of uncleanness, and of all kinds of rapine and intemperance.* (Compare Luke xi. 39, sect. cx.) Mat.
xxiii.
25

26 Thou blind Pharisee, cleanse first that which is within the cup and platter, that the outside of them may be clean also. *Thou blind and senseless Pharisee, first begin with the heart, and thereby, as it were, cleanse the inside of the cup and of the dish, that thus the outside of them may be clean also ; for the life will of course be reformed when the heart is purified.* 26

27 Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites ! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. *Wo unto you, ye scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites ! for ye resemble whited sepulchres, which indeed appear fair and beautiful without,^c but within are full of the bones of the dead, and of all that uncleanness which arises from their putrefying bodies. Even so you also do indeed* 27

28 Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. *outwardly appear righteous unto men, who view nothing more than the external part of your character ; but in the sight of an heart searching God, who has a clear and perfect view of all that lies within, you are full of that hypocrisy and iniquity which is infinitely more loathsome to him than the most disagreeable objects can be to the human eye.* 28

29 Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites ! for, under a pretence of your regard *Wo unto you, ye scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites ! for, under a pretence of your regard* 29

^b Strain out a gnat, and swallow down a camel.] In those hot countries, as Serrarius well observes (*Triheres*. p. 51), gnats were apt to fall into wine, if it were not carefully covered; and passing the liquor through a strainer, that no gnat, or part of one, might remain, grew into a proverb for exactness about little matters. Could any authority be produced in which *καυνοει* signifies a large insect, I should with great pleasure follow the translation of 1727, in rendering the latter clause, swallow a beetle.

^c Whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful without.] Though the first intention of whitening sepulchres might be only to mark them out, that they might be avoided ; and so (as some Jewish writers, and particularly Maimonides, have observed) a heap of lime laid upon the grave might answer the end ; it is evident they were sometimes adorned (ver. 29), probably not only with plastering and white-washing, but with marble and other stone monuments : and notwithstanding all the applause which Vitringa (*Observ. Sacr.* lib. i. p. 201) gives to the interpretation which Dr. Lightfoot (*Hor. Heb. in loc.*) and Dr. Pocock (*Port. Mos.* cap. v. p. 73) have advanced, I conclude that such ornaments were here referred to ; for I cannot think Christ would have called these sepulchres beautiful if they had been nothing but heaps of earth covered with grass. Compare note ^e, on Luke xi. 44, sect. cx.

- SECT. clviii. and veneration for their characters, *you sumptuously build up the sepulchres of the ancient prophets, and adorn the monuments of the other righteous men* of former generations, as desirous to preserve and honour their memories:^d And ye say, *If we had been living in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the holy prophets which they shed, but would have treated them in another manner than our fathers did. So that you really bear witness to yourselves, that you are the sons of those that murdered the prophets; and indeed your present temper and conduct more certainly speaks you to be their genuine offspring, and to be full of that very malignity which you pretend to condemn in them.* (Compare Luke xi. 47, 48, sect. cx.) And do you [then] fill up, as soon as you think fit, what yet remains to be completed of the measure of your fathers' sins, that wrath may come upon this guilty land to the uttermost.
- 33 Ye painted and deceitful serpents, ye brood of specious, but venomous and mischievous, vipers, how artfully soever you may evade human censures, *how can you* so much as hope, by any of these vain pretences, to escape what is infinitely more dreadful, that righteous sentence of the unerring Judge which will consign you over to the damnation of hell?^e (Compare Mat. iii. 7, Vol. I. p. 103.)
- 34 Therefore,^f behold I send unto you prophets, and wise men, and scribes instructed to the
- sees, hypocrites! because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous,
- 30 And say, If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets.
- 31 Wherefore be ye witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets.
- 32 Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers.
- 33 Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?
- 34 Wherefore, behold, I send unto you prophets, and wise men, and scribes;

^d You build the sepulchres of the prophets, &c.] I can by no means think, with *Marcius* (*Exercit.* p. 229), many of whose criticisms are very low and fanciful, that *Christ here blames the building the sepulchres of those holy men;** which, as *Elsner* (Vol. I. p. 160) and *Raphelius* (*Annot. ex. Xen.* p. 48) shew, was a piece of respect which most nations have paid to persons of distinguished merit, especially to those who fell in a good cause. What *Vitrina* (*de Synag.* p. 221) tells us of the extraordinary honours paid to the sepulchre of Mordecai, is an agreeable illustration of these words. *Josephus* also, from *Nicolaus Damascenus*, mentions Herod's repairing in a very splendid manner the sepulchre of David.

(*Joseph. Antiq. lib. xvi. cap. 7* (al. 11), § 1.) Compare *Acts ii. 29*. *Grotius* is certainly right in saying that the four verses in this paragraph are to be considered as one sentence; of which perhaps ver. 31 may be a parenthesis.

^e How can you hope by any of these vain pretences to escape that sentence, &c.] *Raphelius* has abundantly proved that ἀποφυγεν κρίμα (which is the same in sense with the original) properly signifies to evade conviction in a court of judicature, which is often done by the artifice of the criminal. *Annot. ex. Xen.* p. 50, 51.

^f Therefore.] Though *Olearius* here would render δια τὸ in the mean time, the version is so unexampled that I cannot

and *some* of them ye shall kill and crucify, and *some* of them shall ye scourge in your synagogues, and persecute *them* from city to city :

kingdom of heaven, to try you once more, and to give you the last call to repentance and reformation which you must ever expect : but I know that this last attempt will, with regard to the generality of you, be entirely in vain ; and that [*some*] of *them* ye will kill, and carry your malice so far as to crucify them like common slaves ; and when ye cannot effect that, [*some*] of *them* ye will scourge in your synagogues, and persecute [*them*] from city to city.

SECT.
clviii.
Mat.
xxiii.
34

35 That upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel, unto the blood of Zacharias, son of Barachias, whom ye slew between the temple and the altar.

For thus will God in righteous judgment permit you to act, that ye may become the distinguished trophies of his displeasure, as if he were reckoning with you for the guilt of all former ages ; so *that upon you may seem to come the vengeance due for all the righteous blood which has been poured forth on the earth from the beginning of the world ; even from the blood of Abel, that eminently righteous man, whom his brother Cain then slew, to the blood of Zechariah, the son of Barachiah, one of the last of the prophets, whom ye murdered while he was ministering between the temple and the altar,*^s impiously presuming to intrude into the

acquiesce in it ; and if the connection, as it stands, could not be accounted for, I should think it better to connect *this phrase* with the close of the preceding verse : *How can ye escape the damnation of hell for this ?* or avoid the judgment of God for *this* mixture of injustice, cruelty, and hypocrisy ?

^s *To the blood of Zechariah, the son of Barachiah, &c.*] Though very learned men have interpreted this of *four* different persons, I do not, with the learned and candid Witsius (*Misc.* Vol. I. p. 269), think it an inexplicable difficulty which of these is referred to. I scruple not, with Grotius, Drusius, Casaubon, Erasmus, and many more, to explain it of *that Zechariah* who is expressly said to have been slain in that remarkable manner *between the temple and the altar* (2 Chron. xxiv. 20, 21), though I take not upon me to determine whether (as Chrisostom asserts) Jehoiada his father was also called Barachiah, which signifies *one that blesses the Lord*, as Jehoiada does *one that confesses him* ; or whether the *original reading* was different from ours, as Jerom says he found in the *gospel of the Nazarenes*, or the *Hebrew version* of

Matthew. It is by no means necessary, with Cappellus, to allow that it was a slip in the *evangelist's* memory ; but much more decent to suppose it an officious addition of some early transcriber, who might confound this martyr with Zechariah, one of the *twelve minor prophets*, who was indeed the son of Barachiah, but who does not by any means appear to have been murdered ; nor is there any reason to imagine the Jews, so soon after their return from captivity, would have attempted so flagitious an act. Though Theophylact understands the text of Zechariah the father of John the Baptist, on the credit of an idle tale of Origen's, confuted by Jerom, in which he tells us that this good man was murdered *in the temple*, (see Erasmus, *in loc.*) he has had few followers ; and indeed the story seems to have been made on the mistaken authority of the text in question. Yet after all it seems still more unreasonable, with Archbishop Tillotson (Vol. I. p. 197, 198), to understand these words as a *prophecy* of that Zechariah, the son of Baruch, who, as Josephus says (*Bell. Jud.* lib. iv. cap. 5 (al. v. 1), § 4), was assassinated in the middle of the temple, just before the Romans

SECT. court of the priests, to perpetrate that most
clviii. horrible murder as near as possible to God's

Mat. most immediate presence. *Verily I say unto*

xliii.

36 *you, That even the guilt of all this righteous blood, and all these things that are included in the woes I have denounced, shall come on this generation of men; so dreadful are the calamities which God will shortly bring upon it. (Compare Luke xi. 49, 50, 51, sect. cx.)*

37 *O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, [thou] that killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee by God for thy conversion and salvation; thou unhappy city, who hast so often been stained with the blood of the martyrs, that it is grown into a proverb, That a prophet can hardly perish any where else (Luke xliii. 33); how often would I have gathered thy children together unto me, even with as much tenderness as a hen gathereth her chickens together under her wings, to protect them from the assaults of any bird of prey, or whatever else might threaten their safety, and yet ye would not hearken to my compassionate calls, but have hardened your hearts against my love, and repaid me with*
38 *contempt, hatred, and persecution? Behold, the time is coming when you will see your folly, though too late; for your sacred house, in which you vainly trust, even this magnificent temple in which you now stand, is so near being utterly destroyed, that it may be said to be even already left desolate to you, so that the few who survive the general carnage shall be forced to sit down and weep over its ruins.*

39 *For I am now making my last visit here, and I say unto you, That henceforth, since you treat me so ill, ye shall not see me any more, till even ye shall say, as the multitudes lately did, but with sublimer passions and nobler views, Blessed [is] he that cometh in the name of the Lord,*^h

36 *Verily I say unto you, All these things shall come upon this generation.*

37 *O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!*

38 *Behold, your house is left unto you desolate.*

39 *For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.*

besieged the city. Had we more evidence of his being a righteous man, it would be harsh to suppose Christ in such a connection to speak of a future fact as what was already done; or to charge that deed on the whole Jewish nation which was done, contrary to the decree of the sanhedrim, by two resolute villains. All the martyrs from Abel to Zechariah, seems to have been a proverb; and it might naturally arise from observing

that Abel was the first, and Zechariah in Chronicles the last eminently good man, of whose murder the scripture speaks.

^h *Till he shall say, Blessed is he that cometh, &c.] This was doubtless spoken after Christ's triumphant entrance into Jerusalem (though Heinsius most unnaturally supposes it transplanted), which shews the necessity of giving the words some such turn as they have in the paraphrase. If we*

that is, till your calamities have taught you eagerly to wish for the Messiah, and Divine grace shall have inclined you, as a nation, gladly to receive me under that character : but you little think through what scenes of desolation, exile, and misery, you must pass for succeeding ages, before that happy time comes. (Compare Luke xiii. 34, 35, p. 138, 139.) And when he had thus spoken he went out of the temple.

SECT.
clviii.

Mat.
xxiii.
39

IMPROVEMENT.

MAY we ever remember how necessary it is that our *righteousness* should exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees, if we desire to enter into the kingdom of heaven ! (Mat. v. 20.) May our zeal be employed on the great *essentials* of religion, *justice, mercy, and fidelity*, and not be laid out merely or chiefly on the *circumstantial*s of it !

Mat.
xxiii.
23

May we be concerned about the *purity of our hearts*, and not merely attend to the decency of our *external behaviour* ! May we be, not like *painted sepulchres*, fair and beautiful without, and full of all uncleanness within ; but rather like the vessel laid up before the Lord, whose *outside* shone with polished gold, while within it was replenished with heavenly manna ! (Heb. ix. 4.)

25, 26

27, 28

How many, like these *Pharisees*, condemn *persecution*, and yet themselves are chargeable with the guilt of it ! May that never be our character, lest we be judged out of our own mouths, and lest we thereby fill up the measure of our iniquities !

29—32

Behold the repeated tenderness of our compassionate Redeemer even towards that guilty city that killed the prophets, and stoned the messengers of God ! He would with the gentlest and most solicitous care have gathered them, even as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings ! Thus does he still call and invite perishing sinners. Oh that the *obstinacy* of their own perverse and rebellious wills may not finally withstand all the overtures of his grace ; lest eternal *desolation* be their portion, and they in vain wish for the repetition of those calls which they once so wantonly despised !

37—39

might be allowed, with Grotius, to translate *εως αν επιζητε, till ye would be glad to say, or wish you had said, Blessed is he that cometh, &c.* this would give a very plain and easy sense, nearly parallel to Mat. xxvi. 64, where *απ' αψις* is perhaps used in the same sense. And thus the words might be explained as if our Lord had said, " From the time of my present appearance at this passover, you shall not see me any more, till that awful hour of judgment, in which I shall appear in such pomp and power, that the proudest of you all shall have reason to wish you had cordially joined in those Hosannahs which you lately rebuked." This interpretation, could the version be justified, I should vastly prefer to any other.

S E C T. CLIX.

Christ applauds the liberality of the poor widow whom he saw casting her two mites into the treasury. Mark XII. 41, to the end. Luke XXI. 1—4.

MARK XII. 41.

SECT.
clix.Mark
xii. 41

AND Jesus, having made an end of his discourse to the scribes and Pharisees, as he was going out of the temple, *sat down* at a little distance, *over against* that part of it which was called *the treasury*,^a because there the chests for collecting the contributions of the people stood, and in the chambers over that cloister the sacred stores were kept: *and he looked up, and beheld*, with attentive observation, *how the people cast their money*, [and] brought their offerings and free gifts, *into the treasury*, at this public time; *and many rich men cast in much*; there being still this remainder of national goodness among them, though true religion was sunk to so very low an ebb.

42 *And there came among the rest a certain poor widow*, whose character and circumstances he well knew; *and she cast in there two of the smallest pieces of brass coin then in use, called mites, which both taken together only make a farthing of the Roman money.*

43 *And our Lord was so pleased with this generous action of hers, that he took particular notice of it, and even called his disciples to him, to hear his remarks upon it; and as they stood about him, he says to them, Look upon yonder woman, and observe the greatness of her piety and zeal; for assuredly I say unto you, That this poor widow, however she may seem to men to have given but a very little inconsiderable matter, has appeared in the sight of God to have cast in more than all they who have thrown*

44 *such sumptuous gifts into the treasury: And, in proportion to her circumstances, it is much more; for all these, who have presented such*

MARK XII. 41.

AND Jesus sat over against the treasury: [and he looked up], and beheld how the people cast money [and their gifts] into the treasury: and many that were rich cast in much. [LUKE XXI. 1.]

42 And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in [thither] two mites, which make a farthing. [LUKE XXI. 2.]

43 And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury. [LUKE XXI. 3.]

44 For all [these]

^a *The treasury.*] This treasury received the voluntary contributions of the worshippers who came up to the feasts; and the money thrown into it was employed to buy wood for the altar, salt and other necessities, not provided for in any other way.

did cast in of their abundance [unto the offerings of God] : but she of her [penury] did cast in all that she had, *even* all her living. [LUKE XXI. 4.] large sums, *threw in*, comparatively, but a little part of their superfluity and redundancy of possessions into the offerings of God ; but she, in the midst of her poverty, and the daily straits to which she is exposed, *has cast in all* the little stock of money *that she had*, [even] all that she had by her for her living ; not knowing where she should get the next mite for herself to furnish out the necessary supports for her humble and indigent life.

SECT.
clix.
Mark
xii.44

IMPROVEMENT.

OUR Lord Jesus Christ had his eye on those who were bringing their gifts unto the sacred treasury. Let us remember his eye is also upon us, to observe in what degree we are ready, on proper occasions, to contribute for the glory of God and the good of mankind ; and in what proportion to the ability which God has given us. Let not the *poorest* be discouraged from doing something for these good purposes, however little they may have it in their power to perform ; since Christ may acknowledge the noblest charity in the smallest gift, as *wherever there is a willing mind, it is accepted according to what a man hath, and not according to what he hath not.* (2 Cor. viii. 12.)

Mark
xii.41

Let us imitate the candour of our blessed Redeemer, and be ready to be pleased with little services. The circumstances of mankind are such that few have it in their power to do great matters frequently for the service of others : but the desire of a man is his kindness (Prov. xix. 22) ; the principles and circumstances of an action recommend it more than the appearance it may make ; and a multiplicity of little kind offices, in persons frequently conversant with each other, are the bands of society and friendship. We ought therefore to preserve an habitual tenderness and generosity of mind, and be mutually willing to oblige and to be obliged by them.

43

To conclude ; let us not despise the poor, since there are many of them who will in Christ's computation be found eminently rich in good works ; many whose mite will, in the treasury of God, have the value of a talent, and will condemn the sordid parsimony with which many of the rich and great have cast their presents into it ; while what the latter part with out of their abundance bears no proportion in the account of God to what the former freely spare from their necessity. Happy is it for every truly pious and benevolent mind that it is to give up its final account to him who searches the heart, and who is witness to those devout and charitable purposes which will always

44

stretch themselves out beyond the limit of actions, and engage the charitable soul to wish more good than the power and revenues even of kingdoms could effect.

S E C T. CLX.

Our Lord foretells the approaching destruction of Jerusalem, and here insists on the remoter signs of its approach. Mat. XXIV. 1—14. Mark XIII. 1—13. Luke XXI. 5—19.

MAT. XXIV. 1.

SECT.
CLX.

Mat.
XXIV. 1

AND when Jesus had thus confounded his adversaries, and had foretold the desolation that their aggravated sins would shortly bring both on the city and the temple (Mat. xxiii. 38, p. 354), he left the place, and going out from thence, departed from the temple, where he had been discoursing to them. And as he was going away, his disciples came to [him], and took that occasion to shew him the splendid buildings and magnificent decorations of the temple: and some observing what a noble structure it was, and speaking how it was adorned with beautiful stones, of a prodigious size,^a and with costly gifts, which many persons, in accomplishment of their vows for deliverances received, had hung up on the walls and pillars of it,^b besides what was laid up in its treasures; ^b one of [them] says unto him, Master, behold what vastly large and curious stones, and what stately edifices [are these].

2 And Jesus replying, said unto them, [As for] these things which ye behold with so much admiration, do you not see the splendor and

MAT. XXIV. 1.

AND Jesus went out, and departed from the temple: and his disciples came to him for to shew him the buildings of the temple; [LUKE, and as some spake how it was adorned with goodly stones and gifts,] [one of them saith unto him, Master, see what manner of stones and what buildings are here.] [MARK XIII. 1. LUKE XXI. 5.]

2 And Jesus [answering], said unto them, [LUKE, As for these things which ye behold,] See ye

^a Beautiful stones of a prodigious size.] Josephus says that some of them were forty five cubits long, five high, and six broad. (Bell. Jud. lib. v. cap. 5 (al. vi. 6), § 6.) See his large and beautiful description of the whole temple in that chapter, which is one of the most entertaining passages of such a kind I ever met with.

^b Costly gifts, &c.] Hanging up such ἀγθρηψία, or consecrated gifts, was common in most of the ancient temples. Tacitus speaks of the immense opulence of the temple at Jerusalem. (Histor. lib. v. § 8.) Amongst others of its treasures there was a golden table given by Pompey; and

several golden vines, of exquisite workmanship, as well as immense size (for Josephus tells us, in the chapter cited above, § 4, that they had clusters [ἀνθρομῆναι] as tall as a man); which some have thought referred to God's representing the Jewish nation under the emblem of a vine; Isa. v. 1, 7; Psal. lxxx. 8; Ezek. xv. 2, 6. And Josephus likewise asserts (ibid. § 6), that the marble of the temple was so white that it appeared to one at a distance like a mountain of snow; and the gilding of several of its external parts, which he there mentions, must, especially when the sun shone upon it, render it a most splendid and beautiful spectacle.

SECT.
clx.
—
Mat.
xxiv.

2

3

4

not all these [great magnificence of all these great and pompous buildings]? Verily I say unto you, [LUKE, the days will come, in the which there shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down.] [MARK XIII. 2. LUKE XXI. 6.] *buildings, which are the pride of the Jewish nation, and the wonder of all the rest of mankind? Yet notwithstanding all the present grandeur of this stately temple, verily, I say unto you, That the days will quickly come, in which a victorious enemy shall profane its sanctity, and deface its beauty, insomuch that there shall not be left one single stone upon another here, that shall not be entirely demolished,^c till no remains of any part of it shall be preserved.*

3 And as he sat upon the mount of Olives [over against the temple], the disciples [Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew] came unto him privately, saying, [LUKE, Master,] tell us when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world, [when all these things shall be

And when he was retired from the city, as he sat down upon the mount of Olives, which was over against the temple, and commanded the finest prospect of it from the east, the disciples, Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, who were favoured with a peculiar share of his intimacy and confidence, came to him privately, saying, Master, we entreat thee that thou wouldst tell us when these awful things shall happen? and what [shall be] the sign of thy second coming, when thou wilt execute thy vengeance on these thine enemies: and of the end of the present age and dispensation,^d when

^c *There shall not be left one stone upon another here, &c.] It seemed exceedingly improbable that this should happen in that age, considering the peace of the Jews with the Romans, and the strength of their citadel, which forced Titus himself to acknowledge that it was the singular hand of God which compelled them to relinquish fortifications which no human power could have conquered. (Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. vi. cap. 9 (al. vii. 16), § i.) (Compare note ^b, on Luke xix. 43, p. 288.) Bishop Chandler justly observes that no impostor would have foretold an event so unlikely, and so disagreeable. Defence of Christianity, p. 472, 473.*

^d *The end of the present age.] So συντελευτα το αιωρος may well be rendered. Compare Math. xii. 32; Rom. xii. 2; 1 Cor. x. 11; Eph. ii. 2, 7; Heb. vi. 5; ix. 26; in all which places αιωρ may be rendered age. Archbishop Tillotson, and many other excellent writers, would retain our translation, and suppose here are two distinct questions; What should be the sign of his coming to punish the ungrateful inhabitants of Jerusalem? and, What the sign of his final appearance to the universal judgment? And that Christ answers the*

first question in the former, and the second in the latter part of the chapter: though where the transition is made, has been, among those that embrace this interpretation, matter of much debate. Others have supposed the apostles took it for granted that the world was to be at an end when Jerusalem was destroyed; and that Christ was not solicitous to undeceive them, as their error might make them so much the more watchful; and therefore answers in ambiguous terms, which might suit either of these events. But it seems much more natural to conclude that they expected the wicked persecutors of Christ (in which number most of the magistrates and priests were) would by some signal judgment be destroyed; and that hereupon he would erect a most illustrious kingdom, and probably a more magnificent temple, which they might think described in Ezekiel: an expectation which they did not entirely quit even to the day of his ascension. (See Acts i. 6.) Our Lord, with perfect integrity and consummate wisdom, gives them an account of the prognosticating and concomitant signs of the destruction of Jerusalem; and then, without saying one word of any temporal king-

SECT. all these things shall be accomplished, to make fulfilled? [MARK
clx. way for the brighter glories of that kingdom XIII. 3, 4. LUKE
which thou wilt establish, when all thy suf- XXI. 7.]
ferings are over, and every thing which opposes
thy triumph subdued?

- 4 And Jesus answering them, began to say, with an air of solemnity agreeable to the importance of the subject on which he was going to discourse, As to the event concerning which you now inquire, let me in the first place caution you, that you see [to it] in the most solicitous manner, that no man deceive you with false pretences to a Divine revelation and commission.
- 5 For many shall come in my name, and with the title peculiar to me, saying, I am the Messiah; and the time of deliverance, so long promised, and so long expected by the Jewish people, is now come, when the yoke is to be broken off from their neck, and their enemies are to be subdued under them; and by these plausible pretences they shall deceive many: but do not ye therefore go after them; for all their promises and hopes will be in vain, and sudden destruction will overtake them and their followers.
- 6 But when ye shall hear of wars, and rumours of wars, among the Jews, and seditions raised
- 4 And Jesus [answering them, began to say,] Take heed that no man deceive you. [MARK XIII. 5. LUKE XXI. 8—.]
- 5 For many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ; [LUKE, and the time draweth near:] and shall deceive many: [LUKE, go ye not therefore after them.] [MARK XIII. 6. LUKE XXI. —8.]
- 6 [LUKE. But when] ye shall hear of wars, and rumours of wars, [LUKE, and

dom to be erected, raises their thoughts to the final judgment (to which the figures used in the former description might many of them be literally applied), and sets before them an heavenly kingdom, and eternal life, as the great object of their pursuit, Mat. xxv. 34, 46. This I take to be the key to this whole discourse; the particular parts of which have been admirably illustrated by many learned commentators; but the whole scope and connection of it, so far as I can recollect, fully explained by none.

Many shall come in my name, &c.] See Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. ii. cap. 13 (al 12), § 4, 5. Christian writers have always with great reason represented Josephus's History of the Jewish War as the best commentary on this chapter; and many have justly remarked it as a wonderful instance of the care of Providence for the Christian church, that he, an eyewitness, and in these things of so great credit, should (especially in such an extraordinary manner) be preserved, to transmit to us a collection of important facts, which so exactly illustrate this noble prophecy in almost every circumstance. (Compare Joseph. Bell. Jud.

lib. iii. cap. 8, al. 14.) But as it would swell my notes too much to enter into a particular detail of those circumstances, I must content myself with referring to Dr. Whitby's excellent notes on the xxivth of Matthew, and to Archbishop Tillotson's large and accurate discourse on the same subject, in the second volume of his Posthumous Works, Ser. 183—187, p. 547, & seq.

The time is come.] The word *ny sine* may signify either the approach or arrival of the time, and may with great propriety express the first opening of a scene to be gradually disclosed; in which sense it is applied to Christ's kingdom, as preached by himself and his apostles, during the time of his personal ministry. Such pretended Messiahs did indeed arise towards the close of the Jewish state. (See 1 John iv. 1; Acts v. 36, 37; and Joseph. Antiq. lib. xx. cap. 8 (al. 6, 7), § 6, 10.) The Rhemish Jesuits, as much as they triumph in their infallible guide to the interpretation of scripture, ridiculously explain this as a prophecy of Luther and Calvin; which I mention only as one instance, among many more, of their contemptible ignorance or wicked prevarication.

commotions,] see by them in several places against the Romans, SECT. that ye be not troubled [LUKE, and terrified] : for all see that you be not troubled [and] terrified, as if clx. [LUK. these things] must [LUKE, first] immediately happen ; for all these things must Mat. first come to pass, and be the gradual openings xxiv.6 of it ; but the end of them, in the utter destruction of the Jewish state, is not yet: nay, some of you, my disciples, will have several important services to perform here, after these alarms are begun ; services which even by means of these alarms you may pursue with some peculiar advantages.

7 [LUKE, Then said he unto them,] And then he further added, and said to them, 7 Judea shall not be the only seat of war at that time ; for in the neighbouring countries nation shall rise up against nation, and kingdom against kingdom : and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and [LUKE, great] earthquakes in divers places, [and troubles :] [LUKE, and fearful sights, and great signs shall there be from heaven.] [MARK XIII. 8.— LUKE XXI. 10, 11.]

8 All these are the [beginnings] of sorrows. [MARK XIII.—8.] But all these things [are] 8 only the beginnings of those sorrows and alarms that will issue in the destruction of Jerusalem.

MARK XIII. 9. But take heed to yourselves, and be cautious Mark how you behave ; and though you meet with xiii. 9

8 Nation shall rise up against nation, &c.] Grotius gives us a particular account of several wars of the Jews among themselves, and of the Romans with the Syrians, Samaritans, and other neighbouring nations, before Jerusalem was destroyed. There were also earthquakes at this time in Apamea, Laodicea and Campania. (See Tacit. Annal. lib. xii. § 43, 53 ; lib. xiv § 27 ; lib. xv. § 22 ; Sueton. Nero, cap. 48 ; Galb. cap. 18.) The famine in the days of Claudius is mentioned Acts xi. 28, as well as recorded in history (Sueton. Claud. cap. 18, and Euseb. Hist. Eccl. lib. ii. cap. 8) ; and many perished by it in Judea. See Joseph. Antiq. lib. xx. cap. 2, § 6.

h Dreadful sights, and great signs from heaven, &c.] Of these appearances, see Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. vi. cap. 5 (al. vii. 12), § 3, and Tacit. Histor. lib. v. § 13. I cannot here but add an excellent observation of Mr. West relating to the authors by whom this prophecy, which is expressed in terms so very plain and circumstantial, is recorded ; that Matthew and Mark were incontestably dead before the event, as Luke also probably might be ; and as for John, the only evangelist who survived it, it is remarkable that he says nothing of it, lest any should say the prophecy was forged after the event happened. See West on the Resurrection of Christ, p. 393.

- sect. the severest persecutions, be not discouraged from persisting in the truth, and from continuing faithful in your regards to me : *for before all these things shall happen they shall lay their violent hands upon you, and persecute you with the greatest cruelty and rage ; [and] shall deliver some of you up to the greater councils, [and] cite others of you to appear before the inferior courts in the synagogues, and shall cast some of you into prisons, to be severely scourged, [and] otherwise afflicted by confinement and a variety of hardships there ;ⁱ and indeed they shall go so far as to kill some of you, in a few years : and as for the rest, ye shall be generally hated, not only by the Jews here at home, but by those abroad, and by all the Gentile nations to whom you go ; [and] shall be brought before rulers and kings for my name's sake, and for a testimony against them, that the gospel has been offered to them in the most public manner, even to the greatest of men, to whom you might otherwise have had no access. (Compare Mat. x. 17, 18, sect. lxxv.) And it shall also turn to you for a public and honourable testimony of the innocence of your cause, however it may be misrepresented, and of the integrity and uprightness of your conduct.*
- Mark xiii. 9 And indeed, notwithstanding this early and violent opposition, yet before the destruction of Jerusalem the gospel must first be preached among all the heathen nations, which are subjected to the Roman empire (see note ⁿ) ; and there also you will be followed with the like assaults and persecutions. But when they shall bring you before governors and kings, and deliver you up to the officers of justice, to be prosecuted as criminals in their most solemn courts, settle it at such times in your hearts as a constant rule not to draw up any formal speech, nor to premeditate what answer or apology you shall make ; [and] be not anxiously solicitous beforehand what you shall speak in your defence, to vindicate yourselves and your
- [LUKE, before all these] they [LUKE, shall lay their hands on you, and persecute you, and] shall deliver you up to councils, [LUKE, and to the synagogues, and into prisons,] [to be] beaten [and afflicted, and shall kill you] : and ye [shall be hated of all nations, and] shall be brought before rulers and kings for my [name's] sake, for a testimony against them. [MAT. XXIV. 9. LUKE XXI. 12.]
- LUKE XXI. 13. And it shall turn to you for a testimony.
- MARK XIII. 10. And the gospel must first be published among all nations.
- 11 But when they shall lead you, and deliver you up, [settle it in your hearts, not to meditate before, what ye shall answer ; and] take no thought beforehand what ye shall

ⁱ Shall deliver you up to the councils, &c.] All this was exactly accomplished : for Peter and John were called before the sanhedrim (Acts iv. 6, 7) ; James and Peter before Herod (Acts xii. 2, 3) ; and

Paul before Nero the Emperor, as well as before the Roman Governors, Gallio, Felix, and Festus. (Acts xviii. 12 ; xxiv. xxv. xxviii.)

speak : but whatsoever shall be given you in that hour, that speak ye : for it is not ye that speak, but the Holy Ghost. [LUKE XXI. 14.]

LUKE XXI. 15. For I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay, nor resist.

MAT. XXIV. 10. And then shall many be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another.

MARK XIII. 12. Now the brother shall betray the brother to death, and the father the son : and children shall rise up against their parents, and shall cause them to be put to death.

LUKE XXI. 16. And ye shall be betrayed both by parents, and brethren, and kinsfolks, and friends : and some of you shall they cause to be put to death.

religion from the unrighteous charges and aspersions of your enemies ; *but whatsoever shall be given in to you*, and be strongly suggested to your minds *in that hour*, that speak boldly and resolutely ; *for it is not you that speak, but the Holy Spirit* himself, who shall assist and dictate to you. (Compare Mat. x. 19, 20, sett. lxxv. and Luke xii. 11, 12, sect. cxi.)

For it is really my cause in which you are engaged ; and therefore, though you are ignorant and unlearned men, and so may be apprehensive you shall be confounded in the presence of persons who are in rank and education so much your superiors, yet depend upon it, that *I will give you a mouth* to plead, and *wisdom* to answer whatever they allege against you, *which all your adversaries shall not be able to contradict or withstand*, but shall be even astonished at the freedom and propriety with which you shall express yourselves, according to the various occasions which arise. (Compare Acts iv. 13, 14.)

And many that have owned themselves my followers *shall then be offended*, and give up all regard to the gospel, when they see the profession of it must cost them so dear ; *and* having proved apostates, they shall become persecutors too, and *shall betray one another, and hate one another*, as being in their consciences secretly galled at the greater fidelity of their companions.

And this wretched temper shall rise to such a height, as to break through all the bonds of nature, insomuch that *one brother shall betray another*, not only to imprisonment, but *to death* : *and the father*, on the one hand, shall betray *[his] own son* ; *and children*, on the other hand, *shall rise up* as witnesses against *[their] aged parents*, and *cause them to be put to death* without compassion or remorse.

And these scenes, monstrous as they may seem, shall pass in your days, and before your eyes ; nay, *you yourselves shall have a painful share in them* : For you, my apostles and servants, *shall be betrayed and persecuted even by parents, and brethren, and kindred*, and those that pretend to be the most faithful and affectionate friends ; *and [some] of you shall they cause to be slain* by the hand of public and oppressive violence.

SECT. clx.

Mark xiii. 11

Luke xxi. 15

Mat. xxiv. 10

Mark xiii. 12

Luke xxi. 16

- SECT. And indeed this temper shall so generally prevail, that *ye shall be hated by almost all ranks and orders, as well as nations of men, for the sake of my name* and gospel,^k though they can find nothing else to object to your character, or accuse in your conduct; and they shall treat you as public enemies, while you are acting the most generous and benevolent part. (Compare Mat. x. 22, sect. lxxv.) But in the midst of all your sufferings be courageous and cheerful, as knowing you are the care of a peculiar and most gracious Providence; so that, on the whole, you shall be safe, and *not an hair of your head shall utterly perish*,^l or fall to the ground unregarded. In your patience therefore *possess ye your souls*,^m and be calm and
- 17 And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake. [MARK XIII. 13—.]
- 18 But there shall not an hair of your head perish.
- 19 In your patience possess ye your souls.

^k *Ye shall be hated by all men for the sake of my name.*] That not only the apostles, but all the primitive Christians, were in general more hated and persecuted than any other religious sect of men, is most notorious to all who are at all acquainted with ecclesiastical history. A fact which might seem unaccountable, when we consider how inoffensive and benevolent their temper and conduct was, and how friendly an aspect their tenets had on the security of any government under which they lived. We are not to imagine (as Mons. St. Real weakly insinuates in his ill digested, though elegant, *History of the Life of Jesus*, p. 264) that they had any peculiar aversion to the name of Christ. The learned Dr. Warburton has shewn, beyond all contradiction, in his masterly manner, that the true reason of this opposition was, that while the different pagan religions, like the confederated demons honoured by them, sociably agreed with each other, the gospel taught Christians, not only like the Jews, to bear their testimony to the falsehood of them all, but also with the most fervent zeal to urge the renunciation of them, as a point of absolute necessity; requiring all men, on the most tremendous penalties, to believe in Christ, and in all things to submit themselves to his authority: see Dr. Warburton's *Divine Legation of Moses*, Vol. I. book ii. § 6, p. 278—295. A demand which bore so hard especially on the pride and licentiousness of their princes, and the secular interests of their priests, that it is no wonder they raised so violent a storm against it; which, considering the char-

acter and prejudices of the populace, it must be very easy to do.

^l *Not an hair of your head shall perish.*] Our Lord had foretold but just before (ver. 16), that several of them should be put to death; he must therefore here intend to assure them, that when they came on the whole to balance their accounts, they should find they had not been losers in any the least instance; but that whatever damage they had sustained, it should be amply made up, and they at length placed in a state of entire security. This is plainly the import of this proverbial expression. See 1 Sam. xiv. 45; 2 Sam. xiv. 11; 1 Kings i. 52; and Acts xxvii. 34.

^m *In your patience possess ye your souls.*] Though the word *κτασθαι* does often signify to acquire or procure (see Mat. x. 9; Acts i. 18; viii. 20; xxii. 28), yet I cannot suppose with Brennius, that our Lord intends here chiefly to intimate that fortitude and composure of spirit might have a tendency to secure their lives, as it would enable them calmly to deliberate on the several circumstances which might arise. I cannot but think that the sense which the accurate and pious Dr. Wright gives of this passage, in that excellent piece of *Christian Philosophy*, his discourse on *Self Possession* (p. 4, 5), is much more natural, as well as more noble; as if our Lord had said, "By keeping the government of your own spirits in these awful scenes, which will bear down so many others, you will secure the most valuable self-enjoyment, as well as be able most prudently to guard against the dangers which will surround you."

serene, the masters of yourselves, and above the agitation of any irrational or disquieting passion. SECT.
clx.

MAT. XXIV. 11. For though your discouragements are great, Mat.
xxiv.
and many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many. 11

12 And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold. 12

13 But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved. 13
[MARK XIII.—13.]

14 And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come. 14

^a This gospel — shall be preached in all the world, &c.] The accomplishment of this extraordinary prophecy is admirably illustrated by Dr. Arthur Young on Idolatry, Vol. II. p. 216—234. It appears, from the most credible records, that the gospel was preached in Idumea, Syria, and Mesopotamia, by Jude; in Egypt, Marmorica, Mauritania, and other parts of Africa, by Mark, Simon, and Jude; in Ethiopia, by Candace's eunuch, and Matthias; in Pontus, Galatia, and the neighbouring parts of Asia, by Peter; in the territories of the seven Asiatic churches, by John; in Par-

thia, by Matthew; in Scythia, by Philip and Andrew; in the northern and western parts of Asia, by Bartholomew; in Persia, by Simon and Jude; in Media, Carmania, and several eastern parts, by Thomas; through the vast tract from Jerusalem round about unto Illyricum, by Paul, as also in Italy, and probably in Spain, Gaul, and Britain: in most of which places Christian churches were planted in less than thirty years after the death of Christ, which was before the destruction of Jerusalem.

IMPROVEMENT.

SECT. THE whole of this prophecy most evidently shews us how
 clx. vain and dangerous it is to trust in external privileges, and to
 cry out, as these foolish and wretched *Jews* did, *The Temple of*
 Mat. the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, are
 xxiv.2 these buildings ; when of this stately and magnificent structure,
 within less than half a century after it was finished, *not one stone*
was left on another undemolished.

So particular a prediction, when compared with the event,
 must surely confirm our faith in *Christ*, as the great Prophet
 which was to come into the world. And we shall see reason to
 admire the wisdom and goodness of Divine Providence in giv-
 ing us, almost by a miraculous preservation of the author, such
 a commentary on this prophecy as is delivered down to us in the
works of Josephus, the *Jewish* historian, which throw a much
 stronger light upon it than if they had been written by a *Christ-*
ian on purpose to illustrate it.

Luke Let us bless God that our own eyes have not seen such *deso-*
 xxi. *lations* and *ruins*, such *commotions* in the natural and moral
 10,11 world, such *dissentions* in civil life, such *persecutions* and *hatreds*
 Mat. amongst the nearest *relatives*, under the pretence of propagating
 xiii. *religion* ; which, however propagated, is nothing without that
 12,13 *love* which is so often made the first victim to it.

Mat. Yet too plainly do we see, in one form or another, *iniquity*
 xxiv. *abounding*, and the *love of many waxing cold*. Let us endeavour
 12 to revive on our own hearts a deep and lasting impression of
 Divine things ; and remember, whenever we are tempted to let
 go our integrity, that it is *he alone who endures to the end* that
 13 *shall be saved*.

Luke Whatever our trials are, let us cheerfully confide in the pro-
 xxi. tection of *Divine Providence* ; nor let us despair of those con-
 14,18 tinued influences of the blessed *Spirit* which may animate us to
 the most difficult services, and support us under the most pain-
 19 ful sufferings. Let us therefore *in patience possess our own souls*,
 and maintain that composure and steadiness of spirit, as those
 that know how much more valuable it is than any enjoyment
 which can be taken away, or any temporal interest which can be
 brought into question.

SECT. CLXI.

Our Lord proceeds to describe the nearer prognostications of the destruction of Jerusalem, and the extreme severity of those calamities which should then fall on the Jewish nation. Mat. XXIV. 15—28. Mark XIII. 14—23. Luke XXI. 20—24.

LUKE XXI. 20.

LUKE XXI. 20.
AND when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, [and the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet,] [MARK, standing where it ought not] [in the holy place, (whoso readeth, let him understand)] then know that the desolation thereof is nigh. [MAT. XXIV. 15. MARK XIII. 14.—]

OUR Lord having proceeded thus far in his discourse, added some more immediate signs, by which the near approach of this terrible destruction might be determined; and said, *When you shall see Jerusalem encompassed on every side with the Roman armies, [and] the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet (Dan. ix. 27), standing where it ought not, and displayed in an holy place; that is, when the standards of their desolating legions, on which they bear the detestable images of their idols, are planted on holy ground; then know, that the desolation thereof is just approaching.* And, by the way, now I mention that remarkable prophecy, *let every one that reads it pause seriously upon it, that he may understand its meaning; for it contains one of the most eminent predictions which can any where be found, of the time, purposes, and consequences of my appearing; and the whole context is of great importance.*^b Now I say, 21 *when you see this signal, then let them that are in Judea flee, as fast as they can from the fortified cities and populous towns, to the mountains*

SECT.
clxi.

Luke
xxi. 20

21 Then let them which are in Judea

* Planted on holy ground.] Not only the temple, and the mountain on which it stood, but the whole city of Jerusalem, and several furlongs of land round about it, were accounted holy. (See note g, on Mat. iv. 5, Vol. I. p. 118.) It is remarkable, that by the special providence of God, after the Romans under Cestius Gallus made their first advance towards Jerusalem, they suddenly withdrew again, in a most unexpected, and indeed impolitic manner; at which Josephus testifies his surprise, since the city might then have been easily taken. By this means they gave as it were a signal to the Christians to retire; which, in regard to this admonition, they did, some to Pella, and others to mount Libanus, and thereby preserved their lives. See Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. ii. cap. 19 (al. 24), § 7, and Euseb. Hist. Eccles. lib. iii. cap. 5. Of the idolatrous standards in the

Roman armies, see Grotius's excellent note on Mat. xxiv. 15.

^b The whole context is of great importance.] If any wonder that so important a prophecy is not more frequently insisted upon in the New Testament, I think we may justly answer, that it was not proper for the apostles to urge it; as the exact commencement and termination of the seventy weeks was a nice controversy out of their way, and not capable of being fully cleared up to the populace, with whom they were chiefly concerned; and as several of the events referred to in it had not their complete accomplishment till some years after most of their writings were published. But that the period is long since elapsed is certain, however it might be reckoned; as Dr. Bullock has excellently shewn. See his Vindication, book ii. chap. 4, § 6; p. 216—218, and Dr. Sykes of Christianity, chap. xvi. p. 297—301.

SECT. and the wilderness, where they will be secure ; flee to the moun-
 clxi. *and especially let them that are in the midst of* tains ; and let them
 ——— *it, where Jerusalem stands, depart immediately* which are in the
 Luke out of it, before their retreat is cut off by the midst of it, depart
 xxi.21 *union of the enemies' forces near that centre ;* out ; and let not
and let not them that are in the adjacent coun- them that are in
tries, by any means attempt to enter into it, as the countries, enter
a place of safety ; for all its strength, and all thereinto. [MATT.
its sanctity, will not secure its inhabitants. XXIV. 16. MARK
 XIII.—14.]

Mark Let every one therefore retreat as fast as pos- MARK XIII. 15.
 xiii.15 sible, *and let not him that is taking the air on* And let him that is
the battlements at the top of the house, go down on the housetop, not
into the house, nor enter into it, to take away go down into the
any thing, though ever so precious, out of his house, neither enter
house ; but let him go down by the outer stairs, therein, to take any
as the shortest way, lest he should linger to his thing out of his house.
 16 *own destruction. And let not him that is at* [MAT. XXIV. 17.]

Luke them. (Compare Luke xvii. 31, p. 185.) In LUKE XXI. 22.
 xxi.22 a word, let every one flee for his life, and reck- For these be the days
 on himself sufficiently happy if he can escape of vengeance, that
 with it, though in the most naked and destitute all things which are
 circumstances : *for these are days of most ter-* written may be ful-
rible vengeance, to which most of the threaten- filled.
ings of the prophets, even from the days of
Moses, do ultimately refer ; and they shall be
so full of distress and misery, that all the most
dreadful things which are written in them may
then be said to be completely fulfilled.^d

Mark But more especially there will be *wo* and ter- MARK XIII. 17.
 xiii.17 ror to them that are with child, and to them that But wo to them that
give suck in those days ; as their incumbrances are with child, and
will be peculiarly great, and they that are with to them that give
suck in those days. [MAT. XXIV. 19.
 LUKE XXI. 23—.]

^c *Go back to take his clothes.*] These are going back (as we speak in the country) so
 as strong expressions as one can imagine much as a land's length to take them up ;
 to urge the speediest retreat. It is in- and so it rises on the former verse.

^d *May then be said to be completely fulfilled.*] Among many admirable things to be found in that great original, Dr. Jackson's *Credibility of the Scriptures*, I cannot but reckon that part of it in which he shews how exactly the prophecies of Moses were accomplished in the slaughter and dispersion of the Jews in, and quickly after, this fatal war with the Romans. See the passages quoted below, in note ^m, p. 372.

them will be driven in a wild consternation to consult their own safety, to the neglect of those whom common humanity might teach them to guard and assist.

SECT.
clxi.

Mark
xiii. 17

18 And pray ye that your flight be not in the winter, [neither on the sabbathday.] [MAT. XXIV. 20.]

And therefore pray that no additional circumstances of difficulty may attend you; as, for instance, that this *your precipitate flight may not be in winter*, when the roads are bad, and the days short and dark; nor fall out on a sabbathday; for a short journey may not be sufficient, and the regard which most of the Christians in these parts will have for that day, may make them scrupulous of violating a rest they think so sacred, by a longer march, even in a case of so much extremity.

18

19 For in those days [LUKE, there shall be great] [tribulation and] [LUKE, distress in the land, and wrath upon this people,] such as was not from the beginning of the creation which God created, unto this time, [no, nor ever shall be] [MAT. XXIV. 21. LUKE XXI.—23.]

And a case of extremity it will indeed be; for 19 in those days there shall be a scene of great tribulation [and] distress in the land of Judea, and of dreadful wrath from heaven upon all this people, such as the like has not been known before, either here or elsewhere, even from the beginning of the creation which God has made unto this time; nor ever shall the like be heard of any more; as no people ever have been, or ever shall be, guilty of so aggravated a crime, and so inexcusable a series of impenitence and infidelity.

LUKE XXI. 24. And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations: and Jerusalem shall be

And therefore they shall fall by the edge of the sword in multitudes, both within and without the city; and the consequence of all shall be, that the miserable remnant which survives the general carnage shall be carried away captive into all the most distant nations of the world,^f and continue for many ages under great infamy, calamity, and oppression. And, in the mean time, Jerusalem itself shall be trampled down

Luke
xxi. 24

* Such as the like has not been,—nor ever shall be.] This Josephus expressly asserts to have been the fact; and whoever reads his account, or even that judicious abstract from him which Eusebius has given us (*Hist. Eccles.* lib. iii. cap. 5, 6), will see a sad illustration of all this; and, criminal and detestable as the Jewish nation now was, will hardly be able to forbear weeping over those complicated miseries brought upon them by plagues, and famine, and fires, occasioned by the siege, and by the carnage made, not only by the Ro-

mans, but by the yet greater cruelties of the seditious and zealots within the city, who really acted the part of so many incarnate fiends rather than of men.

^f They shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be carried captive, &c.] It appears from Josephus that eleven hundred thousand Jews were destroyed in this war, and near an hundred thousand taken prisoners, and (according to Deut. xxviii. 68) sold for slaves at the vilest prices. See Joseph. *Bel. Jud.* lib. vi. cap. 9 (al. vii. 17): § 3.

SECT. and kept in possession by the Gentiles,^g till the trodden down of the
 clxi. times appointed for these triumphs and insults Gentiles, until the
 — of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled, and the day come times of the Gentiles
 Luke when God shall remember his ancient people in be fulfilled.
 xxi.24 mercy.^h

Mark And during the wars which are to bring on MARK XIII. 20.
 xiii.20 this sad catastrophe, *except the Lord had shortened those days, no flesh could be saved*; the whole Lord had shortened
 nation would be utterly exterminated from the those days, no flesh
 earth, and the name of Israel no longer be had should be saved:
 in remembrance :ⁱ *but for the elect's sake, whom* but for the elect's
 sake, whom he hath

^g *Jerusalem shall be trampled down by the Gentiles.*] Their land was sold, and no Jew was 'allowed to inhabit there (a rigor never used, that I know of, towards any other people conquered by the Romans); nay, they might not come within sight of Jerusalem, or rather of Elia, the name given to the *new city*, which was built without the circuit of the former when the foundations of the *old* were ploughed up. A *heathen temple* was afterwards built where that of God had stood; and a *Turkish mosque* pollutes it to this day: so remarkably was the hand of God upon them. And it is well known, by the testimony of a *heathen writer* (who ridiculously ascribes it to the fatal resistance in the element), that Julian's impious attempt to rebuild their temple, and settle them in Jerusalem again, in professed contempt of this prophecy, was several times miraculously defeated by the eruption of balls of fire, which consumed the workmen. See *Ammian. Marcell. lib. xxiii. cap. 1, p. 286.*

^h *Till the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.*]

It is much easier to vindicate the authority of the words *καταστροφῶν* from the objection of Dr. Mill (*Proleg. p. 133*), chiefly founded on their being omitted in the *Cambridge Manuscript*, than to determine the signification of them. I cannot suppose, with Mess. Le Clerc and L'Enfant, that by the *accomplishment of the times of the Gentiles* we are to understand the time when *Constantine* put an end to the *Gentile idolatry* in Jerusalem, and established the Christian worship there. (*Euseb. Vitring. Const. lib. iii. cap. 26.*) It seems reasonable to suppose that here, as in most other places, the Gentiles are opposed to the Jews; and, consequently, that all the period between the destruction of Jerusalem and the restoration of the Jews to their own land, so expressly foretold in *scripture*,

is here intended. (See Isa. xxvii. 12, 13; Ezek. xi. 17; xx. 40, 42; xxxiv. 13; xxxvi. 24, 28; xxxvii. 21—28; xxxix. 28, 29; Hos. iii. 5; Amos ix. 14, 15; and Zech. xiv. 10, 11.) With this indeed is connected the *bringing in*, what St. Paul calls, *the fullness of the Gentiles*: Rom. xi. 25, 26. But, unless it could be proved (which I do not recollect) that the inhabitants of Palestine shall then peaceably surrender it to the returning Jews, it seems most natural to suppose the *time of the Gentiles* here signifies the time when they shall be *visited and punished*; which is the sense in which *this very phrase*, and others nearly parallel to it, frequently occur in the *Old Testament*; as Brennius justly observes. (Compare Ezek. xxx. 3; as also Jer. xxvii. 7; l. 27; Ezek. xxi. 25, 29; xxii. 3, 4.) And, if this be the sense of it, it seems an intimation that the Turks, or some other antichristian power, may continue possessed of the *holy land* till the restoration of the Jews; for one can hardly suppose their way into it should then be opened by the conquest of a Christian nation.

ⁱ *Except the Lord had shortened those days, no flesh could be saved; &c.*] Such were the quarrels that prevailed among the Jews, that numbers of them were destroyed by one another; and the whole country was become a scene of such desolation and bloodshed, that not only those who were shut up in Jerusalem, but the whole Jewish nation, would have suffered much more by the longer continuance of the siege, considering how much the same spirit prevailed among them in other places. Mr. Reading, in his *Life of Christ, p. 309*, understands the *days being shortened for the elect's sake*, of the preservation of the Christians at Pella, whose safety he supposes to have depended on the shortening of the siege, and whom he takes to be the *elect* intended here. (See

chosen, [those days shall be shortened.] [MAT. XXIV. 22.]

he has graciously chosen to be at length partakers of the blessings of his gospel, God will so order it in his providence, that *those days shall be shortened*; for he hath still purposes of love toward the seed of Abraham, which shall at length take place (Rom. xi. 26); and, in the mean time, he will make their continuing a distinct people a means of confirming the faith of Christians in succeeding ages.^k

SECT. clxi.
Mark xiii. 20

21 And then if any man shall say to you, Lo, here is Christ, or lo, he is there; believe him not. [MAT. XXIV. 23.]

As these then are the counsels of the Divine Wisdom concerning this people, do not expect, that when calamities begin to threaten them, any miraculous deliverer should be raised up for them; and if any one shall then say unto you, Behold, the Messiah [is] here, or behold, [he is] there, do not believe [it], or shew the least regard to any such report. (Compare Luke xvii.

22 For false Christs, and false prophets shall rise, and shall shew [great] signs and wonders, [inso-much that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect.] [MAT. XXIV. 24.]

23, p. 184.) For as this unhappy people, who are now so obstinately rejecting me, will to the last support themselves with vain hopes of that kind, and be ready eagerly to hearken to every bold impostor, false Messiahs and false prophets shall arise, and shall pretend to shew great signs and prodigies,^l managed with so much art, as might, if [it were] possible, be sufficient to deceive even the very elect, and to pervert my sincere followers and disciples themselves; though indeed their hearts shall

Dr. Whitby on Mark xiii. 20. Of the special providence by which the siege was shortened, see Grotius on Mat. xxiv. 22.

^k Their continuing a distinct people, a means of confirming the faith of Christians, &c.] This I have shewn at large in my ten Sermons, Ser. x. p. 277, 279; and the reader may see the remark farther illustrated by Mr. Addison, Spectat. Vol. VII. No. 495, and in Bishop Burnet's Four Discourses, p. 8—10.

^l False prophets shall arise, and shew great signs and prodigies.] This is not a mere repetition of what was said before, Mat. xxiv. 5. (p. 360), but relates to those impostors who appeared during the time of the siege; of which see Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. vi. cap. 5 (al. vii. 11), § 2, and Euseb. Hist. Eccles. lib. iv. cap. 6. See also Grotius on Mat. xxiv. 24. As for the objection which is urged from this text against admitting miracles as a proof of doctrines, I would here transiently observe two things: (1.) That it cannot certainly be proved that the works here referred to were true

miracles: they might be like the lying powers, signs, and wonders, mentioned 2 Thess. ii. 9. Or, (2.) That if we should for argument's sake grant them to be real miracles, yet they are supposed to be wrought at a time when there were in the Christian church teachers subsisting with superior miraculous powers. But it can never be inferred from such a supposition in that case, that God will suffer miracles to be wrought in proof of falsehood, when there are none of his servants to perform greater miracles on the side of truth. And when such superior miracles on the side of truth do exist, the opposite miracles at most can only prove that some invisible beings of great power, who are the abettors of falsehood, are strongly engaged to support the contrary doctrine; the consideration of which must excite all wise and good men to receive a truth so opposed with greater readiness, and to endeavour to promote it with greater zeal; as they may be sure the excellence and importance of it is proportionable to the solicitude of these malignant spirits to prevent its progress.

SECT.
clxi.

Mark
xiii. 23

Mat.
xxiv.

26

27

28

be so established by Divine grace as finally to be secured from the danger. *But be ye cautiously upon your guard* against so dangerous an imposition; for *behold I have expressly foretold you all these things*; that on comparing the event with the prediction, your faith may be established by those very circumstances which in another view might have a tendency to shake it. *Therefore if they shall say unto you, Behold, we have found the expected Messiah, and he is now gathering his forces about him in the wilderness for the deliverance of his people, do not go forth to join yourselves to his followers; [or] if they shall say, Behold, [he is] in the secret apartments of some particular friend, where he is waiting to give satisfaction to those that desire it, do not believe [it], nor give yourselves the trouble so much as to inquire into the affair.* For you know there is, and can be, no other Messiah but me; and when I appear it will be in a sudden, amazing, and irresistible manner; and *as the lightning breaks forth from the east, and shines in a moment even to the west part of the horizon, so sudden and conspicuous also shall the coming of the Son of man be*, both in his appearance to the destruction of Jerusalem, and to the final judgment. (Compare Luke xvii. 24, p. 184.)
And very extensive also will the desolation be; for, as I formerly told you (Luke xvii. 37, p. 186), *wheresoever the dead carcass is, there will the eagles naturally be gathered together*; and wherever the obstinate enemies of my kingdom are, they shall be sought out and destroyed: and here in particular I will send the Roman eagles against them, who shall consume and devour them as a helpless prey, not only at Jerusalem, but over the face of the whole country; and afterwards in some more distant regions, where the greatest numbers of Jews are settled.^m

23 But take ye heed: behold, I have foretold you all things. [MAT. XXIV. 25.]

MAT. XXIV. 26. Wherefore, if they shall say unto you, Behold, he is in the desert, go not forth: Behold, *he is* in the secret chambers, believe it not.

27 For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.

28 For wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together.

^m In some more distant regions, &c.] There may perhaps be an oblique intimation in this passage of the slaughter afterwards made on the Jews elsewhere, and particularly under Adrian and Trajan; when what had been foretold by Moses (Deut. xxviii. 49, & seq.) was remarkably

fulfilled, and as an eagle flies upon its prey, their enemies pursued them to destruction; and the calamities they underwent were such, that (as Dio Cassius informs us, Hist. lib. 69) 50,000 were slain, 500 of their fortresses were demolished, and 900 of their chief towns in Egypt,

IMPROVEMENT.

IF our Lord urges his *disciples*, with such speedy and solicitous haste, to *flee* from the sword of God's *temporal judgments*, how much greater diligence should we give to *flee from the wrath to come* ! What are any of the *little interests of life*, that out of regard to them we should be willing to continue one moment longer exposed to a danger which may sink us into everlasting perdition and despair !

SECT.
clxi.
—
Luke
xxi. 21
Mark
xiii.
15, 16

We have here a lively description of that aggravated ruin which was brought upon the *Jews* for neglecting *Christ* ; even great tribulation, such as had never, from the very beginning of the world, fallen upon any other nation, nor shall ever be equalled. Thus was his blood upon them, and their children. (Mat. xxvii. 25.) May we never know what it is to have this blood crying against us for *trampling it under foot as an unholy thing* ! (Heb. x. 29.) For surely to the *Jews*, who thus rejected the counsel of God against themselves, all these things which they suffered were but the beginning of sorrows ; and the famine and sedition, pestilence and slaughter, by which so many thousands perished, served only to consign them over to infinitely more terrible indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish, which will at last fall on every soul of man that doth evil, whether *Jew* or *Gentile*. (Rom. ii. 8, 9.)

Mat.
xxiv.
21

7, 8

These unhappy creatures eagerly listened to the very name of a *Messiah*, by whomsoever it was assumed ; while they rejected him whom God had sent them, and who had so long, and with so much importunity, been renewing to them the offers of life and salvation. May none of us ever know the sad impatience with which condemned sinners will wish, and wish in vain, for those overtures and messages of grace which they now despise ! In that sense, *wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together* : wherever there is the like unbelief and impenitence, there will be in its degree the like ruin. *Christ* has graciously told us these things before : may we humbly attend to the warning, that none of this terror and destruction may ever come upon us !

Mark
xiii.
21, 22

Mat.
xxiv.
28
Mark
xiii. 25

Crete, &c. were plundered and burnt to the ground : not to mention the terrible things they afterwards suffered in France, Italy, Spain, and other parts of Europe, in the decline of the *Roman empire* : of all which see Dr. Jackson's *Eternal Truth of the Scriptures*, book i. part 2, sect. 3, chap. vi. 10—13.

S E C T. CLXII.

Christ describes the total destruction of the Jewish state by strong figures, many of them literally suiting the day of judgment; to the mention of which he proceeds, declaring the particular time of it unknown. Mat. XXIV. 29—36. Mark XIII. 24—32. Luke XXI. 25—33.

LUKE XXI. 25.

SECT.
CLXII.Luke
xxi. 25

OUR Lord proceeded in the awful representation of the judgments that were coming on Jerusalem, *and said, before this desolation shall be completely come, there shall be* (as I told you, ver. 11) *some extraordinary signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; eclipses, comets, and surprising meteors; and on the earth there shall be anguish and distress of nations; the sea and the proud waves thereof roaring, and breaking in upon the land with an irresistible inundation;*

26 *While men shall be almost expiring with fear,^a and overwhelmed with the sad expectation of those calamitous things which are coming upon the land: for this shall not be like former invasions or captivities, which only produced some transient disorders in the state, or, at most, an interruption in the government for a few years; but it shall be attended with such a total subversion of it, and with such vast, extensive, and lasting ruin, that it shall be a most lively emblem of the desolation of the whole world at the last day.*

Mat.
xxiv.

For immediately after the affliction of those days, which I have now been describing,^b the sun shall as it were be darkened, and the moon

LUKE XXI. 25.

AND there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity, the sea, and the waves roaring;

26—Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth.

MAT. XXIV. 29.

Immediately after the tribulation of those days, shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not

^a *Expiring with fear.*] This is the literal rendering of ἀποψυχόντων ἀπο φόβου. The signs here spoken of seem to be some of the latest of those mentioned in the writers referred to above in notes ^c and ^b on ver. 10, 11, p. 361.

^b *Immediately after the affliction of those days.*] Archbishop Tillotson, and Brennius, with many other learned interpreters, imagine that our Lord here makes the transition from the destruction of Jerusalem, which had been the subject of his discourse thus far, to the general judgment: but I think, as it would, on the one hand, be very harsh to suppose all the sufferings of the Jewish nation, in all ages, to be called the tribulation of those

days; so it would, on the other hand, be equally so to say that the general judgment, which probably will not commence till at least a thousand years after their restoration, will happen immediately after their sufferings; nor can I find any one instance in which εὐθεὺς is used in such a strange latitude. What is said below (in Mat. xxiv. 34; Mark xiii. 30; and Luke xxi. 32; p. 377) seems also an unanswerable objection against such an interpretation. I am obliged therefore to explain this section as in the paraphrase; though I acknowledge many of the figures used may with more literal propriety be applied to the last day, to which there may be a remote, though not an immediate reference.

give her light ; and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. [MARK XIII. 24, 25. LUKE XXI.—26.]

shall not seem to give her usual light ; and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens, all the mighty machines and strong movements above, shall be shaken and broken in pieces ;^c that is, according to the sublimity of that prophetic language to which you have been accustomed, the whole civil and ecclesiastical constitution of the nation shall not only be shocked, but totally dissolved. And 30 then shall there evidently appear such a remarkable hand of Providence in avenging my quarrel upon this sinful people, that it shall be like the sign of the Son of man in heaven at the last day ; and all the tribes of the land shall then mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming as it were in the clouds of heaven,^d with power and great glory ; for that celestial army which shall appear in the air marshalled round the city, shall be a sure token to them that the angels of God, and the great Lord of those heavenly hosts, are set as it were in array against them. And, to pursue the allusion, as 31

SECT. clxii.

Mat. xxiv.

29

30 And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven : and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven, with power and great glory. [MARK XIII. 26. LUKE XXI. 27.]

31 And [then] he shall send his angels, with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other, [from the uttermost part of the earth, to the uttermost part of heaven.] [MARK XIII. 27.]

at the great day the angels shall in a literal sense assemble all his saints together, so also he shall then send forth his messengers^e with the great sound of his gospel, as of a loud trumpet, and they shall assemble his elect from the four winds, even from one end of the heavens to the other, or from the utmost part of the earth one way, to those climates which lie under the uttermost part of heaven the other way ; and multitudes of all nations shall obey the sum-

^c *The sun shall be darkened, &c.] It was customary with the prophets, as it still is with the eastern writers, to describe the utter ruin of states and kingdoms, not only in general by an universal darkness, but also by such strong figures as those here used, which all have their foundation in that way of speaking. Compare Isa. xiii. 10 ; xxxiv. 4, 10 ; lx. 20 ; Jer. xv. 9 ; Ezek. xxxiii. 7, 8 ; Joel ii. 30, 31 ; iii. 15 ; and Amos viii. 9.*

^d *Coming in the clouds of heaven.] Sudden and irresistible destruction, in which much of the hand of God evidently appears, is (as Dr. Whitby justly observes) often expressed by God's coming in the clouds. (Compare Psal. xviii. 9 ; 1. 3, 4 ; xcvi. 2, 3 ; civ. 3 ; Isa. xix. 1 ; xxvi. 21 ; lxi. 15.) But I think the celestial appearances described by Josephus (as above, note^b, on*

Luke xxi. 11, p. 361) lead us into the exactest interpretation of this text, and greatly illustrate the propriety of these expressions here.

^e *Send forth his messengers.] Most translations, as well as our own, greatly obscure this text, by rendering the word ἀγγέλους angels ; for though it generally signify those celestial spirits who are on great occasions the messengers of God to our world, it is well known that the word refers not to their nature but to their office ; and is often applied to men, and rendered messengers. See Mark i. 2 ; Luke vii. 24, 47 ; ix. 52 ; 2 Cor. viii. 23 ; Phil. ii. 25 ; and Jam. ii. 25. In some of which places it signifies, as here, preachers of the gospel, who were sent forth to carry on God's great design of uniting all his chosen people in one society under Christ, as their common head. Eph. i. 10.*

SECT. mons, though the Jews have ungratefully and
 clxii foolishly despised it; and the Son of man
 — shall he honoured and trusted by millions now
 Luke unborn, when this wicked and perverse nation
 xxi. is perished in their rebellion and infidelity.

28 *And when these things begin to come to pass, be not you terrified and dismayed, but rather cheerfully look upwards,^f and lift up your heads with joy and assurance; for whatever happens, you will be secure; and as soon as you see the first appearance of these signs, you may comfortably conclude that your complete redemption and deliverance draws nigh;^g for many of you will be safely brought home to the haven of eternal peace before these storms are ended, and the rest of you will not long survive them.*

29 *And, further to illustrate what he had been saying, he spake to them a very easy and familiar parable, saying, Behold now, [and] learn a parable from the example of the figtree, and all the other trees that drop their leaves in the*

30 *winter: When buds appear upon the figtree, and its branch is now become tender, and the sap rising in the other trees, they shoot forth their young leaves, and begin to open and spread, you see and know of your own selves, by the observation you have often made, that summer is now near at hand, as these are cer-*

31 *tain prognostications of it: So likewise you, when you shall see all these things come to pass, may assuredly know that the destruction of the Jewish state, and the advancement of the kingdom of God in all its glory, is just at hand, [even] at the doors; or that the time is coming when the desolation I have been speaking of shall come upon Jerusalem, and the gospel shall be propagated all abroad, and take such root in the world, that you may assure yourselves it shall never be destroyed.*

LUKE XXI. 28. And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh.

29 And he spake to them a parable, [Now] behold [and learn a parable of] the figtree, and all the trees: [MAT. XXIV. 32. MARK XIII. 28—.]

30 When [his branch is yet tender, and] they now shoot forth [leaves,] ye see and know of your own selves, that summer is now nigh at hand: [MAT. XXIV. —32. MARK XIII. —28.]

31 So likewise ye, when ye [shall] see [all] these things come to pass, know ye that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand, [even at the doors.] [MAT. T. XXIV. 33. MARK XIII. 29.]

^f *Look upwards:* ἀνανέψαι.] This is an expression which admirably suits the load of labour and sufferings under which the apostles would be depressed in this afflicted state. See *Raphel. Annot. ex. Herod.* p. 270.

^g *Your redemption draws nigh.]* As the resurrection is the time when we shall in fact be fully redeemed, or delivered from all the sad consequences of sin, and therefore is called the redemption of our bodies: (Rom. viii. 23; compare Eph. iv. 30, and Hos.

xiii. 14) so in a less proper sense the deliverance from all the toils and sorrows, temptations and infirmities, of this sinful and calamitous life, may, on the like principles, be called redemption. And if we may judge of the length of the apostles' lives by the extent of their labours, though we know not the time when many of them died, there is reason to conjecture it was not till about this period; which, by the way, would be an argument they were now most of them young men.

32 Verily I say unto you, This generation shall not pass away, till all [these things] be fulfilled. [MAT. XXIV. 34. MARK XIII. 30.]

33 Heaven and earth shall pass away; but my words shall not pass away. [MAT. XXIV. 35. MARK XIII. 31.]

MARK XIII. 32. But of that day, and that hour, knoweth no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the

And verily I say unto you, and urge you to observe it, as absolutely necessary in order to understand what I have been saying, *That this generation of men now living shall not pass away until all these things be fulfilled,*^h for what I have foretold concerning the destruction of the Jewish state is so near at hand, that some of you shall live to see it all accomplished with a dreadful exactness: And the rest may die 33 in the assurance of it: for another and yet more awful day shall come when, in a literal sense, *heaven and earth shall pass away*, and the whole fabric of this visible world shall be dissolved before my majestic presence; *but my words shall not pass away* till they are perfectly fulfilled, and the efficacy of them shall remain in the eternal world which shall succeed these transitory scenes.

But though Jerusalem shall be destroyed before this generation disappear, yet of that great decisive day which is appointed for the dissolution and the judgment of the world, and of the hour or season when it shall open upon men, and shall bring on their final sentence, there is *no one who knows* the precise time,ⁱ *neither the angels in heaven, nor even the Son of man himself,*^k with respect to his human

SECT. clxii.

Luke xxi.32

Mark xiii.32

^h *This generation shall not pass away until all these things be fulfilled.*] Though Brennius, and Mede (in his *Works*, p. 752), have here the honour to be followed by so great an authority as Dr. Sykes (of *Christianity*, p. 60), yet I must beg leave to say that I cannot think the texts they collect sufficient to prove that by *this generation* [הַדִּינָה הַזֹּאת] we are here to understand *the Jewish nation through all ages*; as if our Lord intended to say they should continue a distinct people to the judgment day. What I have expressed in the *paraphrase* is plainly the most obvious sense of the words, and seems to me an evident key to the whole context, especially when compared with Mat. xvi. 28. *There be some standing here, which shall not taste of death, till they see the Son of man coming in his kingdom.* See noteⁱ, on that text, Vol. I. p. 491.

ⁱ *Of that day and hour no one knows.*] I cannot agree with Dr. Clarke in referring this verse to the destruction of Jerusalem, the particular day of which was not a mat-

ter of great importance; and as for the season of it, I see not how it could properly be said to be entirely *unknown* after such an express declaration that it should be in *that generation*; and yet at some considerable distance, for otherwise there would not have been room for the gradual accomplishment of the many predictions uttered above. It seems therefore much fitter, with Dr. Whitby (after Grotius), to explain it of the *last day*, when *heaven and earth shall pass away*, which is sometimes called *that day* with a peculiar emphasis; a phrase answering to the great or remarkable day. Compare 2 Tim. i. 12, 18, and iv. 8.

^k *Nor even the Son of man himself.*] There is not any thing in this assertion of our Lord, if we consider the *two natures* in him, that is inconsistent with his *true divinity*. For what is applicable only to *one nature* is frequently expressed in terms inclusive of his *whole person*. Thus, as the endowments of his *human nature* were communicated in a gradual manner to him,

SECT. nature, or as a part of what he is commissioned Son, [but my Father
clxii. to reveal ; for though it be determined by the only.] [MAT. XXIV.
Divine decree, it is not known to any but my 36.]
Mark Father alone, or the indwelling Godhead, from
xiii.32 whom nothing can be concealed : and, as he
does not think fit to disclose it, let it be your
care to improve this uncertainty as an en-
gagement to the most diligent and constant
preparation for its coming.

IMPROVEMENT.

LET us now raise our contemplations to that awful day when all that was *figuratively* spoken of the destruction of Jerusalem shall be *literally* accomplished ; and let us consider our own intimate concern in it. Where will our hope and comfort, our light, and our safety be, when *the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, when the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken ?* where, indeed, unless the almighty God; the everlasting *Jehovah*, by whose voice they were created, and by whose hand they shall be dashed in pieces again, shall condescend to be *our light, and our salvation ?* (Psal. xxviii. 1.) And if he indeed be so, then we may lift up our heads with joy ; as knowing that our complete redemption draweth nigh, even that long expected day which, with all its solemn horrors, has still been the brightest object of our faith and our hopes.

Then shall the Son of man indeed come in the clouds of heaven, with power and great glory, and send his angels to summon his elect, and to assemble them from one end of heaven to the other : for the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God. (1 Thess. iv. 16.) May we hear the summons with joy, and stand in our lot among his chosen ones ! What though the day and season be unknown ? It is enough for us that we know that all these interposing days and years, be they ever so numerous, will at length be past ; for the promise of the great Redeemer is our security, and he will hasten it in its time. (Isa. lx. 22.)

31 These visible heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll, and the earth shall be removed out of its place ; but the sure word of his promise shall never pass away ; even that promise which is engaged for the salvation of his people. Let us often review it ; let us

Jesus is said to have *increased in wisdom* (Luke ii. 52) ; and even while he was on earth, as he was present every where with respect to his *Divine nature*, he speaks of himself as the *Son of man* who is in heaven. (John iii. 13.) Nor is it at all more strange that he should here be said *not to know the day* appointed for the final judgment, than that it should be elsewhere said that the *Lord of glory* was crucified (1 Cor. ii. 5), and that *God purchased the church with his own blood*. (Acts xx. 28.)

firmly realize it to our souls, and, *seeing we look for such things*, SECT. clxii.
 let us seriously consider *what manner of persons we ought to be in*
holy conversation and godliness. (2 Pet. iii. 11, 14.)

S E C T. CLXIII.

Our Lord urges the suddenness of his appearance as an engagement to constant watchfulness, repeating several things which he had formerly said on that subject. Mat. XXIV. 37, to the end. Mark XIII. 33, to the end. Luke XXI. 34—36.

Mat. XXIV. 37.

BUT as the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.

MAT. XXIV. 37.

OUR Lord having told them in the preceding words, that though the time of his appearance to the general judgment was uncertain, yet the destruction of Jerusalem should happen before that generation of men was passed away, went on with his discourse, and added, *But this I will in general inform you, that,*

SECT. clxiii.

Mat. xxiv.

37

38 For as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered in to the ark,

as sudden and unthought of as the deluge was which came upon the world in the days of Noah, so unexpected and surprising also shall the coming of the Son of man, to execute his vengeance, be. For as in the days which were before the universal deluge, they were so inconsiderate and secure, that they went on with all their usual business, and spent their time in entertainments, eating and drinking, marrying wives, and giving their daughters in marriage, thinking of nothing but present indulgence and future settlements in the world ;^a and went on thus, in contempt of every serious admonition, even until the very day that Noah entered into the ark ;

38

39 And knew not, until the flood came, and took them all away ; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.

And knew not, nor suspected, that any evil was approaching, till the deluge came with an irresistible violence, and bore them all away with a torrent of destruction : so also shall the coming of the Son of man be ; and, notwithstanding men have been so frequently and

39

^a *They were eating and drinking, &c.]* Dr. Woodward (in his *Theory of the Earth*, p. 98) thinks these were modest expressions to signify their giving themselves up to all the extravagances of riot and lust ; and Wolfius (*in loc.*) has most learnedly proved that *γαιεσθαι* is often used in a very criminal sense. But how great reason

soever there may be to believe that the Antediluvian sinners did so, these words may be intended to express no more than the *security and gaiety* with which they pursued the usual employments and amusements of life when they were on the very brink of utter destruction.

SECT. plainly warned of it, yet multitudes shall be
clxiii. surprised in an unprepared state. (Compare
Luke xvii. 26, 27, p. 184.)

Mat. I formerly told you, with relation to the tem-
xxiv. poral desolation of your country, and I now

40 repeat it, That of *two men who shall then be*
at work together *in the field, the one shall be*

41 *seized, and the other dismissed;*^b And of *two women*
who shall be grinding corn at the
same mill, *the one shall be seized, and the other*
dismissed. (Compare Luke xvii. 35, 36, p. 186.)

And I may say the like with respect to that important event of the final judgment; many who have been engaged in the same station and employments, and who were intimately conversant with each other, shall then be found exceedingly different in their characters and states; and some of them shall be made the prisoners of Divine justice, while others shall not only be spared, but be signally favoured by God.

40 Then shall two be in the field, the one shall be taken, and the other left:

41 Two women shall be grinding at the mill, the one shall be taken, and the other left.

Luke And therefore, that no calamities of life, or
xxi. solemnities of judgment, may be dreadful to
34 you, *take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your*
hearts be overloaded;^c and your rational powers

LUKE XXI. 34. And take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts

^b *Two men shall then be in the field, &c.]* Though in the *paraphrase*, for its better connection, I have introduced these words *incidentally*, and hinted how they may *allusively* be accommodated to the day of judgment, yet I doubt not they originally refer to the destruction of Jerusalem, to which alone they are properly applicable. After this paragraph there is not a word peculiar to that; but many circumstances are introduced which refer to the day of judgment (and of death, as transmitting to it), and which can only be thus understood. I therefore humbly conceive that the grand transition, about which commentators are so much divided, and so generally mistaken, is made precisely after these two verses. Our Lord, in the following verses of Matthew and Mark, directs their thoughts to that final solemnity in which they are so highly concerned, by repeating almost in the same words the cautions and advices he had formerly given, Luke xii. 35, & seq. sect. cxiv. in which whole context (as I there observed, note ⁱ, p. 117) there is no reference to those temporal calamities that were coming on the Jews, which have

been here the subject of almost the whole preceding discourse. And the remembrance of what had passed on the former occasion might more easily lead them into the distinct understanding of what was now added. Though it may not be improper to recollect that the same pious care in their temper and conduct, which would be a preparative against national judgments, and entitle them to the special protection of Providence in them, would also secure them from any unwelcome surprise by a call to the tribunal of God.

^c *Your hearts be overloaded.]* The word βαρυνθῶσιν properly signifies *burdened*, or *pressed down*; and so very elegantly and strongly expresses the hateful consequences of intemperance, and the load which it brings on those rational faculties which are the glory of the human nature. The reader will observe that Luke's account of this discourse is very short, in comparison with that of Matthew and Mark, for this obvious reason, that he had given the chief heads of it before, partly in a discourse of our Lord's last coming, which was delivered to a very numerous assembly in Galilee,

be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares.

35 For as a snare shall it come on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth.

36 Watch ye therefore, [MARK, take ye heed,] and pray always; that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man: [for ye know not [MARK, when the time is,] or what hour your Lord doth come.] [MATTH. XXIV. 42. MARK XIII. 33.]

MAT. XXIV. 43. But know this, that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watch-

depressed and stupified by *gluttony and drunkenness*, or distracted with worldly and secular cares; and by this means *that awful and important day*, of which I have been speaking, *should come unexpected upon you*. For the character of the generality of mankind at that time will be such, that *it shall come on the greatest part of all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth,*^d as a snare upon a thoughtless bird which, in the midst of its security, finds itself inextricably taken. (Compare Eccles. ix. 12.) Let me therefore address 36 this most serious exhortation to you with an earnestness proportionable to its importance, *Watch ye* against every temptation to negligence and sin, *take heed* of every thing which might lull you into a dangerous security, and *pray always*, with the most fervent importunity, *that through Divine grace you may be accounted worthy to escape all these* calamitous and destructive *things, which shall assuredly come to pass* just in the manner I have described them, and may be happily enabled, even in the day of his universal judgment, *to stand forth with courage and acceptance before the Son of man; for you know not when the time of his appearance is, [or] at what hour your Lord does come* to summon you before him.

But this you know, and would do well to consider it, *that if the master of a house that has at any time been plundered by robbers had known exactly in what watch of the night the thief would have come, he would undoubtedly have watched then; and taking care to be provided for*

(Luke xii. 35—48, sect. cxiv.) and partly in another discourse, relating only to *the destruction of Jerusalem*, which was delivered in his journey thither at the *feast of dedication*. (Luke xvii. 20—37, sect. cxxviii.) Here therefore he chooses to omit what had been inserted on either of those occasions; as John, who probably wrote after the accomplishment of this prophecy, entirely omits it, as already so largely recorded by the former three; from whom, considering the circumstance of time, it came with infinitely better grace than it could afterwards have done from him.

^d *It shall come on all them that dwell, &c.]* The exhortations that are connected with

this clause limit the extent of the word [all] to a considerable number; for were it to be taken otherwise there could have been no room to offer them.

^e *To stand before the Son of man.]* I do not apprehend that this is merely the counterpart of *escaping the things* spoken of before. There were thousands of the Jews that by one providence or another *escaped temporal destruction*, who could with no propriety be said *to stand before the Son of man at his coming*. I have therefore paraphrased this latter clause as an advance upon the former, which gives this context a greater connection, and juster distinction, than the order in which most harmonies place these verses.

SECT.
clxiii.

Luke
xxi. 34
35

Mat.
xxiv.
43

him, *would not have suffered his house to be broke open, or have left the thief to make his advantage by coming at an unexpected time. And therefore, as it is of so much greater consequence on this occasion that you should be prepared against an unseasonable surprise, be ye also ready, and learn from such a common occurrence to be upon your guard; for I tell you again, That at an hour when you think not of it, the Son of man cometh; and multitudes of people will be as much surprised as if they had never heard in their whole lives that he would come at all. (Compare Luke xii. 39, 40, p. 117.)*

Mark
xiii.34 *[For the Son of man is]* in this respect as a man travelling to a distant country, who, as he was leaving his house, gave authority to his head servants to direct and oversee the rest in their business, and assigned to every man in the family his proper work, and particularly commanded the porter to watch, and to see to it that the doors were properly secured, and ready to be opened to him at his return.

MARK XIII. 34.

For the Son of man is as a man taking a far journey, who left his house, and gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work, and commanded the porter to watch.

Mat.
xxiv. *And who now, do you my apostles suppose, is the faithful and prudent servant, of whom his Lord has so good an opinion as to have appointed him ruler over the rest of his household, to give them [their] proper portion of food in due season? You must easily apprehend that the expression may with the utmost propriety be applied to that high office with which you are invested, and to the confidence placed in your integrity and wisdom.*

MAT. XXIV. 45.

Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season?

46 *And, to excite you to discharge this office with the greatest fidelity, let me add, Happy indeed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find thus employed in the proper duties of his important office, distributing to each his portion in a proper manner.^f Verily I say unto you again, as I formerly did, That he will prefer him as highly as if a man should*

46 Blessed is that servant, whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing.

47 Verily I say unto you, That he

^f *Happy is that servant whom his Lord when he cometh, &c.*] As no peculiar rewards were conferred on any of the apostles, or other faithful ministers, at the time of Christ's coming to destroy Jerusalem, this clause sufficiently proves a reference to the final judgment; and will not permit us, with Dr. Hammond, to understand the Gnostics, or, with Dr. Whitby, the apostate Jews, as particularly intended by the wicked servant mentioned afterwards; which seems plainly to refer to a debauched and persecuting clergy, hypocritically pretending to a distinguished zeal for Christian forms and institutions.

shall make him ruler over all his goods.

make his domestic steward, who had served him faithfully, ruler or director of all his estate, as a reward for his care in the due management of his office. (Compare Luke xii. 42—44, page 118.)

SECT.
clxiii.

Mat.
xxiv.

48 But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming ;

49 And shall begin to smite his fellow-servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken :

But, on the other hand, the faithless wretch that is dishonest in the execution of so high a charge shall be severely punished : and if that wicked servant shall presume to say in his heart, My lord delays his coming ; And shall on that presumption begin to beat and abuse those of his fellow-servants, who are more faithful than himself, and to eat and drink in a riotous and extravagant manner with the debauched and drunken part of them, or with other dissolute

50 The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not aware of ;

51 And shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites : there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

persons ; he will do it at his peril : For the lord of that servant shall certainly come in a day when he does not expect [him], and in an hour when he is not at all aware, and cannot have time to put on a face of better order, or to provide and invent artful excuses ; And, seeing him in the midst of his revels and usurpations, he shall scourge him so severely, that he shall even cut him asunder,⁸ and appoint [him] his portion with hypocrites, the most odious kind of sinners in the sight of God :^b with these shall this false creature be righteously doomed to dwell for ever in those doleful regions where there shall be nothing but weeping and gnashing of teeth, proportionable to his former indulgence and luxury, and to the importance of that trust which he so wickedly betrayed. (Compare Luke xii. 45, 46, p. 118, 119.)

[Shall cut him asunder.] That tearing and cutting persons into several pieces was a cruel punishment used among the ancients, none acquainted with antiquity can doubt ; and Wolfius on this text has demonstrated it more copiously than any other critic I have seen. Yet, as the criminal is here represented as surviving this punishment, and consigned over to weeping and gnashing of teeth, after it had been inflicted, I therefore, as before (Luke xii. 46), must understand it of being severely scourged, after which idle slaves were often thrown into a prison, where they lived miserably in every respect. To this our Lord alludes

with a most obvious propriety. See sect. cxiv. note ¹.

^b His portion with hypocrites.] Mahomet in his Alcoran mentions Seven Caverns in Hell, the deepest and most wretched of which is to be inhabited by hypocrites (Sur. iv. v. 144). Elsner, who takes this for a Jewish notion, by a very singular criticism supposes it, or something analogous to it, referred to here, and Rev. xxi. 8, where he thinks liars are the same with hypocrites ; and observes very precariously, that taking the fearful and unbelieving, or those that through cowardice apostatize, for the first sort of criminals, liars are the seventh class.

SECT.
clxiii.Mark
xiii.35

Let me then caution you, O my apostles and ministers, never to suffer this important exhortation, which I have now been giving you,

to be forgot in any circumstance of life ; but *watch ye therefore continually, for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, whether in the evening watch, or at midnight, or at the*

36 *cock crowing, or in the morning :* Early and late hold yourselves in a prepared posture, *lest coming suddenly, he find you sleeping,* and neg-

37 ligent of your proper duty. *And what I say to you in public characters, I say to all my disciples, in every station of life, and in every age, Watch ; for in every age and station you will have need to do it, and security may be attended with the most fatal consequences.*

MARK XIII. 35. Watch ye therefore, for ye know not when the master of the house cometh (at even, or at midnight, or at the cock crowing, or in the morning) :

36 Lest coming suddenly, he find you sleeping.

37 And what I say unto you, I say unto all, Watch.

IMPROVEMENT.

Luke
xxi.36
Mat.
xxiv.
42
Mark
xiii.33
Luke
xxi.34

WHAT slothful hearts must we have if these *repeated admonitions* do not awaken us ; even *line upon line, and precept upon precept ?* The *patience of God is waiting* upon us, as it did on the old world, *while the ark was preparing.* (1 Pet. iii. 20.) May we take the warning, and seek shelter before the door be shut against us ! Let us therefore *take heed, lest sensuality and secular cares overcharge and depress our hearts,* and amuse us with vain delusions, till *sudden and unavoidable destruction* come upon us. (1 Thess. v. 3.)

Mark
xiii.34
Mat.
xxiv.
45, 46

We are by profession the *domestics of Christ.* Let us attend to the *offices* he has assigned us, though he seem at a distance. Let us diligently *wait his coming,* at whatever season. Let his 47 *ministers* especially wait it ; and be solicitous, that they may be found *so doing,* conducting themselves like *wise stewards of the mysteries of God,* dispensing to every one his portion of *food in due season.* Then will our *account* be honourable, and our reward glorious.

43, 49

May God deliver us from the guilt and condemnation of the cruel, the imperious, and the luxurious *servant, who began to beat his fellows, and to eat and drink with the drunken ;* since we are expressly told his dreadful doom ! Justly does our Lord declare that to such a one he will *appoint a portion with hypocrites,* terrible as their portion must be ; for no hypocrisy can be baser than to call ourselves the *servants and ministers of Christ,* while we are the slaves of ambition, avarice, and intemperance. Wherever such are found, under whatever mask and form, may he reform them by his grace, or disarm them of that power and influence which they continually abuse to his dishonour, and to their own aggravated damnation ! Let us in the mean

51

time be exhorting each other daily, while it is called today, lest any by insensible degrees be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin (Heb. iii. 13); and let us always remember that every exhortation which we give to others returns with redoubled weight upon ourselves.

SECT.
clxiii.

SECT. CLXIV.

Christ enforces his exhortation to watchfulness by the parable of the ten virgins. Mat. XXV. 1—13.

MAT. XXV. 1.

THEN shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom.

MAT. XXV. 1.

OUR Lord, in order to impress upon the minds of his hearers a concern about the great and awful day of future judgment, to which the latter part of his preceding discourse had so plainly referred, went on to represent it under a variety of most lively figures, and particularly by the following parable; saying, *Then, or in that day of final account, when the faithful servant shall be rewarded, and the treacherous hypocrite so severely punished, shall the kingdom of heaven, or the state of things under the gospel dispensation, appear to be like the case of ten virgins,*^a *who, being invited to a marriage feast (which, according to the custom of this country, was to be celebrated in the night), took their lamps as soon as it begun to grow dark, and went out together to meet the bridegroom, and to light him to the house where the banquet was to be kept.*

SECT.
clxiv.

Mat.
XXV. 1

2 And five of them were wise, and five were foolish.

And it appeared by their conduct that five of them were prudent persons, and five of them were foolish and inconsiderate, who made no provision against an accident which might very

^a *Ten virgins.*] This whole parable contains a plain reference to the custom which prevailed among the Jews then, and still prevails among many eastern nations. (See *The Customs of the Jews and Indians compared*, p. 41, & seq.) The bridegroom used to conduct his bride home in the evening by the light of lamps, which were used (as *Elsner* shews, *Observ.* Vol. I. p. 114, 115) by the Jews and Romans on the like occasion: they were carried by bridemaids, who used afterwards to sup with them; and some tell us their number must at least be ten. It seems, from the circumstances of this parable, that if any of the neighbours, besides those who were directly invited, thought it worth their while to pay their respect to the new married couple, it was esteemed a decent piece of civility to admit them to a share in the *bridal feast*, if they made their appearance at a proper time.

- SECT. naturally happen. *They that were foolish,* 3 *They that were*
 cxiv. *when they took their lamps, went forth with* foolish took their
 ——— *them lighted, but did not take any oil with them* lamps, and took no
 Mat. beside that which was at first poured in : oil with them :
- XXV. 3 4 *Whereas the prudent maidens, considering that* 4 *But the wise*
 they might perhaps be obliged to wait some took oil in their
 hours, *took a reserve of oil with them in their* vessels with their
vessels, which they carried with their lamps, to lamps.
feed the flame when the former stock should be
wasted.
- 5 *But while the bridegroom for a long time de-* 5 *While the bride-*
layed his coming, as they were sitting near the groom tarried, they
place from whence they expected him to come, all slumbered and
they all of them slumbered, and at length fell slept.
- 6 *fast asleep. And in the very middle of the* 6 *And at midnight*
night,^b there was a loud cry made in the street, there was a cry
Behold, the bridegroom is coming, go ye out im- made, Behold, the
mediately to meet him, and arise to attend the bridegroom cometh,
procession according to order. go ye out to meet
 him.
- 7 *Then all those virgins presently arose, and,* 7 *Then all those*
to prepare for his reception, dressed their lamps, virgins arose, and
that they might shine as bright, and appear as trimmed their lamps.
- 8 *clean, as possible. And the foolish damsels in* 8 *And the foolish*
great surprise said to the prudent, Give us some said unto the wise,
of your oil, for you seem to have a great stock Give us of your oil,
with you ; whereas our lamps are gone out, and for our lamps are
 gone out.
- 9 *all our oil is spent. But the prudent replied* 9 *But the wise*
[We cannot do it], lest there should not be enough answered, saying,
for us and you, and so we should all be left on a Not so ; lest there
sudden without light, and the bridegroom be be not enough for us
disappointed and affronted ; but rather go ye to and you ; but go ye
them that sell oil in the neighbourhood, and buy rather to them that
some for yourselves, as soon as possible, that ye sell, and buy for
may follow and join in the procession.^c yourselves.
- 10 *And while they went to buy it at that incon-* 10 *And while they*
venient time of night, the bridegroom and his went to buy, the
retinue came ; and those maidens that were bridegroom came ;
ready to receive him joined the company ; and and they that were
 ready went in with

^b *In the middle of the night.] Perhaps* *rusalem would have on different persons.*
 the tradition, which Jerom mentions,
 that asserted Christ would come to judg-
 ment at midnight, might be borrowed
 from hence ; though to be sure it is a very
 absurd one, since that can be the case
 only under one meridian at a time. A
 celebrated commentator has clouded this
 parable exceedingly, by attempting to ex-
 plain it of the different effects Christ's ad-
 monition concerning the destruction of Je-

^c *Buy for yourselves.] This seems merely*
 an ornamental circumstance ; and it is
 strange that any Popish writers should
 consider it as favouring their doctrine of a
 stock of merits in the church, founded on
 works of supererogation ; since, if it referred
 to them at all (which there is no reason to
 imagine), it would rather expose than en-
 courage any dependance upon them.

him to the marriage, when they came to the bridal house, they went SECT. clxiv.
and the door was shut. *in with him to the marriage feast; and, to prevent disturbance, the door was shut and fastened.*

11 Afterward came *And some time after the other virgins also*
also the other virgins, saying, Lord, *came, and, knocking at the door, called with*
Lord, open to us. *great importunity, saying, Sir, Sir, we desire*
Mat. xxv. 11

12 But he answered and said, verily *And some time after the other virgins also*
I say unto you, I *came, and, knocking at the door, called with*
know you not. *great importunity, saying, Sir, Sir, we desire*
you would open to us, who are also some of
your guests, though by an unfortunate accident
we are come a little too late. But he, 12
being unwilling to be disturbed in the feast,
and to open the door again, answered them,
saying, Truly, I say unto you, I know you not
whence you are: d my house is already furnished
with guests, and I will admit no more. Thus
these thoughtless creatures entirely lost both
their labour and expense, meeting with nothing
but disappointment and shame. And such
will be your case if you content yourselves
with a mere empty profession of religion,
while you sink into a careless and negligent
conduct, and remain destitute of that principle
of real piety which ought to give lustre and
vigor to it.

13 Watch therefore, for ye know *See to it, therefore, that you maintain a constant watch, not presuming on preparations to*
neither the day nor *be made hereafter; for your removal may be*
the hour wherein *much more sudden than you are aware, and ye*
the Son of man *know neither the day nor the hour in which the*
cometh. *Son of man cometh to receive his prepared people*
to himself, and for ever to exclude the hypocrite
and the sinner from the entertainments of his
heavenly kingdom.

IMPROVEMENT.

LET us apply our hearts to the obvious instructions which Mat. xxv. 1
this well known *parable* so naturally suggests. We are under a *religious profession*: our *lamps* are in our hands; and we go forth
as those that expect to meet *Christ*; as those that desire and
hope to be admitted to the *marriage supper of the Lamb*. But,
alas, how few are there that are truly *prepared* for such a blessedness! Would to God there were reason to hope that the
Christian church were so equally divided, that *five of ten* in it 2, 3, 4

^d *I know you not.*] This circumstance such a pretence might have been multiplied beyond all reason and convenience. At least its significance in the application is very apparent and important.

SECT. had the oil of Divine grace in their hearts, to render them burn-
 clxiv. ing and shining lights!

ver. 5 Let even such as have it be upon their guard; for our Lord intimates that *the wise* as well as *the foolish virgins* are too apt to *slumber and sleep*, and carelessly to intermit that *watch* which 6 they ought constantly to maintain. There may be, at an unexpected time, a *midnight cry*. Happy the souls that can hear it with pleasure; being not only habitually but actually *ready* to obey the summons! Happy they that have their *loins girded*, and their *lamps burning*! (Luke xii. 35.)

8, 9 *The foolish virgins* saw their error too late: they applied to *the wise*; but their application was vain. And as vain will the hope of those be who trust to the *intercession* of *departed saints*, or any supposed redundancy of *merit in them*, while they are 10-12 themselves strangers to a holy temper and life. In vain will they cry, *Lord, Lord, open to us*. The *door* of mercy will be shut for ever, and the *workers of iniquity* utterly disowned. The *day of grace* has its limits; and for those that have trifled it away there remaineth nothing *but the blackness of darkness for ever*! (Jude, ver. 13.)

SECT. CLXV.

Christ repeats the parable of the talents in a form something different from that in which he had before delivered it. Mat. XXV. 14—30.

MAT. XXV. 14.

SECT. JESUS, having delivered the preceding
 clxiv. parable of the virgins, went on farther to
 Mat. illustrate the subject, by the repetition of a par-
 xxv. able resembling one which he had used some
 14 time before; (Luke xix. 12—27, sec. cxliv.)
 and said, Let me again remind you of the
 great importance of preparing for my coming
 by a diligent improvement of your gifts; for
 the time when [*the Son of man*] shall come, and
 the grand administration of judgment attending
 it [*will be*] as the proceedings of a man [*who*],
 going a long journey, called his servants togeth-
 15 er, and delivered his effects to them. And to one of
 them he gave five talents,^a and to another two,

MAT. XXV. 14.

FOR the kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a far country, who called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods:

15 And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and

^a To one he gave five talents.] According to Dr. Prideaux's calculation, if these were talents of gold, the value of the five must have been 36,000 pounds sterling, and if silver, 2250 pounds. (See the Preface to his Connection, p 20.) And perhaps this great sum was chosen to intimate the value and importance of those capacities and op-

to another one ; to every man according to his respective capacity to manage the sum, and to the prospect there might reasonably be of his improving it : and immediately he went away, and set forward on his journey.

SECT.
CLXV.
—
Mat.
XXV.15

16 Then he that had received the five talents, went and traded with the same, and made them other five talents. *And he who had received the five talents, went 16 and engaged in business, and traded with them in so diligent a manner during the absence of his master, that he doubled the sum, and produced five talents more. And in like manner he who*

17 And likewise he that had received two, he also gained other two. *[had received] the two, was so industrious in employing them to the best advantage, that he also gained two more. But he who had received*

18 But he that had received one, went and digged in the earth, and hid his lord's money. *but one talent, being displeased that he had been intrusted with no more, was seized with sullen indolence and servile fear, and went away directly, and attempted no improvement of it, but privately digged [a hole] in the earth, and hid his master's money in it, till he should return home.*

19 After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and reckoneth with them. *Thus the matter passed off for a while ; but 19 after some considerable time the master of those servants comes home, and makes up his accounts with them, demanding from each the sum with which he had been intrusted, and inquiring what was the interest he had gained by it.*

20 And so he that had received five talents came, and brought other five talents, saying, Lord, thou deliveredst unto me five talents : behold, I have gained besides them, five talents more. *And he who had received the five talents came 20 near, and brought other five talents with them, saying, Sir, thou wast pleased so far to intrust me, that thou didst deliver to me five talents, when setting out on thy journey ; and such is the improvement I have made of them, that behold, I have doubled the sum, and gained to them five talents more. And his master said unto him, 21*

21 His lord said unto him, Well done, thou good and faithful servant ; thou hast been faithful *Well done, thou good and faithful servant, b thou hast been faithful in the management of a*

portunities committed to every reasonable creature, and especially to every professing Christian. But I do not lay any very great stress on this remark, because it is plain, that as *Homer* uses the word *ταλασίην* for a sum or perhaps a small wedge of gold, of considerably less value than the price of two fat oxen (*Iliad* ♀. ver. 750, 751), so the signification of it among much later writers is very indeterminate.

^b Well done, thou good and faithful servant.] The original word *eu* has a peculiar force and energy, far beyond what I can exactly express in English. It was used by auditors or spectators in any public exercise, to express the highest applause when any part had been excellently performed. *Bravely done !* comes something near it, but is not equally elegant or forcible.

SECT.
clxv.—
Mat.
xxv.

few things ; and, having proved thee to be so in this lower trust, I will prefer thee to a higher, and set thee over many more valuable things than these : in the mean time, enter thou into the joy of thy master, and share with me in the banquet prepared for myself and my friends on this happy occasion of my return.

22 *He also who had received the two talents came forwards, and said, Sir, thou wert so indulgent, that thou didst deliver to me at thy going hence two talents, which I have endeavoured to employ as carefully as I could ; and behold, by trafficking with them I have gained two other talents to them. And his master said unto him, as he had done to the former, Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thy care and diligence is as agreeable to me as if thy trust had been greater ; thou hast been evidently faithful in a few things ; and I will in like manner prefer thee to a higher trust, and set thee over many more valuable things than these : in the mean time, come to the entertainment now prepared, and enter thou with thy companion into the joy of thy master.*

24 *But he also who had received the one talent, came and said, with a sullen and gloomy countenance, Sir, I knew thee, that thou art a severe man, and that it is a very difficult thing to please thee, since thou art so exact with thy servants, as even to think of reaping where thou didst not sow, and of gathering whence thou hadst not scattered any thing that could be taken up ; requiring more in many instances than it is possible for them to do, be they ever so careful : And being terrified with this thought, I concluded that, if by any accident thy money should miscarry under my management, thou wouldst shew me no mercy ; and therefore I went away, as soon as I had received it, and hid thy talent in the earth, in a place where it*

over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things : enter thou into the joy of thy lord.

22 He also that had received two talents, came and said, Lord, thou deliverdest unto me two talents : behold, I have gained two other talents besides them.

23 His lord said unto him, Well done, good and faithful servant ; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things : enter thou into the joy of thy lord.

24 Then he which had received the one talent came, and said, Lord, I knew thee that thou art an hard man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not strawed :

25 And I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the

‘ He who had received the one talent.] This may intimate that we are accountable for the smallest advantages with which we are intrusted ; but it cannot imply that they who have received much will ordinarily pass their account best ; for it is too plain in fact, that most of those whose dignity,

wealth, and genius, give them the greatest opportunities of service, seem to forget they have either any master in heaven to serve, or any future reckoning to expect ; and many of them render themselves much more criminal than this wicked and slothful servant who hid his talent in the earth.

earth: lo, there thou hast that is thine.

has been very secure; so that I have now taken it up, and behold, [there] thou hast thine own again, and wilt find it to be the full sum I received.

SECT.
clxv.
Mat.
xxv.

26 His lord answered and said unto him, Thou wicked and slothful servant, thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather where I have not strawed:

And his master answering, said unto him with a just indignation, Thou wicked and slothful servant, what a false and scandalous excuse is this, and how easily may it be retorted upon thee! For if it were indeed, as thou maliciously sayest, and thou knewest that I was such a tyrannical and unreasonable man as thou hast described, even that I reap where I did not sow, and expect to gather something up from whence I had not scattered it, thou mightest certainly depend upon it that I should expect to reap where I had sowed, and to gather where I had scattered that which, in this instance, as well as the others, might have been an increasing seed.

27 Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury.

And therefore, if thou hadst been afraid to employ it in trade, as these my faithful servants have done, thou shouldst have put my money to the bankers upon sufficient security; and thus when I came I might at least have received mine own with the common interest.

28 Take therefore the talent from him, and give it unto him which hath ten talents.

And then, turning to the attendants, he said, Take ye therefore the talent which he has thus abused from him, and give it to him that has ten talents, as a farther token of my acceptance and favour.

29 For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance: but from him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath.

For I would have all my servants observe that I shall constantly make this a maxim in my behaviour, That to every one that hath, and diligently improves what he hath, more shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not improved it to any valuable purpose, even what he hath shall be taken away. (Compare Mat. xiii. 12; Mark iv. 25; Luke viii. 18; xix. 26.) Such unfaithful creatures must expect to be stripped of all, and not imagine that I will perpetually suffer my trusts to be abused, and my business to be neglected.

30 And cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

And, to deter others from such an idle and unfaithful conduct, cast ye the unprofitable servant, who has so wickedly abused my goodness, into the dreadful darkness which is without; and there, instead of the delight and joy to which my faithful servants shall be introduced, there shall be nothing but weeping and gnashing of the teeth. Now this

SECT. horrible darkness, to which my parable refers,
 clxv. is no other than the dungeon of hell ; to which
 — every unfaithful servant must expect to be con-
 Mat. demned in that approaching day of general ac-
 xxv. count : fail not therefore to observe and report
 30 what I now say, that it may give the alarm to
 all who need it.

IMPROVEMENT.

WHAT can excite us to a becoming care and activity in the
 duties of life, if we are deaf to those various and important mo-
 tives which this excellent *parable* suggests ? We have each of us
 Mat. received our *talents*, whether *five*, or *two*, or *one* ; and if we be
 xxv.15 *faithful*, it matters not much under which of these classes we
 fall. Our acceptance and reward will be proportionable to our
 diligence ; nor will any be blamed because he has not *received*
five, though many will be condemned for *neglecting one*.

19 Yet a little while, and *our Lord comes to reckon with us*, and
 even now his eye is continually upon us. Let us ask our own
 souls, with what temper, with what courage, with what cheer-
 fulness, shall we appear before him ? Let us think of *that appear-*
 24 *ance* with awe, but not with terror. Away with every *unjust*
thought and reasoning (with whatever artifice it be excused,
 with whatever honourable name it be dignified) that would
 represent him as a *rigorous and severe Master*, and produce a
 servile dread, which would cut the sinews of industry, and sink
 the soul into a sullen negligent despair.

30 Whatever our particular snares in life may be, let us think of
 the *doom* of the *slothful servant*, to awaken our souls, and to
 deter us from every degree of unfaithfulness. And, on the other
 hand, let us often reflect on that unutterable transport which
 will overflow the breast of every real *Christian*, when his gracious
 Master shall condescend, in so honourable a manner, to com-
 memorate his honest, though feeble, attempts of service ; and
 shall say, *Well done, thou good and faithful servant : thou hast*
 21, 23 *been faithful in a few things, I will make thee ruler over many*
things : enter thou into the joy of thy Lord ! May that joy be
 the great object of our hopes and pursuits ! and may our daily
 care in the improvement of every *talent* lodged in our hands be
 a token to us that it will be sure and great !

S E C T. CLXVI.

Christ concludes this important discourse with a plain and affecting description of the last judgment, and of the different sentences then to be passed and executed on the righteous and the wicked. Mat. XXV. 31, to the end.

MAT. XXV. 31.

WHEN the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory.

MAT. XXV. 31.

OUR Lord, having hitherto described his last coming in a parabolical manner, thought it proper to conclude his discourse with a plain-SECT. clxvi.
er account of it, which might serve as a key to many preceding passages; and he added, *When* that great and illustrious Person, whom you have so often heard of, and so well known, by the title of *the Son of man*, shall come in all his final glory,^a in the most public honours of his mediatorial kingdom, to which all things shall then be completely subjected (1 Cor. xv. 25, 28); and all the holy angels, who have long been subjected to him as his ministering servants, shall come with him; then shall he set upon his glorious and majestic throne, conspicuous in the eyes of the whole world, as the universal Judge.

Mat.
XXV.
31

32 And before him shall be gathered all nations; and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats:

And all the nations of men, who have lived on earth from the remotest ages of time, shall be assembled before him; and he shall separate them from each other, according to their different characters, which he most perfectly knows, with as much ease as a shepherd separates the sheep which belong to his flock from the goats which may be mingled with them, and places them in distinct companies.

33 And he shall set the sheep on his

And he shall set the sheep, that is, the righteous, whom he will own as such, and whose characters resemble the innocence, meekness, and usefulness of that animal, on his right hand, in token of his favour to them, and

^a *When the Son of man shall come in his glory.*] If we observe the correspondence between these words and those in chap. xxiv. 30, 31 (p. 375), it may seem probable that Christ intended to teach his disciples to conceive of his first coming to the destruction of Jerusalem as a kind of emblem of his final appearance to judgment; and consequently it will authorise us to use some of the texts in the former chapter when discoursing of that great and important day. I hope every reader will observe with what majesty and grandeur our Lord speaks of himself in this section,

which is one of the noblest instances of his true sublime that I have any where read; and indeed few passages, even in the sacred writings themselves, seem to equal it. Methinks we can hardly read it without imagining ourselves before the awful tribunal it describes.

^b *All the nations shall be assembled before him.*] Had the notion which prevailed among some later Jews, that the Gentiles should have no part in the resurrection, been as old as our Lord's time, it is easy to see these words might have been understood as a direct intended opposition to it.

SECT. of the farther honours he will bestow upon right hand, but the
 clxvi. them : *but the goats*, that is, the wicked, who goats on the left.

Mat. are so offensive to him, that they may justly be
 xxv. represented by goats, he shall place on [his] left,

33 to intimate his displeasure against them, and
 their final removal from amongst his people ; nor
 shall the haughtiest and mightiest sinner be
 able to resist that appointment by which he is
 placed in this situation to avoid his sentence.^c
 (Compare Ezek. xxxiv. 17, 18.)

34 Then, when by the ministry of the angelic 34 Then shall the
 attendants they are thus separated from each King say unto them
 other, *the great King* of glory and of grace, who on his right hand,
 presides over this grand solemnity, *shall*, with Come, ye blessed of
 the most condescending endearment, *say to them* my Father, inherit
on his right hand, Come, ye blessed and favour- the kingdom prepar-
 able people *of my Father*, approach yet nearer ed for you from the
 to me, that, having been assessors with me in foundation of the
 what yet remains of this day's awful proceed- world :

35 *foundation of the world.* And I am now de- 35 For I was an
 scended to receive you to this kingdom with all hungered, and ye
 these public marks of approbation and honour ; gave me meat : I
 for I well remember your good deeds in the was thirsty, and ye
 days of your flesh, and felt my own bowels re- gave me drink : I
 freshened by them, when *I was hungry, and ye* was a stranger, and
gave me [food] to eat ; when I was thirsty, and ye took me in :
ye caused me to drink ; when I was a stranger,
and ye took me in like one of your own families ;

36 When [*I was*] *naked, and ye clothed me ; when* 36 Naked, and ye
I was sick, and ye looked after me ;^d when *I was* clothed me : I was
 shut up in the solitude, confinement, and afflic- sick, and ye visited
 tion of a *prison, and ye came* kindly to condole me : I was in prison,
 with me in my sufferings, and to relieve my and ye came unto
 necessities there. me.

^c Nor shall the haughtiest sinner, &c.] I can imagine no more magnificent image than this ; the assembled world distinguished with such unerring penetration, and distributed into two grand classes, with as much ease as *sheep and goats* are ranged by a *shepherd* in different companies. The propriety with which *our Lord* speaks of himself in the following words, by the title of *the King*, is very observable ; and it adds unutterable beauty to the condescending words he is represented as speaking on this great occasion.

^d *I was sick, and ye looked after me.*] This seems the exactest sense of *επεσκέψασθε με*, which in general signifies to take the oversight and care of any thing that requires diligent inspection and attendance (compare Jam. i. 27, and *Elsner. Observ.* Vol. I. p. 117) : and it strongly intimates that such an attendance on the poor in their illness is a very acceptable charity : and this is what many may have an opportunity of doing who have very little money to spare.

37 Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? SECT. clxvi. — Mat. xxiv. 37

38 When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? 38

39 Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee? 39

40 And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. 40

41 Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels:

42 For I was an

* *Ye did it to me.*] That almsdeeds should be remembered with peculiar regard in the day of judgment was a notion that early prevailed among the Jews, as appears by the *Chaldee Paraphrase* on Eccles. ix. 7, which bears a remarkable resemblance to these words of Christ, and might perhaps be an imitation of them. See *Mede's Works*, p. 81.

† *Prepared for the devil and his angels.*] There is a remarkable difference between our Lord's expression here and in ver. 34. There the kingdom is said to have been prepared for the righteous from the foundation of the world; whereas here the everlasting fire is not said to have been prepared for the wicked, but for the devil and his angels. Compare Rom. ix. 22, 23.

- SECT. consciences that ye well deserve it ; *for I was* hungered, and ye
clxvi. *hungry, and ye did not give me* so much as gave me no meat : I
— *bread to eat ; I was thirsty, and ye did not give* was thirsty, and ye
Mat. *me so much as water to drink ; I was wander-* gave me no drink :
xxv. *ing among you as a poor helpless stranger, and* 43 I was a stran-
43 *ye did not take me in among your domestics and* ger, and ye took me
guests ; I was naked, and ye did not clothe me ; not in : naked, and
I was sick, and in prison, and ye did not look ye clothed me not :
after me, or do any thing at all for my relief. sick, and in prison,
and ye visited me
not.
- 44 *Then shall they also answer and say unto him, Lord, we are surprised at so strange a charge, and cannot apprehend ourselves liable to it ; for when did we ever see thee hungry or thirsty, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not to the best of our abilities minister to thee ? If we had ever seen thee in distress, we would not have neglected to relieve thee ; but we had never any opportunity of doing it.* 44 Then shall they
also answer him,
saying, Lord, when
saw we thee an hun-
gered, or a thirsty,
or a stranger, or sick,
or in prison, and did
not minister unto
thee ?
- 45 *And then shall he answer them, saying, Verily I say unto you, and declare it in the most solemn manner, That inasmuch as ye did [it] not to one of the least of these once necessitous, though now triumphant saints, who dwelt among you on earth, and needed your assistance, ye did [it] not to me ; and I justly thought myself neglected and injured when you shut up the bowels of your compassion towards them.* 45 Then shall he
answer them, saying,
Verily I say unto
you, In as much as
ye did *it* not to one
of the least of these,
ye did *it* not to me.
- 46 *And so, to conclude all, these miserable wretches, notwithstanding all the excuses they can urge, shall go away into a most dreadful state of everlasting punishment ; but the righteous, through the abundant grace of God manifested by his Son, shall enter into everlasting life :^h and thus the great scene shall close in the eternal happiness or misery of every human creature who has ever lived on the face of this earth.* 46 And these shall
go away into ever-
lasting punishment :
but the righteous in-
to life eternal.

^g *Then shall they also answer, &c.]* Perhaps it may only intimate this shall be the language of their hearts, which Christ perceiving, will reply to it. I see no necessity for supposing they shall actually plead thus. Multitudes will no doubt remember they have often heard what reply will be made to such a plea : God grant that none who read it here may be in

the number of those to whom it will be made !

^h *Everlasting punishment, — everlasting life.]* As the original word *αιωνιος* is the same in both places, I thought it proper to use the same word in the translation of both ; and miserable are they that dare venture their souls on its signifying a limited duration in either.

IMPROVEMENT.

LET us now behold, with an attentive eye and a solicitous heart, *the end of all the living*; that awful scene, in which the various dispensations of God to mankind shall terminate in the solemn day, *when the Son of man shall come in his glory*, and sit on his magnificent throne. All nations and people shall be assembled before him, and we must make up a part of the assembly. The sheep and the goats must then be separated: and, O my soul, amongst which wilt thou then be numbered? Is there an inquiry, is there a care, of greater, of equal, of comparable importance?

SECT.
clxvi.

Mat.
xxv.
31, 32

33

Let us view the sentence we must shortly hear, as he who will himself pronounce it has been pleased to give us a copy of it. Can we conceive any thing more dreadful than that which shall be passed on those on the left hand? To be driven from the presence of Christ as accursed, and to be consigned over to a devouring fire! and this not only to the tortures of a moment, or an hour (as in some painful executions that have been known here), but to everlasting fire, yea, to fire prepared for the devil and his angels, where they will be perpetual companions, and perpetual tormentors! Should not the thought that he is in danger, in hourly danger, of being sealed up under this sentence, awaken the most stupid sinner, and engage him eagerly to cry out, *What shall I do to be saved?* And on whom is this sentence passed? Let us attentively observe it! Not merely on the most gross and abandoned sinners, but on those who have lived in an habitual neglect of their duty: not merely on those who have ravaged and persecuted the saints (though surely their furnace will be heated seven times hotter than that of others), but even on those who have neglected to relieve them.

41

42, 43

On the other hand, let us seriously reflect what it will be to be owned by Christ before the assembled world; and to hear him saying, with a sweet smile, and with a voice of harmony and love, *Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world*. How infinite is the love that prepared that kingdom for us before we had a being! how rich the blood that purchased it! how overflowing the grace that bestows it on such mean, such undeserving creatures! Bless the Lord, O our souls, in the prospect of it! Let men curse, O Lord, if thou wilt thus bless. (Psal. cix. 28.) Let them load our names with infamy if thou wilt adorn them with such glory: let all the kingdoms of the earth, and all the pomp of them, be despised and trampled under foot, when offered as an equivalent for this infinitely more glorious kingdom.

Let us attentively observe the character of those who are to receive it. They are the useful and the benevolent souls: such

35, 36

SECT. as have loved the Lord Jesus Christ, not only in his name, and
 clxvi. ordinances, and promises, but have loved him in his laws, and
 ver. 40 in his people too ; and have known him in those humble forms
 in which he has been pleased, as it were *by proxy*, to appear
 among us. *I was hungry, and ye fed me ; thirsty, and ye gave me drink, &c.* for in as much as ye did it to one of the least of these
my brethren, ye did it unto me. Amazing words ! that the mean-
 est saint should be owned by the King of glory as one of his
 brethren ! Irresistible argument to those that do indeed believe
 these words, to stir them up to abound in every good word and
 work ! Under this impression, methinks, instead of *hiding our-*
selves from those who should be to us as *our own flesh* by virtue
 of our common union to him, we should not only hearken to
 their entreaties, but even *search them out* in those corners to
 which modest want may sometimes retire, and cast about in our
 thoughts how we may secure any happy opportunity of relieving
 some poor saint, for their sakes, and for their Master's, and even
 for our own. What if Christ came to us in person as a poor
 helpless stranger ? What if we saw him *destitute of food and*
raiment, or in want of any other necessities of life ? Should we
 not contend for it as an honour, which of us should receive him
 into our houses, which of us should entertain him at our table,
 which of us should even strip ourselves of our clothing to give it
 to him ? And yet he tells us that he is in effect with us in his poor
 members ; and we invent a thousand cold excuses for neglecting
 to assist him, and send our compassionate Saviour away empty.
 Is this the temper of a Christian ? Is this the temper in which
 we should wish to be found at the judgment day ?

44, 45 But we know not Christ in this disguise. Neither did these
 unhappy creatures on the left hand know him : they are surprised
 to be told of such a thing ; and yet are represented as perishing
 for it. Away therefore with all those religious hopes (vainly so
 called) which leave the heart hardened, and the hand contracted
 from good works ! If we shut up the bowels of compassion from
 our brethren, how dwelleth the love of God in us ? (1 John iii. 17.)
 Or to what doth the love of Christ constrain us, if it be not to the
 exercise of gratitude to him, and the offices of cheerful and
 active friendship to those whom he now owns as his brethren,
 and whom he will not be ashamed to call so in the midst of his
 highest triumph ? Blessed Jesus, how munificent art thou ! and
 what a fund of charity didst thou lay up in the very words
 which are now before us ! In all ages since they were spoken,
 how many hungry hast thou fed, how many naked hast thou
 clothed, how many calamitous creatures hast thou relieved by
 them ! May they be written deep in our hearts, that the joy
 with which we shall finally meet thee may be increased by the
 happy effect of this day's meditation !

S E C T. CLXVII.

The Jewish rulers consult how they might take Christ, and Judas agrees with them to deliver him privately into their hands.
 Mat. XXVI. 1—5, 14—16. Mark XIV. 1, 2, 10, 11.
 Luke XXI. 37, to the end. XXII. 1—6.

LUKE XXI. 37.

AND in the day-time he was teaching in the temple, and at night he went out, and abode in the mount that is called *the mount of Olives*.

LUKE XXI. 37.

THUS our Lord ended his discourses on this subject on the third day of the week in which he suffered ; and thus he was generally employed from the time of his public entry into Jerusalem to his last passover : *he was teaching by day in the temple, and at night he went out of the city, and lodged at the mount called [the mount] of Olives, in the neighbourhood of which Bethany lay ; in the retirement of which, particularly in the garden of Gethsemane, he often spent a considerable part of the night ; being desirous to secure that only season of solitude, that he might prepare himself for his approaching sufferings by a proper series of extraordinary devotion.* And as soon as it was light, he returned to the city ; and all the people came early in the morning to him in the temple, that they might thus lay hold of every opportunity to hear him ; and he was solicitous not to lose any time that might be improved for so profitable a purpose.

SECT. clxvii.

Luke xxi. 37

38 And all the people came early in the morning to him in the temple, for to hear him.

LUKE XXII. 1.

Now the feast of unleavened bread drew nigh, which is called the passover, [and was after two days.] [MARK XIV. 1—]

Now it may not be improper here to observe, that *the feast of unleavened bread, which was commonly called the passover, drew near, [and] was celebrated within two days after our Lord had delivered the prophecies and admonitions so largely recorded above.*^a

Luke xxii. 1

MATT. XXVI. 1.

And it came to pass, when Jesus had finished all these sayings, he said unto his disciples,

And it came to pass, that when Jesus had finished all these discourses, and the appointed hour for his sufferings was now at hand, he said to his disciples, Ye know that after two days the passover cometh ; and in the plainest terms I now assure you the Son of man is then to be betrayed to his inveterate enemies, that, according to what I have often told you (Mat. xvi.

Mat. xxvi. 1 2

2 Ye know that after two days is the feast of the passover, and the Son of man

^a *Two days after.*] I apprehend that the preceding discourses (from sect. cli.) were delivered on the Tuesday of the week in which he suffered ; and he probably uttered the following words that evening, which was just two days before the paschal lamb was eaten. I do not find that any of the transactions of the Wednesday are recorded besides the general account given above.

SECT. 21, and xx. 18, 19), he may be put into the hands of sinful men *to be crucified*: prepare yourselves therefore for that trying season, that you may afterwards have reason to repent.

Mat.
xxvi.

2 you may afterwards have reason to repent.

3 Then that very evening the chief priests of every class, and others employed in distinguished services in the temple, together with the scribes, and the other elders of the people, who were members of the grand sanhedrim, assembled together, not indeed in the temple, where they usually met, but at the palace of the high priest, who was then called Caiaphas; (as was observed before, John xi. 49, p. 252)

4 And there they entered into a secret conspiracy, and consulted how they might privately take Jesus by some artifice, without giving an alarm to his friends, and might put him to death as soon as possible, which one way or other they were determined to do. But they had

5 such an apprehension of his interest in the people, that some of them were rather for delaying it, and said, It will be more advisable to wait till after the passover, and not to attempt to seize him at the feast, while there is such a concourse in the city from all parts; lest the design that we have formed against him should be discovered, and, considering how popular he is, there should be a tumult raised among the people, either to rescue him from our hands, or to revenge his death. Such were the cautious sentiments of some among them; for they feared the people: but others pushed the matter on with greater forwardness and zeal, and were by no means for deferring it; to which at length the rest agreed, upon finding a more favourable opportunity than they expected, offering itself through the treachery of Judas.

Luke
xxii. 3

For then, just at that very juncture of time, Satan, by Divine permission, entered into Judas, who was also called Iscariot, and was (as we observed before) one of the number of the twelve apostles who were chosen by our Lord from the rest of his disciples to the most honourable trust as well as the most endearing

is betrayed to be crucified.

3 Then assembled together the chief priests, and the scribes, and the elders of the people, unto the palace of the high priest, who was called Caiaphas; [MARK XIV.—1.—LUKE XXI. 2.—]

4 And consulted [how] they might take Jesus by subtilty, [and put him to death.] [MARK XIV.—1.—LUKE XXII.—2.—]

5 But they said, Not on the feast day, lest there be an uproar among the people: [LUKE, for they feared the people.] [MARK XIV. 2. LUKE XXII.—2.]

LUKE XXII. 3. Then entered Satan into Judas, surnamed Iscariot, being [one] of the number of the twelve: [MATTHEW XXVI. 14.—MARK XIV. 10.—]

intimacy :^b and as this malignant spirit had before suggested to him the horrid design of betraying his Master, he now strongly impressed his mind that during his retirement he might easily find a convenient time for executing it, and might be sure of being well rewarded for it by the rulers of the Jews.

sect.
clxvii.
—
Luke
xxii. 3

4 And he went his way and communed with the chief priests and captains, how he might betray him unto them : [MAT. XXVI.—14. MARK XIV.—10.]

And, under this impression, *he immediately went away* from Christ and his company to the house of Caiaphas, whom he knew to be a most inveterate enemy to his Master ; *and* having found means of introducing himself, and communicating his general design, he *conversed with the chief priests and captains* of the temple, who were not yet gone away, and deliberated *how he might* with the greatest convenience and security *betray him unto them.*

MAT. XXVI. 15. —And said unto them, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you ?

And as the sordid wretch proposed it with a covetous view, before he would come to any agreement with them, *he said*, without the least appearance of shame or remorse, *What are you willing to give me, and I will undertake to deliver him to you* at a time and place in which you may effectually secure him without the danger of giving any alarm to the people ?

Mat.
xxvi.
15

MARK XIV. 11. —And when they heard it, they were glad, and promised to give him money. [And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.] [MAT. XXVI.—15. LUKE XXII. 5.]

And when they heard his proposal, they thought [*it*] very practicable ; and they were glad of so unexpected an offer from one of his own disciples to facilitate their measures ; and therefore readily *promised* in general to *give him a sum of money* as a reward for that service ; and at last they expressly *agreed with him for thirty pieces of silver*,^c which was the price to be paid for a slave who had been slain (see Exod. xxi. 32) : and as they proposed it to express their contempt of Jesus, so God permitted Judas, covetous as he was, to acquiesce in that mean and trifling sum (though he might easily have raised it higher), that thus the prophecy might be fulfilled in which it had been particularly specified. (See Zech. xi. 12, 13.)

Mark
xiv. 11

^b One of the number of the twelve, &c.] This was a circumstance of such high aggravation, that it is observable, each of the evangelists hath marked it out in this view. Compare with these places John vi. 71, Vol. I. p. 458.

^c Thirty pieces of silver.] A slave was

rated by the law at thirty shekels of silver, which, if we reckon them at half a crown (which is supposed to have been about their real value), amounted to no more than three pounds fifteen shillings of our money ; a goodly price that he was prized at of them. Zech. xi. 13.

SECT. *And he promised to take a punctual care in* LUKE XXII. 6.
 clxvii. *the affair : and accordingly from that time he* And he promised,
 ——— *diligently sought a proper opportunity to betray* and [from that time]
 Luke *him unto them, that they might come upon him* sought opportunity
 xxii. 6 *privately, and apprehend him in the absence of* to betray him unto
the multitude : nor was it long before this hap- them in the absence
pened, as we shall quickly relate in its place. of the multitude.
 [MATT. XXVI. 16.
 MARK XIV.—11.]

IMPROVEMENT.

Luke WE see with what unremitting vigour the great *Author and*
 xxi. 37 *Finisher of our faith* pressed forward towards the mark, and how
 he quickened his pace, as he *saw the day approaching* ; spending
 in devotion the greatest part of *the night*, which succeeded to
 his most laborious days, and resuming his work *early in the*
 38 *morning !* How much happier were *his disciples* in these early
 lectures than the slumbers of the morning could have made them
 on their beds ! Let us not scruple to deny ourselves the indul-
 gence of unnecessary sleep, that we may come *morning after*
morning to place ourselves at his feet, and lose no opportunity
 of receiving the instructions of his word, and seeking those of
 his Spirit.

Mat. But while his gracious heart was thus intent on doing good,
 xxvi. *the chief priests and rulers of the people* were no less intent on
 3, 4 mischief and murder. They *took counsel together how they*
 14, 15 *might put him to death* : They set upon his head *the price of a*
slave, and find an apostle base enough to accept it. Blush, *O ye*
heavens, to have been witness to this ; and be ashamed, *O earth*,
 to have supported so infamous a creature ! Yet this was the man
 who but a few days before was the foremost to appear as an *ad-*
vocate for the poor, and to censure the pious zeal of *Mary*, which
our Lord vindicated and applauded (John xii. 4—8, p. 276, 277).
 Luke Let the fatal proofs of his covetous disposition, instigated by
 xxii. 3, *Satan*, be marked with abhorrence and terror ; and if we see
 4, 6 this base principle harboured in the breasts of those who call
 themselves the *disciples and ministers of Christ*, let us not won-
 der if by God's righteous judgment they are given up to those
 excesses of it which bring upon them lasting infamy and endless
 perdition.

S E C T. CLXVIII.

Christ, having directed his disciples where to prepare the passover
for him, comes to Jerusalem for the last time before his death,
and sits down with them to the celebration of it. Mat. XXVI.
 17—20. Mark XIV. 12—17. Luke XXII. 7—18. John
 XIII. 1.

LUKE XXII. 7.

NOW after this infamous bargain which Ju- LUKE XXII. 7.
 das made with the chief priests to betray T HEN came the
 [first] day of

unleavened bread, when the passover must be killed. [MAT. XXVI. 17.—MARK XIV. 12.—] into their hands his innocent and Divine Master, on the fifth day of the week, before the evening when the first day of unleavened bread came,^a in which, according to the precept of the law, which had expressly limited the time of it, the passover must be killed, or the paschal lamb be slain, in commemoration of the Israelites being preserved from the destroying angel, and delivered out of Egypt, Jesus determined to keep the passover with his disciples. And, 8 that he might in a due manner celebrate it with them, he sent two of his disciples, Peter and John, from the place where he had spent the night before in retirement with them, and said, Go, to Jerusalem, and prepare the passover for us, that we may once more eat [it] together.

SECT.
clxviii.
—
Luke
xxii.7

8 And he sent [two of his disciples], Peter and John, saying, Go and prepare us the passover, that we may eat. [MARK XIV. 13.—]

9 And they said unto him, Where wilt thou that we [MARK, go and] prepare [for thee to eat the passover?] And they said unto him, Lord, we are ready to 9 perform the charge, and that we may be under no uncertainty as to the place, only desire thou wouldst particularly tell us, Where, or at what house, wilt thou have us go and prepare for thy eating the passover with us.

10 And he said unto them, I will give you a sign, 10 which shall put the matter out of doubt: Go directly into the city to such a one as I will point out to you: [and] behold, as soon as ever you are entered into the city, a man will meet you in the street carrying a pitcher of water in his hand; follow him immediately into the house where he enters; for I know it will be a place very fit for our accommodation.^b And wheresoever he 11

11 And [MARK, wheresoever he shall

^a The first day of unleavened bread came.] There is no room to question that the time when Christ sent his disciples to prepare the passover was on the Thursday of the week in which he suffered; and though the first day of unleavened bread, most strictly so called, was the fifteenth day of Nisan, and began with the evening that the passover was eaten, yet it is not improbable that the evangelists might sometimes speak according to the usual way of reckoning days among other nations; and so, as the use of leaven among them was to cease by sunset at farthest, and they were obliged to eat their supper, which was the chief meal, with unleavened cakes, it might naturally enough be called by this name.

^b A man will meet you, &c.] As Samuel, having anointed Saul, for the confirmation of his faith gave him several predictions relating to some very contingent occurrences he was to meet with in his journey (see 1 Sam. x. 2—7), so our Lord seems by these predictions to have intended the same with regard to his disciples, and also to give them a most important hint that he foresaw all the particular circumstances which were to befall him at Jerusalem when he went up thither for the next and last time before his sufferings. The sending them to Jerusalem in this manner seems to intimate, that he did not go thither himself that morning; so that it is very probable he spent most of the day in retirement for meditation and prayer.

SECT. goes in, you shall say to the master of the family, go in] ye shall say
 clxviii. We are come to thee with a message from Jesus the Teacher; and he says to thee by us, my time is now very near,^c and before I make my last remove I will celebrate the passover at thy house: where then is the dining room? or what convenient chamber hast thou to spare, where I may come and eat the passover with my disciples, and be secure from the interruption of any other company? And upon this he will take you up stairs, and shew you a large upper room, which will conveniently hold us all; and you will find it furnished with all proper utensils, and prepared by all necessary circumstances of purification of every kind, so as to be, on the whole, in very good order: there provide the unleavened bread, the lamb, and the bitter herbs, and make all things ready for us against the time of our coming; for we shall be able to find the house without any direction from you.^d

Mark And after he had given these particular instructions to his two disciples, they went out from thence, and came into the city, and found the man carrying the water, whom they followed into a house, where there was, just as he had said to them, a commodious dining room at liberty, and well furnished: and as the master of the house, was free to let them have it, they did as Jesus had appointed them, and made the passover ready against the time when he should come to eat it.

17 And in the evening, when the proper hour for eating the passover was come, he came directly to the house where his messengers were, and sat down to the table with all the twelve apostles around him, to taste (according to the usage of

12 And he shall shew you a large upper room furnished [and prepared;] there make ready [for us.] [MARK XIV. 15.]

MARK XIV. 16. And his disciples went forth, and came into the city, and found as he had said unto them: and they [did as Jesus had appointed them, and] made ready the passover. [MAT. XXVI. 19. LUKE XXII. 13.]

17 And in the evening [LUKE, when the hour was come], he cometh, [and sat down] with the twelve [LUKE, apostles.] [MAT. XXVI.]

^c *My time is near.*] Every body knew that the time for eating the passover was near; for that these words must be supposed to have a further view. And I am therefore ready to believe that the owner of this house, to whom our Lord sent this message by the name of the teacher, might be a person who (though unknown to Peter and John) was in his heart at least a disciple of Christ, and our Lord might give this intimation, that it was to be a time of more than ordinary importance to him, that it might be some secret support to

this man's faith under that violent shock it was soon to receive by his approaching sufferings.

^d We shall be able to find the house, &c.] The same prophetic gift which enabled Christ to predict these circumstances would, no doubt, guide him thither; and it is a beautiful modesty in the sacred historian only to hint obliquely at it; but I apprehend it the part of a paraphrast to set these particulars in a fuller and stronger light.

20. LUKE XXII. those days) the unleavened bread, and the bitter herbs before the lamb was served up.^e SECT. clxviii.

JOHN XIII. 1. Now it is here to be observed, that before John xiii. 1
Now before the feast of the passover, when Jesus knew that his hour was come, that he should depart out of this world unto the Father, having loved his own, which were in the world, he loved them unto the end.
he began to eat the feast of the passover, as Jesus knew that his hour was come when he should depart from this calamitous world, in which he had sojourned for a while, to return to the bosom of the Father in which he originally dwelt, he was solicitous to order every circumstance of his conduct in this last intercourse with his disciples, so as might most effectually promote their edification and comfort, and make it clearly manifest that, having always tenderly loved his own that were in the world, he loved them in the most perfect manner, even to the end of his life,^f and would decline nothing which might be for their advantage.

LUKE XXII. 15. And, to express the fervency and strength of this affection, he said to them, as they sat together, before supper was brought in, I assure you that I have most earnestly desired to eat this passover with you; though I know it

* To taste the unleavened bread, &c.] I must here entreat my reader, if he has an opportunity, to consult Ainsworth's excellent Note on Exod. xii. 8, where he has collected from authentic Jewish writers the best account I have any where seen in so little room of the various ceremonies with which the passover was eaten, by which the subsequent story is greatly illustrated. Among others, the following circumstances should be recollected: That the master of the family began the feast with a cup of wine, which, having solemnly blessed, that is, having adored the name of God over it, he divided among the guests (Luke xxii. 17), and afterwards washed his hands: Then the supper began with the unleavened bread and bitter herbs, which, when the master and the rest of the company had tasted, one of the younger persons present, generally a child, asked the reason of what was peculiar in that feast (according to Exod. xii. 26), which introduced the haggadah, that is, the shewing forth, or declaration of it. (In allusion to which we read of 'shewing forth the Lord's death,' 1 Cor. xi. 26.) Then the master rose up and took another cup, and washed his hands again, before the lamb was tasted: and in this interval, I suppose,

Christ also washed the feet of his disciples: Then, after eating the passover, followed another cup, which, after having delivered to each a piece of bread, was the sacramental cup at this supper: Then, after some pious and friendly discourse, the whole family, after having drank at least a fourth cup, sang some psalms of praise: and so the solemnity ended. Agreeable to this is the account given in the Religious Ceremonies of all Nations, Vol. I. p. 215—217.

^f He loved them to the end.] I shall in the next section hint at my reason for agreeing with those critics who place the story of Christ's washing his disciples' feet at the beginning of the paschal supper, rather than a night or two before. At present, I would only observe, that this verse seems intended by John to introduce, not merely the story which immediately follows it, but the whole account of Christ's behaviour to his friends in these last scenes of his life: and therefore, as he prefixes it to the first circumstance that he has mentioned of this passover, I apprehend it proper to begin the whole story with it; especially since the words which I have placed next after it are full of that love which he expressed to them even to the last.

SECT. will be the last I shall celebrate with you, and you before I suffer.
 clxviii. we shall rise from it but a few hours *before I*
 ——— am to *suffer* from mine enemies the most cruel
 Luke insults, and torments, which shall end in my
 xxii. 15 death : yet such is my love to my people, and
 such my desire to glorify my heavenly Father,
 that no passover was ever so welcome to me as

16 this : *For now I see the days of my humiliation almost finished ; and I say unto you, That after this I will not celebrate any other passover with you, nor eat of it any more, till it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God, or till the institutions of the gospel shall have perfected those of the law, and the ordinances of both are superseded by the more perfect enjoyments of the heavenly world.*

16 For I say unto you, I will not any more eat thereof, until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God.

17 *And then, having received the cup, with which it was usual for them to begin the feast, he gave thanks to God for the redemption of Israel, in commemoration of which the passover was instituted, and for giving them this opportunity of celebrating this holy banquet together ; and then said, Take this cup, and let it go round, and divide [it] among yourselves,*

17 And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and said, Take this, and divide it among yourselves.

18 and bless the God of your fathers. And see that you do it with a devotion suitable to the distinguished solemnity which you have now before you : *for I say unto you, That after what passes this evening I will not drink any more with you of the fruit of the vine, until the kingdom of God come, and that complete and spiritual redemption, which is typified by this ordinance, shall be fulfilled and perfected.*

18 For I say unto you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine, until the kingdom of God shall come.

IMPROVEMENT.

WE may well assure ourselves, that the same Divine penetration and prophetic discernment which enabled the blessed Jesus thus circumstantially to foretell to his disciples those most contingent occurrences which were to determine the place where they should prepare the passover, would also open to him a prospect of all that was to follow. All the scenes that were to be passed through on this fatal night, and the succeeding black and bloody day, were, no doubt, attentively viewed : the agony of the garden, the traiterous kiss of Judas, the cowardly flight of all the other apostles, the insults of his seemingly victorious and successful enemies, the clamorous accusations, the insolent buffetings, the scourges, the thorns, the nails, the cross and all

that he was to endure upon it from the hand of God and men. Yet behold, with all these in his view, he goes on with a holy alacrity, and this *sun of righteousness rejoiceth as a champion to run his race!* (Psal. xix. 5.) Yea, when he is sitting down to the *paschal supper* (though therein was exhibited, in a most lively emblem, the bitterness of his own sufferings), he utters these gracious and emphatical words, *With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer.*

SECT.
CLXVIII.
ver. 15

So justly might it be said of him, as we see it is, that *having loved his own, which were in the world, he loved them to the end.* O blessed *Jesus*, may the ardour, the courage, and the permanency of our *love to thee*, bear at least some little proportion to that wherewith thou hast condescended to *love us!* May we long, from time to time, to celebrate with thee that *Christian passover* which thou hast ordained to succeed the *Jewish*, as the memorial of thy sacrifice! Yea, may we long for the last solemnity of this kind, which will ere long come, after which we *shall no more drink with thee of the fruit of the vine, till it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God!* In the mean time may we be cheered with *thy love*, which is indeed far *better than wine* (Cant. i. 3); and, thus supported with those reviving cordials which thy gospel administers, may we *keep ourselves in the love of God, and in the patient expectation of thy final, most glorious, and welcome appearance!* (2 Thess. iii. 5; and Jude, ver. 21.)

John
xiii. 1

Luke
xxii.
16, 18

S E C T. CLXIX.

Christ rebukes the ambition which his disciples most unseasonably expressed as they were sitting down to supper, by washing their feet, and adding several excellent admonitions to the exercise of humility, immediately before the eating of the paschal lamb.
Luke XXII. 24—27. John XIII. 2—3—17.

JOHN XIII. 2.—

JOHN XIII. 2.—

SECT.
CLXIX.

AND supper being ended,—

NOW when our Lord had thus sat down to eat the passover with his disciples (as was said before), *supper being come,*^a and the antepast

John
xiii. 2

^a *Supper being come.*] The reasons brought by Bishop Kidder (in his *Demonstration of the Messiah*, part iii. chap. 3, p. 60, 61), by Dr. Lightfoot (*Hor. Heb.* on Mat. xxvi. 6), and since by Dr. Whitby (in his *Notes* on this place), to prove that *this supper* was not the *passover*, but another supper at Bethany a night or two before, I have briefly obviated in the *paraphrase* or *notes* on the places on which they are

grounded; and therefore cannot think it material to trouble the reader with a particular detail of them. The chief reasons which determine me to the contrary opinion (besides some others, of which a good summary is given in Dr. Guise's valuable *Note* on this place) are these: such a disposition of the story best suits several of the circumstances of the *paschal supper* (particularly the *contention about superiority*,

SECT. or introduction to it having been dispatched,
 clxix. as above ; Just in the interval between that
 — Luke and the serving up the paschal lamb, *there was*
 xxii. *a most unseasonable contention among them,*^b
 24 as they sat at table with Jesus, *which of them*
should be accounted the greatest in that kingdom
 of which he had been speaking, and which they
 interpreted of a temporal dominion that should
 succeed his approaching sufferings. (Compare
 Mark ix. 34, and Luke ix. 46, p. 18.)

John [And] upon this, *though Jesus knew that the*
 xiii. 3 *Father*, by the sure engagements of an immu-
 table covenant, *had given the government of*
all things into his hands, and was just going
 actually to invest him with all power both in
 heaven and upon earth ; *and that, as he came*
forth from God as his Messenger to men, *so he*
was returning to God again ; yet, conscious as he
 was of so great a dignity, he was nevertheless
 willing to give his disciples an example of the
 deepest humility in this his last interview

LUKE XXII. 24.
 —There was also a
 strife among them,
 which of them
 should be accounted
 the greatest.

JOHN XIII. 3.
 [And] Jesus know-
 ing that the Father
 had given all things
 into his hands, and
 that he was come
 from God, and went
 to God,

and the inquiry about Judas, both which
 must, on the other hypothesis, have been
 superseded) ; and the propriety of it is es-
 pecially evinced from John xiii. 38, where
 our Lord says to Peter, *The cock shall not*
crow till thou hast denied me thrice ; which
 must be spoken the very night Jesus was
 betrayed, and yet is so connected with this
 story of washing the disciples' feet by ver. 21
 and ver. 31, that they cannot without great
 violence be separated : it is certain, John
 xiii. 1, will have a peculiar energy accord-
 ing to this plan ; which therefore most
 critics have followed. The reader will
 observe here that I have rendered *δειπνὸς*
γενομενός, *supper being come*, which is the
 sense in which the word is often used
 elsewhere : thus John xxi. 4, *πρωτὸς*
γενομενός is *when morning was come* ; Acts
 xii. 18, xvi. 35, *ἡμέρας γενομενός*, *when day*
was come ; and Acts xxi. 50, *σήμερον γενομενός*,
when silence was made : in all which places,
 and in many more that might easily be
 collected from the Greek writers, it would
 be absurd to translate the word *ended*.
 Nay, Luke iv. 42, *γενομενός ἡμέρας*, signifies
when the day was coming on. (Compare
 Mark i. 35, note f, Vol. I. p. 204.) It is in-
 deed an ambiguous term ; but the render-
 ing above is here to be preferred, (1.)
 Because it was much more natural to wash

the feet of guests *before* than after supper.
 (2.) Because it is expressly said, in ver.
 1, to have been done *before the passover* ;
 which, if the preceding reason be admit-
 ted, determines the point. (3.) Because
 part of the discourse, which John men-
 tions as happening *after the feet were wash-*
ed, is mentioned by the other evangelists as
 passing *at supper* ; nay, John himself, when
 he speaks, in ver. 26, of *Christ's dipping the*
sop, and giving it to Judas after this, plain-
 ly shews that *supper was not ended*. As
 the latter part of this 2d verse comes in
 by way of parenthesis, I have transposed
 that clause, and inserted it afterwards
 in ver. 21, to introduce what relates to
 Judas in the next section ; a freedom which
 will, I hope, be easily excused.

^b *There was a contention among them.*] If
 the reasoning above be allowed, we must
 certainly transpose Luke's account of this
 contention about superiority ; for none can
 imagine it should follow immediately af-
 ter Christ had been giving them so affect-
 ing a lesson of humility. But Luke seems
 less exact in the order of this story than the
 other evangelists ; and particularly relates
 what passed concerning the person that
 was to betray him *after the Eucharist*,
 though both Matthew and Mark place it
before.

4 He riseth from supper, and laid aside his garments, and took a towel, and girded himself. with them before his passion : With this design, and in order to shame them out of that ambitious contention which he observed among them, in a more forcible manner than any words alone could do, *he riseth from supper*;^c and whereas it was only usual for the head of the family at such a time to wash his own hands, he *lays aside his upper garments, and taking a towel, tied it round him* like a kind of apron : *And then pouring water into a large* 5

SECT.
clxix.
John
xiii. 4

5 After that he poureth water into a bason, and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded. *ever, or sort of cistern commonly used on these occasions, he began himself to wash the feet of [his] disciples, and to wipe [them], after they were thus washed, with the long ends of the linen cloth with which he was girded, which hung down to his feet.*

6 Then cometh he to Simon Peter : and Peter saith unto him, Lord, dost thou wash my feet ? *Then, when he had done with those who sat 6 nearest to him, he comes to Simon Peter ; and, offering to do the like for him, [Peter] was so affected at his condescending to perform such a mean office, that he says to him, Lord, dost thou go about to wash my feet ? It is a thousand times fitter that I should wash thine ; nor can I bear to see thee demean thyself thus.*

7 Jesus answered and said unto him, What I do, thou knowest not now ; but thou shalt know hereafter. *Jesus answered and said to him, Thou knowest 7 not now the design of what I am doing, but thou shalt know hereafter ; and as I shall presently explain the meaning of this action, so the time will quickly come when many other things in mine undertaking and conduct, much more mysterious than this, shall be cleared up to thee.*

8 Peter saith unto thee. Yet still Peter refused, and said to 8 him, with more warmth than before, Lord, whatever be the intent of the action, I cannot suffer it by any means, and am determined

^c *He riseth from supper.*] As it is here asserted that Christ rose from supper, we must allow that, in some sense, supper was begun, that is, as I suppose, the antepast had been taken, which is mentioned by the Jews as preceding the paschal lamb. (See Ainsworth's note quoted above, note ^c, p. 432.) They tell us that it was then usual for the master of the family to wash his hands ; and, if I am rightly informed, the Jews continue the custom still. This seems a more natural manner of explaining the clause before us than to suppose, with Grotius, or Vossius (*Harm. Evan. lib. i. cap. 14, § 1*), or Dr. Edwards (*Exercit. on Luke xxii. 21*), that after the paschal lamb they eat another distinct supper, and that this washing happened in the interval between them. Though Vossius is pleased to call this a very little lamb (*unus Agniculus*), I cannot but think (especially considering how early the ewes year in Judea) that it might be big enough plentifully to sup thirteen people ; and as all which remained uneaten till morning was to be burnt (*Exod. xii. 10*), one cannot suppose that our Lord would be inclined to multiply dishes on this occasion, especially as the former part of the night was to be spent in watching and prayer.

SECT. thou shalt never wash my feet. But Jesus answered him, Thou shalt never wash my feet. clxix. *swered him, Alas, Peter, that was rashly spoken; for there is a sense in which, if I do* Jesus answered him, If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.

John
xiii. 8 *not wash thee, thou hast no portion with me;* intimating thereby, that if he were not cleansed from sin by his blood and Spirit, he could never partake of the happiness of his people; and that, in the mean time, it became him to submit in this instance to his direction. Upon which, *Simon Peter*, struck with so awful an admonition, immediately *says to him*, with that eager affection so natural to his temper, *Lord*, if this washing is to be a token of my interest in thee, I most gladly acquiesce in it, and am heartily desirous that thou shouldst wash, *not my feet only, but also my hands and my head* too; for I desire that all my intellectual and all my executive powers may be sanctified by thy grace, and be entirely devoted to thy service.

10 Then *Jesus*, willing to lay hold on a hint which gave him an opportunity of pursuing so useful a thought, *says further to him*, *He that is washed already, or that has just been bathing,^d needs only to wash his feet*, which may indeed easily be soiled by the shortest walk, and when that is done, *he is entirely clean*; as if he should have said, The truly good man needs not that deep repentance and universal change which is absolutely necessary to others, though he should, by renewed acts of penitence and faith, be cleansing himself from smaller pollutions, which are in some degree inseparable from the infirmity of human nature: and, in this sense, I know that *you*, my apostles, *are clean*; but yet I must add, *You are not all*

11 so. For as he was acquainted with the secret dispositions of their hearts, so *he knew who would betray him* (compare John vi. 64, Vol. I. p. 457); and therefore he said, *You are not all clean,^e* because he knew the heart of Judas

9 Simon Peter saith unto him, Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head.

10 Jesus saith to him, He that is washed, needeth not, save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all.

11 For he knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all clean.

^d *He that has been bathing.*] This rendering of the word *λαβων* is confirmed by *Elsner* (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 337, 338), and gives as it were a compendious phrase upon it. *Clarius* has well observed that, as the *αποδυτηριον*, or room in which they dressed themselves after bathing,

was different from that in which they bathed, the feet might be so soiled in walking from one to the other as to make it necessary immediately to wash them again.

^e *You are not all clean.*] Some have observed that Judas did not decline the honour of having his feet washed by Christ,

was polluted with reigning sin, and was so far enslaved under the power of the devil as to have consented to the perpetration of the vilest wickedness.

SECT.
clxix.

John
xiii.
12

12 So after he had washed their feet, and had taken his garments, and was set down again, he said unto them, Know ye what I have done to you?

LUKE XXII. 25. And he said unto them, The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exercise authority upon them, are called benefactors.

26 But ye shall not be so: but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve.

27 For whether

When therefore he had thus washed their feet, and had taken his upper garments, and put them on, he sat down at the table again, and said to them, Do you know the meaning and design of what I have now been doing to you in the form of a servant? And, to explain the matter, he said to them, I must again remind you of what I formerly told you, but what you seem so ready to forget (see Mat. xx. 25, 26, and Mark x. 42, 43, p. 260), *The kings of the Gentiles do indeed lord it over them; and they that exercise the most magisterial and arbitrary authority upon them have a set of flatterers about them who encourage them in it, as an instance of true greatness of mind, and give them the vain title of grand benefactors to nations and men.*^f But you, my disciples, [shall] not [do] thus; for you are to shew yourselves the friends of the world, not by governing, but by serving: be not ambitious therefore in contending for superiority, but let him who is eldest among you be as humble and obliging as if he were the youngest and most dependent of all; and he that presides over the rest in any office of peculiar trust and influence, [let him be] as humble and condescending as a servant. Of this I have now been giving you an instance, which surely you cannot quickly forget: for which of the two is naturally accounted greater by a stranger who happens to come in,

Luke
xxii.
25

26

27

though Peter did; and have considered it as an instance of his pride. But if the discourse between Christ and Peter happened before he came to Judas, it had been indecent for Judas to renew an objection which had just been thus overruled: and if Christ came to Judas before Peter, he might be unwilling to be the first to dispute the point, lest Christ should confound him, by inquiring whether he declined it from a consciousness of any peculiar unworthiness. Guilt naturally suggests such suspicions and precautions.

^f Have the title of benefactors.] It is indeed possible that our Lord may here refer

to the title of *εὐεργέται*, given to some of the Ptolemies and Seleucids, or to the ambiguity of the Hebrew word *נריכים*, which (as Beza has observed) signifies both *princes* and *benefactors*: but the general sense given in the paraphrase seems to me much more probable, especially on comparing it with the Syriac version, where there is no such ambiguity, though one would most of all have expected it.

^g Who is eldest among you, &c.] As *μειζων* is here opposed to *νεωτερος*, the youngest, I render it *eldest*, as it is rendered Rom. ix. 12. See Gen. xxv. 23; 1 Sam. xvii. 14, Septuag. and compare 1 Kings ii. 22.

- SECT. *he that sits at the table, or he that stands and waits* is greater, he that
 clxix. upon the guests? *Is it not evident that it must* sitteth at meat, or he
 — be *he that sits at the table?* But *I am among you* that serveth? *is not*
 Luke as *one that waits* on the rest; and you have just he that sitteth at
 xxii. meat? but *I am among you* as he that
 27 now seen me putting on the form of a servant, serveth.
- John the least of them could appear. *You call me in-* JOHN XIII 13.
 xiii.13 deed your *Teacher and Lord*; and therein you Ye call me Master,
 14 *say well*; for [so] *I am*, and such authority have and Lord: and ye
 I received of my Father. *If therefore I*, who say well; for so I am.
 am [your] *Lord and Master*, and whom you know 14 If I then, your
 to be a divinely inspired *Teacher*, have conde- Lord and Master,
 scended to so mean an office, and *have thus wash-* have washed your
 ed your feet, and in all other instances have feet, ye also ought
 shewn my readiness in love to serve you, surely to wash one ano-
 you also ought to wash one another's feet, and ther's feet.
 should be ready to submit to all the humblest
 15 offices of mutual friendship. *For I have* in this 15 For I have giv-
 instance *given you an example, that as I have* en you an example,
 done to you, you also should do on all proper oc- that ye should do as
 16 casions to one another.ⁱ And to engage you I have done to you.
 to the like humility, *Verily, verily, I say unto* 16 Verily, verily,
 you, as I have formerly said (Luke vi. 48, and I say unto you, The
 Mat. x. 24, Vol. I. p. 305, 415), *The servant is* servant is not great-
 not greater than his Lord, nor is the messenger er than his Lord,
 greater than he that sent him; it will there- neither he that is
 fore very ill become you to disdain any thing sent greater than he
 17 which I have not disdained. These are plain that sent him.
 17 If ye know
 instructions, but remember they are capable of

^h Performing one of the lowest offices, &c.] This was so to a proverb. See 1 Sam. xxv. 41, and *Grotius in loc.* Dr. Evans well observes, (*Christian Temper*, Vol. I. p. 81) that our Lord chose this kind office, though not absolutely necessary in itself, more strongly to impress the minds of his disciples, and to shew that they ought to regard, not only the necessary preservation, but the mutual comfort of each other.

ⁱ I have given you an example, &c.] Some have understood these words as ordaining this to be a continued rite among Christians; and Barclay insists in his *Apolo- gy*, (p. 467—470) that this ceremony of washing the feet has as much to recommend

it for a standing ordinance of the gospel as either baptism or the breaking of bread. But though some anciently conceived the practice of it to be thus enjoined (see Dr. *Caves's Primitive Christianity*, book ii. chap. 14), and the Moravian churches still retain it; yet as no such rite as this has ever generally prevailed in the Christian world, and as in many places and circumstances it would be an inconvenience rather than a kindness to do it for our friends, I cannot think these words of our Lord, so plainly capable of another sense, are to be interpreted with so much strictness. See *Itigii Dissert. de Pedilavio*, &c. Into what a farce this is turned at Rome on some occasions may be seen in the *Religious Ceremonies of all Nations*, Vol. I. p. 417.

these things, happy being improved to the noblest practical pur-
 are ye if ye do them. poses; and if indeed you know these things, sect. clxix.
 and form a right conception of them, you are
 happy if you practise them: for nothing will John
 conduce more to your honour and comfort than xiii.
 an obedient regard to my instructions and ex- 17
 ample, especially in all the instances of humility
 and condescension; but if you neglect to act
 agreeably to them, your seeing them, and hear-
 ing them, will be worse than in vain.

IMPROVEMENT.

WHAT a mournful reflection is it that corrupt nature should still prevail so far, even in the hearts of such pious men as the apostles in the main were, that after so long a converse with Christ they should still be so unlike him, and bring their eager Luke
 contentions about superiority, in a state of temporal grandeur they xxii. 24
 were never to see, into the last hours they spent with their Master, and even to one of the most holy and solemn ordinances of religion! Such are the vain dreams of ambition, and with such empty shadows does it amuse the deluded mind.

But let us turn our eyes to him whom we justly call our John
 Teacher and our Lord; for surely, if any thing can effect a cure, xiii.
 it must be actions and words like these. The great Heir of all 13, 14
 things, invested with universal dominion, and just returning to 3
 his heavenly Father to undertake the administration of it: in
 what a habit, in what an attitude, do we see him! Whom would 4, 5
 a stranger have taken for the lowest of the company, but him
 who was high over all created nature? Blessed Jesus, it was
 not so much any personal attachment to these thy servants, as a
 regard to the edification of thy whole church, which engaged
 thee to this astonishing action; that all thy ministers, that all
 thy people, in conformity to thy example, might learn a readiness 15
 to serve each other in love!

But why are we so slow to receive this lesson? And why is our practice often so contrary to it? Surely to cleanse us from these dregs of pride and carnality we need in a spiritual sense to be washed by him. Let us gladly submit to that washing, if we desire to secure any part in him. Which of us in this view may not see reason to cry out with Peter, Lord, not our feet only, 9
 but also our hands and our head? May our whole nature be thus purified! and, warmly emulous of conforming to so bright an 10
 example, may we ever be maintaining a watchfulness over our own spirits; correcting the first appearances of irregularity, and washing away every lightest stain which our feet may contract in this various journey! So shall we be great in the sight and Luke
 favour of our Master; and, numbering ourselves among the xxii. 26.

SECT. *least of his servants, shall be distinguished by peculiar honours,*
 CLXX. *in proportion to the degree in which we think ourselves most*
 — *unworthy of them.*

S E C T. CLXX.

Christ, while they are eating the paschal lamb, declares that one of his apostles should betray him, and at length marks out Judas as the person, who upon this retires with a resentment which confirmed him in that fatal purpose. Mat. XXVI. 21—25. Mark XIV. 18—21. Luke XXII. 21—23, 28—30. John XIII.—2, 18—30

LUKE XXII. 28.

LUKE XXII. 28.

SECT.
CLXX.LUKE
XXII.

THEN Jesus went on, as he was eating the passover, to instruct, admonish, and comfort his disciples, by a series of most wise and pious discourse; and said, Depend upon it, you will find that humble and benevolent temper which I have recommended to you the way to the highest honours, if you have patience to wait the proper time; for as *ye are they who have continued faithfully and affectionately with me in all my trials and afflictions;* 28 So by a sacred and inviolable covenant I appoint unto you a kingdom,^a and solemnly engage myself to bestow it upon you, *even as my Father has appointed a kingdom unto me,* and 29 is quickly about to raise me to it. Now the exalted honours which I shall there receive are incomparably beyond those about which you seem so solicitous; let me therefore awaken a nobler ambition in your minds, while I assure you *that you may expect to eat and drink at my table in that my kingdom,* or to be treated as my

YE are they which have continued with me in my temptations :

29 And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me :

30 That ye may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom,

^a *I appoint unto you a kingdom.]* It is well known that the word *διατίθεσθαι* properly signifies to covenant, or to bestow in virtue of a covenant; and therefore the last clause of this verse may probably refer to what divines commonly call the covenant of redemption, to which there are so many references in scripture, and concerning the reality of which we could have no doubt if the references were not so express; considering, on the one hand, the great importance of that undertaking of our Lord's, to which it refers; and, on the other, the plain declarations of those prophecies which

his Spirit suggested, and the confidence with which he has promised those blessings which, as Mediator, it empowers him to bestow. It is therefore astonishing that any should treat it as the creature of a systematic brain. For the engagements in it on Christ's part, see Psal. xl. 6—9; Heb. x. 6—9; Isa. lxi. 1—3; Luke iv. 18, 19; Is. i. 5, 6. And for those on the part of the Father, see Heb. x. 5; Isa. xi. 2, 3; l. 8, 9; lii. 13, 15; liii. 10—12; lv. 4, 5; xlix. 1—10; Luke ii. 31, 32; xxii. 29; 2 Cor. vi. 2; Rev. vii. 16, 17.

and sit on thrones, distinguished favourites and most intimate friends; yea, and my final and most triumphant appearance, when I shall sit on the throne of my glory, you may expect to be assessors with me on that grand occasion, and to sit upon thrones, as I formerly promised you, (Mat. xix. 28) *judging the twelve tribes of Israel*,^b and condemning the whole impenitent world for their contempt of that gospel which you, as the chief ministers of my kingdom, are to offer and unfold to them.

SECT.
CLXX.Luke
xxii.

30

JOHN XIII. 18. I But when I speak in this manner of your final honour and happiness, *I speak not of you all: I know* the real character, and all the most secret views and transactions of those *whom I have chosen*; and could long ago have fixed a mark of infamy on the traitor, and have put it out of his power to execute his wicked purpose: but, as I chose him to be one of my companions, I leave him to go on, *that the scripture may be fulfilled*, which says (Psal. xli. 9), "*He that eateth bread with me, and has been nourished by my care and favour, hath lift up his heel against me, like an ungrateful brute that kicks at the kind master who feeds him.*"^c Such treatment David met with from those whom he trusted; and such I know that I am to expect.

John
xiii.
18

19 Now I tell you And this *I tell you now, before it comes to 19* before it come, that *pass, that when it comes* to be accomplished, when it is come to *you may* be so far from doubting of the truth pass, ye may believe of my mission upon that account, that, on the that I am he. contrary, you may more firmly believe that I

^b *Judging the twelve tribes of Israel.*]

The interpretation given of this promise here (and before on Mat. xix. 28, sect. cxxxvii. p. 231) appears to me preferable to that which refers it only, or chiefly to the power which the apostles had in the Christian church, as the authorized ambassadors of Christ. It by no means implies that Paul and Barnabas, the apostles of the Gentiles, shall be excluded from the honour of being assessors with Christ in his kingdom (compare 1 Cor. vi. 2, 3; Rev. ii. 26, 27; iii. 21); but seems plainly to allude to the courts of judicature among the Jews, where the inferior judges sat in a semicircle round the chief judge, who had his seat in the middle point of it. Compare Rev. iv. 4; xxi. 14.

^c *He that eateth bread with me, &c.]*

When these words are so plainly to be found, Psal. xli. 9, it seems very unnatural, with Mr. Jeffrey (in his *Review*, p. 187), to imagine they refer to Psal. lv. 12, 13, because something like the sense of them occurs there. Nor is it necessary, with Mr. Pierce, (*Dissert.* iii.) to suppose a *trajection* in these two verses, and render them, *I speak not of you all; I know whom I have chosen: but I tell you this beforehand, that when it shall come to pass that the scripture shall be fulfilled, "One that eateth of my bread hath lift up his heel against me," ye may believe that I am he.* I rather think, with Brennius, that it is an accommodation; and that the sense and connection are to be explained accordingly, as in the *paraphrase*.

SECT.
CLXX.John
xiii.

am [he], that I told you I was even the true Messiah. And, whatsoever therefore I shall suffer, let not your zeal to carry on my cause be lessened, but stedfastly persist in your adherence to it, with a firm persuasion that I will support you in it; for in this view I look upon your interest as my own, and as I formerly declared, (Mat. x. 40, sect. lxxvi. and Luke x. 16, sect. xcvi.) so now *I most assuredly say unto you, Whoever entertains and shews regard to you, or any of my other messengers, as coming in my name, entertains me; and whoever entertains me, entertains him that sent me;* as, on the other hand, when you or they are slighted, the affront redounds to me and to my Father.

- 21 Now when *Jesus had thus said*, he made a solemn pause. (*The devil*, as was observed before, *having already*, by his vile and pernicious insinuations, *put it into the heart of Judas Iscariot, [the son] of Simon,*^d *to betray him into the hands of his murderous enemies.*) And, as our Lord well knew that Judas was then watching for an opportunity to accomplish his horrid purpose, which he would execute that very night, *he was much troubled in spirit* to think of so ungrateful and impious a design in one so near him, and so much obliged to him; *and, as they sat together, and were eating the paschal supper, Jesus openly testified and said* with a deep sigh, *Verily, verily, I say unto you, That, how incredible soever the hint I just now gave you may seem, one of you who is eating with me in this friendly and intimate manner will quickly betray me to those that thirst for my blood; [and] behold, the hand of him that betrayeth me is now with me on the table.*

- 22 Then the disciples were exceedingly grieved to hear of his being betrayed at all, and much more to be told that it should be by one of their own number, while, no one being singled out from the rest, the suspicion lay in common among them; *and they looked stedfastly on*

20 Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that receiveth whomsoever I send, receiveth me, and he that receiveth me, receiveth him that sent me.

21 When Jesus had thus said [—2 The devil having now put it into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, to betray him], he was troubled in spirit, and [MARK, as they sat, and did eat, Jesus] testified, and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, That one of you [MARK, which eateth with me] shall betray me; [LUKE, and behold, the hand of him that betrayeth me, is with me on the table.][MAT. XXVI. 21. MARK XIV. 18. LUKE XXII. 21. JOHN XIII.—2.]

22 Then the disciples [were exceedingly sorrowful, and] looked one on another.

^d The devil having already put it into the heart of Judas, &c.] That Satan entered into Judas before he went to the chief priests, and agreed to betray his Master to them, had been observed before, Luke

xxii. 3, p. 400; and that this clause of John xiii. 2, would be inserted here, was intimated in the close of note ^a, sect. clxix. p. 407, where I accounted for this transposition.

er, doubting of whom he spake: [LUK. and they began to inquire among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing;] and [began every one of them to say unto him, [MARK, one by one], Lord, is it I?][MAT. XXVI. 22. MARK XIV. 19. LUKE XXII. 23.]

each other for some time in silence, doubting of whom he spake, and studious to observe in whose countenance they might read any peculiar confusion, which might look like an indication of guilt: and, as they none of them knew where to fix it, but the vile wretch himself, they began to inquire among themselves, which of them it could be that was about to do this thing; and, earnestly desirous to be freed from the suspicion of such heinous wickedness, they applied themselves to Christ, and began every one of them to say to him, one by one, Lord, is it I that am this guilty creature?e Thou knowest that my very heart abhors the thought, and I hope I shall never be capable of entertaining it.

SECT. CLXX.
John
xiii.
22

23 Now there was leaning on Jesus' bosom, one of his disciples whom Jesus loved.

Now one of his disciples, namely John, whom Jesus loved with a peculiar tenderness, and honoured with the most intimate friendship, sat next him at the table, on his right hand; and, as they were all in a reclining posture, each of them resting on his left elbow, so in the place where John was seated he was leaning on the bosom of Jesus.

24 Simon Peter therefore beckoned to him, that he should ask who it should be of whom he spake.

And as the question was almost gone round, and Jesus made no answer to it, but rather seemed to be swallowed up in mournful contemplation, Simon Peter therefore looked upon John, and beckoned to him with a motion of his head,f by which he intimated his desire that he should privately ask him who it might be of whom he spake.

25 He then lying on Jesus' breast, saith unto him, Lord, who is it?

He then, lying down closer on the breast of Jesus, that he might put the question without being heard by the rest of the company, secretly whispered and said to him, Lord, who is it? And Jesus answered him with a low voice, It is he to whom I shall give this sop, when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the sop in a thick kind of sauce made of dates, raisins, and other ingredients beaten together, and properly diluted,g he gave it to Judas Iscariot, [the son] of Simon,

26 Jesus answered, He it is to whom I shall give a sop, when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the sop, he gave it to Judas Iscariot, the son of Simon.

^c To say to him, one by one, Lord, is it I? I look on this as a strong proof that the facts mentioned John xiii. 23—26, did not happen a night or two before; for if Christ had then privately marked out Judas to John and Peter as the traitor, the information must surely have reached the rest of the company by this time.

^e Beckoned to him with a motion of his head.] This is certainly the import of the word *veves*, which might more exactly be rendered *noddled*.

^g In a thick kind of sauce made of dates, &c.] The Jews still retain such a sauce, which they call *charoseth*, made of such kind of ingredients, about the consistence

sect. putting it towards that part of the dish which
clxx. was nearest him, and directing it towards him.

Mat. Upon which Judas put forth his hand to take it; and while he was just in this posture, others

xxvi.

23

continuing the same question to Jesus, he answered and said to them, [It is] one of the twelve, [even] he that now dippeth his hand with me in the dish, this very person shall betray me.^h

24 And let him not vainly hope that I shall exert my miraculous power to rescue myself from the hands of mine enemies, after he has delivered me to them and secured to himself the wages of unrighteousness; for the Son of man, great and powerful as he will finally appear, is indeed going to sufferings and death,ⁱ as it is written in the scriptures, [and] determined in the divine counsels, concerning him:^k but as those prophecies and counsels have no influence to destroy the free agency of the

MAT. XXVI. 23. And he answered and said [unto them, It is one of the twelve], He that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me. [MARK XIV. 20.]

24 The Son of man [indeed] goeth, as it is written [LUKE, and deter-

of mortar, to represent the clay in which their forefathers wrought while they were under bondage to the Egyptians. See Buxt. Synag. Jud. cap. 18, and the Religious Ceremonies of all Nations, Vol. I. p. 215.

^h He that dippeth his hand with me in the dish.] Some very ingenious persons imagine that Christ by this phrase only declares it was one who sat on the same side of the table with him, and so eat out of the same dish; and, if it were so, there might seem a gradation in the discovery not observable on any other interpretation. But (not to insist upon it) that the lamb, which was to be roasted whole, Exod. xii. 9, was also to be served up in one dish, I cannot but conclude that, if this had been our Lord's meaning, on his saying here (as Mark relates it), in the same breath, *εἷς ἐκ τῶν δωδεκά*, one of the twelve, he would have added *εἷς ἐκ τῶν ἐμβαπτισμένων*, one of those that dip, rather than *ο ἐμβαπτισμενός*, which plainly signifies the very person that dippeth.

ⁱ The Son of man is indeed going.] As we often, in common speech, say a person is going or gone, to intimate that he is dying or dead, so Elsner shews (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 119) that the word *υπαγ* has the ambiguity. Compare Josh. xxiii. 14; and Psal. xxxix. 13. The repetition of that title of the Son of man, which is twice used here in the same verse, has a peculiar energy and dignity, not commonly observed.

^k As it is determined.] As this passage is not liable to the ambiguities which some have apprehended in Acts. ii. 23, and iv. 28 (which yet seem, on the whole, to be parallel to it in their most natural construction), I look upon it as an evident proof, that those things are in the language of scripture said to be determined, or decreed (or exactly bounded and marked out by God, as the word *απεξω* most naturally signifies), which he sees will in fact happen, in consequence of his volitions, without any necessitating agency; as well as those events of which he is properly the author (and, as Beza well expresses it, *Qui sequitur Deum, emendate sane loquitur*, we need not fear falling into any impropriety of speech when we use the language which God has taught) I say, without any necessitating agency, because I apprehend that this text, among many others, must entirely overthrow the scheme which Mr. Colliber (in his *Inquiry into the Divine existence*, p. 97—102) has so laboriously endeavoured to establish; and which the author of the *Persian Letters from Paris* (*Letter lvi.*) so confidently asserts, "That where God foresees an event, he always determines to render it necessary, and so to suspend the moral agency and accountableness of the creature concerned in it." Were this the case, nothing could be more unjust (on the principles of these authors) than to foretell punishments to be inflicted for such actions; which is plainly the case here, and indeed in most other places where evil actions are foretold.

mined of him : but who unto that man by whom the Son of man is betrayed : it had been good for that man, if he had not been born. [MARK XIV. 21. LUKE XXII. 22.]

25 Then Judas which betrayed him, answered and said, Master, is it I? He said unto him, Thou has said.

JOHN XIII. 27. And after the sop, Satan entered into him. Then said Jesus unto him, That thou doest, do quickly.

28 Now no man at the table knew for what intent he spake this unto him.

29 For some of them thought, because Judas had the bag, that Jesus had said unto him, Buy

persons concerned in his death, so there will be a most terrible *wo to that man by whom the Son of man is* so perfidiously betrayed, and who presumes to set a price on his royal and sacred blood : *it had been well for that man if he had never been born* ; for a speedy and most dreadful vengeance awaits him, which will make the immortality of his being his everlasting curse.

*Then Judas, who was indeed the person that betrayed him, answered in some confusion, lest by his silence he should seem to confess his guilt, and said, Master, is it I that shall do this thing, and to whom thou referrest in these severe words? And he said to him, Thou hast said [right] ; thou art the very person, and I will conceal it no longer.*¹

And after he was thus expressly marked out, not only by the sop which Jesus gave him,^m but also by the answer which he had returned to his question, Satan entered into him with greater violence, and stirred up in his bosom such indignation and rage at the disgrace he had met with, that he could bear the place no longer ; but prepared abruptly to leave it before the table was dismissed. Then Jesus said to him, What you are going to do, do quickly ; farther intimating to him his perfect knowledge of the appointment he had made with the chief priests and elders, and admonishing him, as it were, not to lose the opportunity by overstaying his time.

But the reference being thus particular to what none of the company but himself was privy to, no man at the table knew what was his meaning, or for what purpose he spake this to him. For some [of them] thought, because Judas had the keeping of the common purse, on which they were to subsist during their stay at Jerusalem, that it was as if Jesus had said to him, Take the first opportunity to buy those

¹ *Thou hast said right.*] This is plainly the import of the original phrase ; *It is as thou hast spoken.* (See Mat. xxvi. 63—65 ; Mark xiv. 61, 62 ; Luke xxii. 70 ; John xviii. 37.) Thus, *Now you say something*, signifies among us, *You speak right.*

^m *After the sop.*] It seems very unnatural to apprehend, with Dr. Reynolds (in his

Works, p. 101, 102), that Judas was encouraged by Christ's giving him the sop to hope that Christ would, after all, provide for his own safety, and admit him into favour again. Christ's words above expressly cut off all such hope ; and I believe every reader will judge the common account given of the connection much more probable.

SECT.
CLXX.
Mat.
XXVI.
24

SECT. sacrifices, and other things which we shall need those things that we
 clxx. for the feast tomorrow, and on the following have need of against
 ——— days;" or that perhaps he intended he should the feast; or that
 John give something to the poor, which Christ used he should give some-
 xiii. 29 thing to the poor.

to do, though their stock was so small; but always did it in a very private manner, which made it the more probable that he should only give such an oblique hint of that intention. Of this they thought, rather than of any bad design of Judas; for they did not imagine that, if he was to prove the traitor, his wickedness could immediately take place; or that he was so utterly abandoned as to go away to accomplish it with those awful words of his Master sounding, as it were, in his ears.

- 30 But he was capable of committing the crime, 30 He then hav-
 even with this aggravation; and therefore hav- ing received the sop,
 ing, as was said, *received the sop*, he immediately went immediately
went out without any farther reply: and as it out: and it was
was night, which was the time he had ap- night.
 pointed to meet those who were consulting the death of Jesus, under the covert of it he went to them, and fulfilled his engagements, in a few hours after, by delivering his Master into their hands.

IMPROVEMENT.

Luke WHO would not gladly *continue with Christ* in the strictest
 xxii. 28 fidelity, amidst all the *trials* which can arise, when he observes
 how liberally he repays his servants, and how graciously he seems
 to relish his own honours the more, in proportion to the degree
 29, 30 in which those honours are shared with them; *appointing* them
 a glorious *kingdom*, and erecting *thrones* for each of them?
 And surely, though the *apostles of the Lamb* are to have their

▪ Which we shall need for the feast.] This passover, may signify the offerings attend-
 is one of the passages which has led Gro- ing the whole feast, and particularly those
 tius and other considerable critics to con- presented on the first day of unleavened
 clude that our Lord kept the passover at bread; which is certainly the sense of the
 least one day sooner than the rest of the word elsewhere. (See Deut. xvi. 2; and
 Jews. The controversy is too large to be 2 Chron. xxxv. 7—9.) And if this be ad-
 critically discussed here: I content my- mitted, it will obviate the most plausible
 self with referring to Dr. Whitby's excel- argument for Grotius' opinion, which is
 lent Dissertation on the subject, (in his that taken from John xviii. 28. Others
 Appendix to Mark xiv.) only observing, grounded on John xiii. 1, 2; xix. 14; and
 that the supposition of Christ's anticipat- Mat. xxvi. 5; are obviated in the para-
 ing the day appointed by the law, is so phrase or notes on those places, as the at-
 improbable, that I think it more reason- tentive reader will easily perceive.

peculiar dignity in the great day of his triumph, there is a sense in which he will perform *to every one that overcometh*, that yet more condescending promise, *I will grant him to sit down with me on my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father on his throne.* (Rev. iii. 21.) Let our souls in that confidence be strengthened to all the labours and sufferings to which he may call us forth.

It is a melancholy reflection, that there should be any one in this select company, to whom this endearing promise did not belong; especially one who, having *eaten of Christ's bread*, should, in such a sense and degree as *Judas, lift up his heel against him.* Deliver us, *O Lord*, from any share in that guilt! We are treated as *thy friends*; we are set at *thy table*: let us not ungratefully *kick against thee*, while the *ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib!* (Isa. i. 3.)

If we would not do it, let us be *jealous over ourselves with a godly jealousy.* Happy are they whose hearts witness to their sincerity in the presence of him that searches them, and can cheerfully say, *Lord, is it I?* Let them say it humbly too; lest the infirmity of nature prevail upon them beyond their present purpose or apprehension, and lead them on to do that, the very thought of which they would now abhor.

How artfully must *Judas* have conducted himself, when on such an intimation no particular *suspicion* appears to have fallen on him! But how vain is that artifice, be it ever so refined, which, while it preserves a character in the sight of men, cannot in the least degree impose upon *Christ!* The day will come when he will lay open the false and ungrateful *hypocrite*, in a more overwhelming manner than that in which he here exposed *Judas*; and, whatever advantage he may have gained, either by professing religion, or by betraying it, he will undoubtedly find that *it had been good for him that he had never been born.*

One would have imagined that an admonition like this, which laid bare the secrets of his heart, and warned him so plainly and faithfully of his danger, might have wrought some remorse in his heart, or at least have proved some impediment to the immediate execution of his design: but, being now given up by the righteous judgment of God to the influence of *Satan*, and the lust of his own depraved mind, he is exasperated, rather than reclaimed by it; and *immediately goes forth*, under the covert of the *night*, to hasten the accomplishment of that work of darkness, the consequences of which had been so awfully represented. *O Lord*, let thy grace, and thy love, do that for us which thy terrors alone cannot do! Let our hearts be melted by that nobler principle, and taught to abhor every thing which would displease thee! Oh, let them flow forth into such workings of *compassion* to the afflicted as engaged the blessed *Jesus*

sect.
clxx.

John
xiii. 18

Mat.
xxvi. 22

Mark
xiv. 19

Mat.
xxvi.
23, 25
24

John
xiii. 27
30

29

SECT. to relieve *the poor* out of his own little stock ; and into those
 clxx. sentiments of *candour* which would not permit the *apostles*, even
 — after this admonition, to imagine *Judas* altogether so bad as indeed he was, but led them to put the mildest construction on their Master's ambiguous address to him ! Such may our *mistakes* be, wherever we do mistake ; the errors of a *charity*, which would not by excessive rigor injure the vilest sinner, and much less the least and weakest of God's servants !

S E C T. CLXXI.

Christ, having exhorted his disciples to mutual love, forewarns them of their approaching trial, and foretells Peter's fall, immediately before the eucharist. Luke XXII. 31—34. John XIII. 31, to the end.

JOHN XIII. 31.

JOHN XIII. 31.

SECT.
clxxi.John
xiii.31

IT was observed in the preceding section how Judas, being marked out both by Christ's actions and his words, quitted the place in a mixture of rage and confusion : *when therefore he was thus gone out,*^a *Jesus said* to the rest of his disciples as they sat at the table with him, *Now is the Son of man* just on the point of being *glorified* far more remarkably than ever ; *and God* in a most illustrious manner *is to be glorified in him*, by the signal and extraordinary circumstances of his abasement and exaltation. And you may assure yourselves, that if *God be glorified in him, God will also glorify him in and with himself*, in such a degree as shall in the most convincing manner declare his intimate relation to him ; *and the time will presently come when he will eminently glorify him* : for the Son of man is very shortly to enter on the honours of his celestial and universal kingdom, and in the mean time some rays of Divine glory shall shine through all that cloud of ignominy, reproach, and distress, which shall surround him.

THEREFORE when he was gone out, Jesus said, Now is the Son of man glorified, and God is glorified in him.

32 If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in himself, and shall straightway glorify him.

^a *When therefore he was gone out.*] The reader will observe that, if the former reasoning relating to the order of this part of the story be just, Judas certainly went out before the eucharist was instituted. And indeed one cannot reasonably suppose

Christ would have commanded him to *drink of the cup*, as the blood shed for him for the remission of his sins, when he had just before been declaring in effect that his sins should never be forgiven.

SECT.
CLXXI.

John
xiii. 33

33 Little children, yet a little while I am with you : Ye shall seek me ; and as I said unto the Jews, Whither I go, ye cannot come ; so now I say unto you.

34 A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another ; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.

35 By this shall all

My dear little children, whom I love even with parental tenderness, and whom my heart pities under all your trials and sorrows, it is yet but a very little while longer that I am to continue with you ; a few hours more will part us : and when I am gone, ye shall seek me, and wish for my presence and converse ; but, as I said to the Jews, that whither I go, ye cannot come (John vii. 34 ; and viii. 21, p. 52, 67) ; so now I say to you, Ye cannot as yet come to the place whither I am going. But observe my parting words, and let them be written on your very hearts ; for I give it you as a new commandment,^b and press you by new motives and a new example to a duty which hitherto, alas, has been too little regarded ; and from henceforth would have you to consider it as confirmed by a new sanction, and to keep it ever fresh in your memories ; That ye love one another with a most sincere and ardent affection, such as mankind have never known before ; yea, I would now enjoin you, even as I have loved you, that ye also would love one another, with a friendship which may carry you through such difficulties and sufferings as I am going to endure for you all. This will be the most acceptable and the most ornamental token of your relation to me ; and I recommend it to you, as the noblest badge of your profession :^c for by this shall all

^b A new commandment.] I apprehend this expression signifies much more than merely a renewed command. (Compare 1 John ii. 7, 8 ; and 2 John ver. 5.) It seems a strong and lively intimation that the engagements to mutual love, peculiar to the Christian dispensation, are so singular, and so cogent, that all other men, when compared with its votaries, may seem uninstructed in the school of friendship, and Jesus may appear, as it were, the first professor of that Divine science. Jamblicus (Vit. Pythag. cap. 33) seems very injuriously to have preferred the Pythagoreans to all other men on that account ; but it may be observed, that both he and Eunapius, like many moderns, seem to have had very little regard to truth when falsehood might cast a slur on Christianity. Dr. Clarke well observes that our Lord seems to have laid this peculiar stress on charity, as foreseeing that general corruption and destruction of true Christianity, which the want of it would

cause among those that should call themselves his church. (Clarke's Sermons, Vol. III. p. 297.) Raphelius (Annot. ex Xen. p. 137—139) has the best note I ever saw on the passage, though I think it hardly reaches the full spirit of it ; in which he shews that Xenophon calls the laws of Lycurgus *καταστάσεις νεωταται*, very new laws, several hundred years after they were made ; because, though they had been commended by other nations, they had not been practised by them. Perhaps our Lord may here insinuate a reflection, not only on that party spirit which prevailed so much in the Jews, but likewise on the emulations and contentions among the apostles themselves, which mutual love would easily have cured. In this sense it is still a new commandment to us, who generally act as if we had not yet got time to learn, or even to read it.

^c The noblest badge of your profession.] It is well known that the founders of new societies appoint some peculiar ornament,

SECT. men know that you are my disciples indeed, if
 clxxi. they see you have that lively and generous love
 — for each other which nothing but my gospel can
 John be sufficient to inspire.
 xiii.35

36 On this Jesus paused, that they might have an opportunity to reflect seriously on the important charge he had given them. And *Simon Peter*, touched with what he had said of his being ready to go whither they could not come, said to him, *Lord*, permit us to inquire, *whither art thou going?* *Jesus answered him*, I tell thee, *Peter*, *Whither I am going thou canst not directly follow me now*; for thou art intended for service in my church for many future years: but let it suffice thee, that *thou shalt follow me afterwards* in the same way,^d and dwell perpet-

37 ually with me. *Peter said to him*, in a transport of eager and tender affection, *Lord*, *why cannot I follow thee now?* Whatever difficulties and dangers may be in the way, the prospect of them does not discourage me; for *I will most willingly lay down my life for thy sake*, and had much rather die than part with thee.

38 But *Jesus answered him*, *Wilt thou indeed so readily lay down thy life for my sake?* Alas, thou knowest not thine own weakness, or thou wouldst never talk thus confidently.

Luke And the Lord added with great earnestness,
 xxii. and said, *O Simon, Simon*, I must tell thee, that
 31 an hour of terrible trial is just at hand, which will press harder than thou art aware on thee, and on all thy companions here: for *behold*, *Satan*, as in the case of *Job* (*Job* ii. 4, 5), *has requested of God a permission [to assault] you all by furious and violent temptations, that he may toss you up and down, and sift [you] like wheat in a sieve.* (Compare *Amos* ix. 9.)

32 But *I*, foreseeing the danger to which thou, *Peter*, wilt peculiarly be exposed, have graciously prevented thee with the tokens of my

36 *Simon Peter* said unto him, *Lord*, whither goest thou? *Jesus answered him*, Whither I go, thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow me afterwards.

37 *Peter said unto him*, *Lord*, why cannot I follow thee now? I will lay down my life for thy sake.

38—*Jesus answered him*, Wilt thou lay down thy life for my sake?—

LUKE XXII. 31—And the Lord said, *Simon*, *Simon*, behold, *Satan* hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat:

32 But I have

sign, or mode of living, by which their followers may be known from others. This seems to be here alluded to.

^d *Thou shalt follow me afterwards.*] I am ready to think our Lord here obliquely hints at what he afterwards farther signi-

fied in his command to *Peter* after his resurrection, when he ordered him to follow him; (*John* xxi. 18, 19, sect. cci.) namely, that *Peter* should die on the cross for his sake; which ancient history assures us that he did. See *Euseb. Hist. Eccles. lib. iii. cap. 1.*

prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not; and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren. friendly care, and have prayed to my Father for thee, that he would communicate to thee such supplies of grace that thy faith may not utterly fail, and sink under the violent shock it is to receive: and let me now exhort thee, that when thou art returned from those wanderings, into which I know thou wilt fall, to the paths of wisdom and duty,^e thou wouldst be sure to make it thine immediate care to strengthen thy brethren; and do thine utmost, all the remainder of thy days, to engage all over whom thou hast any influence, to a steady adherence to my cause, in the midst of the greatest difficulties.^f

SECT.
clxxi.
—
Luke
xxii.
32

33 And he said unto him, Lord, I am ready to go with thee, both into prison, and to death. And such was still the confidence that Peter had of his own steadfastness and zeal, that he said to him, with renewed eagerness and warmth, Lord, what I said but now is the deliberate sentiment and resolution of my heart: lead me therefore whither thou pleasest: for I am ready to go with thee, both into prison, and to death itself, and whatsoever I may suffer by continuing with thee, none of the most cruel of thine enemies shall ever be able to part us.

34 And he said, [Verily, verily, I say unto thee,] Peter the cock shall not crow this day, before Jesus, that he might convince him of his weakness, and prevent his ever trusting in his own heart again, said to him, Peter, I know the sincerity of thine intention, yet I most assuredly say unto thee, It shall not be the time of cock crowing today,^g before thou shalt be so terrified at the faces of these enemies whom

^e When thou art returned, &c.] *Καὶ ὅτε ἐπιστρέψας, ἐνρίξῃς τὰς ἀδελφὰς σου.* I cannot think the authorities which the learned *Elsner* produces (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 276, 277) sufficient to induce us, with Sir Norton Knatchbull, to translate these words, *Do thou, some time or other, convert and strengthen thy brethren.* For the signification of *ἐπιστρέφειν*, see Acts ix. 35; xi. 21; xiv. 15.

^f Make it thine immediate care, &c.] I can see no objection against taking the charge in this comprehensive sense; and as I question not but Peter, after he had wept his fall so bitterly, as we know he did, applied himself to rally his dispersed brethren, and to prevent their fleeing from Jerusalem, till the third day was over, in the morning of which he was up betimes, and early at the sepulchre of our Lord. (See John xx. 2, 3, sect. cxciv.) So indeed

the strain of his *epistles* shews his long and affectionate remembrance of this solemn charge. Many passages of the *first* are peculiarly intended to animate his *Christian brethren* to a courageous adherence to Christ amidst the greatest dangers, 1 Pet. i. 6, 7; ii. 19, 20; iii. 14—18; iv. 12—19; v. 8, 9, 10; and the *second* has several cautions to guard them against the seductions of error, in some instances more to be dreaded than the terrors of the severest persecution. 2 Pet. i. 10, 12; ii. 1, 2, 20, 21; iii. 2, 17.

^g It shall not be the time of cock crowing today.] A careful perusal of sect. clxxxi. compared with this, will shew why I have not here brought in the account which Matthew and Mark have given us of Christ's admonitions to Peter and his brethren on this head; which appear to be the renewal of this some hours after.

SECT. thou now defiest, *that thou shalt thrice deny that* fore that thou shalt
 clxxi. *thou so much as knowest me*, and shalt solemnly thrice deny that
 Luke disclaim all regard to me. (Compare Mat. thou knowest me.
 xxii. xxvi. 34, and Mark xiv. 30, sect. clxxxix.) [JOHN XIII.—38.]

34

IMPROVEMENT.

Luke ALAS, how ready are we to forget ourselves ; and how much
 xxii. safer are we in *Christ's* hands than in our own ! How frequently
 33 do we *resolve* like *Peter*, and in how many instances do we *fall*
 31 like him ! We see the malice of *Satan*, and how eagerly he *desired*
 to try the *apostles*, and even to *sift* them as *wheat* : we see
 also the gracious care of our *Redeemer*, who, foreseeing the dan-
 ger of his servants, laid in an unsought remedy, to which they
 respectively owed their security or their recovery.

32— Let us rejoice that the great enemy is under such restraints,
 and can have no power against us, unless by *permission* from
 above. Let us rejoice that *Christ* is a constant and invariable
 Friend to his people ; and still appears as an *Advocate* with the
Father, and as a tender faithful *Shepherd*, watching over them
 for good, while *Satan* is seeking to devour them. (1 Pet. v. 8.)
 If at any time that adversary get an advantage over us, let us
 endeavour in the strength of Divine grace an immediate recov-
 —32 ery ; and when restored, let us exert ourselves to strengthen our
brethren : for surely it is most reasonable that we, who are sur-
 rounded with such various, and such sensible *infirmities*, should
 have compassion on the ignorant, and on them that are out of the
 way. (Heb. v. 2.)

John In this instance, as in all others, let us be mindful of the
 xii. dying charge, the new commandment of our dear Lord ; and let
 34 us shew upon all occasions this distinguishing badge of our rela-
 tion to him, even our *love to each other*. So will our profession
 31 be adorned, and the *Son of man* be farther glorified, by the con-
 duct of his servants on earth : so shall he at length glorify us
 36 with himself, and after a short absence call us to follow him into
 those regions of perfect love which must of course be the seats
 of everlasting joy.

In the meantime, send down, O gracious *Immanuel*, thy *Spir-
 it of love* on all thy followers ; that we may no longer glory in

As it is plain from thence and the event, that the cock actually crew before Peter's third denial, we must certainly take the words of Luke and John, as in this version, for the common time of cock crowing, which probably did not come till after the cock which Peter heard had crowed the second time, and perhaps oftener. For it is well

known those vigilant animals, on any little disturbance, often crow at midnight, or before it ; though they do not come from their roost till about three in the morning, which was usually called the cock crowing. (Mark xiii. 35.) See Dr. Whitby's Note on Mat. xxvi. 34.

the little distinctions of this or that *party*, but may *shew we are* SECT. clxxi.
Christians by this resplendent ensign of our order! May we
 bind it on our shoulders as a mark of honour, and wear it as a
 crown upon our heads; that the spirit of hatred, reproach, and
 persecution may vanish like an unwholesome mist before the
 sun, and it may again be universally said, as of old, *Behold, how*
these Christians love one another! Amen. ver. 35

S E C T. CLXXII.

Christ, at the conclusion of the passover, institutes the eucharist.

Mat. XXVI. 26—30. Mark XIV. 22—26. Luke XXII.
 19, 20.

MAT. XXVI. 26.

MAT. XXVI. 26.

AND as they **S**UCH was the admonition that Christ gave SECT. clxxii.
 were eating, to Peter, and such was his discourse with
 Jesus took bread, his disciples while they were at supper: *and*
 [LUKE, and gave thanks,] and blessed now, *as they were eating*, or just as they had fin-
 it, and brake it, and ished, the paschal supper,^a *Jesus took a cake of* 26
 gave it to the disci- bread; and having in a solemn manner given
 ples, and said, Take, thanks to his heavenly Father, and blessed [it],
 that is, having implored the Divine blessing on
 it, and on the ordinance then to be instituted,
 that it might in all succeeding ages tend to the
 edification and comfort of his people;^b *he brake*
 the bread into several pieces, and gave some of
 [it] to each of the disciples present, and said,

^a Just as they had finished the paschal supper.] Maimonides and other rabbies tell us that it was a rule among the Jews, at the end of the supper, to take a piece of lamb for the last thing they eat that night. (See Ainsworth, as quoted before, note ^c, p. 405.) If this custom was as old as Christ's time, it would make this action so much the more remarkable. It would plainly shew that the bread here distributed was a very distinct thing from the meal they had been making together; and might be, in the first opening of the action, a kind of symbolical intimation that the Jewish pass-over was to give way to another and nobler divine institution.

^b Blessed it.] It is not expressly said in the original that Christ blessed it, that is, the bread (nor indeed that he brake it); but it is very reasonable to imagine that this thanksgiving was attended with a

prayer that the Divine blessing might accompany the bread. And it is so very plain from 1 Cor. x. 16, that the apostles taught Christians to bless the cup, that I cannot but wonder that one of the most accurate and penetrating writers of our age should scruple to allow that Christ blessed the sacramental elements. The same word is used in Mat. xiv. 19; Mark vi. 41; viii. 7; and Luke ix. 16; where it is certain an extraordinary blessing attended the bread and fishes in answer to his prayers. (See also Mark x. 16; Luke ii. 34; and Gen. ii. 3, Septuag.) It would indeed be absurd to interpret this of his conferring a virtue on bread so set apart, to work as a charm, either on men's bodies or souls; but I hope few Christians are so ill instructed as to imagine this to be the case in the eucharist; and all wise and faithful ministers will, no doubt, be solicitous to preserve them from so wild and mischievous a notion.

SECT. Take this bread, and eat it with reverence and eat; this is my body, clxxii. thankfulness; for *this is my body*, that is, it is [LUKE, which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me] [MARK XIV. 22. LUKE XXII. 19.]
 Mat. the sensible sign and representation of my body,^c which is freely given, and is speedily to be broken, bruised, wounded, and even slaughtered for you.

26 Do this hereafter, in your assemblies for religious worship, in a pious and affectionate commemoration of me, that you may keep up the memory of my dying love, may openly profess your dependance on my death, and impress your hearts with a becoming sense of it. (Compare 1 Cor. xi. 24.)

27 And in like manner, after they had supped, he also took the cup,^d that is, another cup different from that which he had before divided among them (Luke xxii. 17, p. 406); and when he had given thanks to his heavenly Father, and implored his blessing upon it, as a solemn

^c *This is my body.*] When I consider that (as a thousand writers have observed) on the same foundation on which the Papists argue for *transubstantiation* from these words, they might prove, from Ezek. v. 1—5, that the prophet's *hair* was the city of Jerusalem; from John x. 9, and xv. 1, that Christ was literally *a door* and *a vine*; and from Mat. xxvi. 27, 28, and 1 Cor. xi. 25, that *the cup* was *his blood*, and that Christ commanded his disciples to *drink* and *swallow the cup*; I cannot but be astonished at the inference they would deduce from hence. Had Ireneus or Epiphanius reported such a thing of any *sect of ancient heretics* now extinct, one would have been so candid to human nature as to suppose the *historian* misinformed. As it is, one is almost tempted to suspect it to be the effect of *arrogance* rather than *error*; and to consider it as a mere insolent attempt to shew the world, in the strongest instance they could invent, what monstrous things the *clergy* should dare to say, which the wretched *laity* should not dare to contradict; nay, which they should be forced to pretend they believed. In this view the thought is admirable, and worthy the most malicious wit that ever lorded it over the heritage of God. But it may deserve some serious reflection, whether it be not an instance of *insatiation*, to which God has given them up, that it may be a plain mark to all that will use common sense, of the grossest error in a church which claims *infallibility*; and may not be

intended by Providence as a kind of *antidote* against the rest of its poison.

^d *After they had supped, he also took the cup.*] A learned divine of the establishment, who has favoured me with many sheets of accurate remarks on this work (which were of so great use to me in correcting it for the second edition as to demand my public acknowledgments), has objected to the supposition here made of its being *another cup*, which I have asserted in the *paraphrase*. But, with all due deference to his penetration (which is indeed very great), I must beg leave to observe, that it still appears most probable to me that it was as I there represent it; not merely because Luke mentions *a cup* taken before the bread (Luke xxii. 17, p. 406), but because in the passage before us (ver. 20) he adds to that the mention of *a cup after it*. It is well known the Jews used several cups of wine at the passover, and one of them with the *antep. st.* at the very beginning of the feast. (See note ^c on Mark xiv. 17, p. 405) I know not how far so accurate a writer as St. Luke might farther intimate this distinction by using the word *δεξαμενος* (ver. 17) with respect to the *first cup*, which strictly expresses receiving it from the hand of another, probably of the servant who waited at the table; whereas *μαραν* (*taking*) is the word used ver. 19, of which *ποσειον* here in ver. 20 is governed; which might have been equally proper, if the cup stood on the table before him, as the bread used in the *eucharist* probably did.

gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it : [and they all drank of it.] [MARK XIV. 23. LUKE XXII. 20—.]

28 For [he said unto them,] This [LUKE, cup] is my blood of the New Testament [in my blood], which is shed [LUKE, for you and] for many, for the remission of sins. [MARK XIV. 24, LUKE XXII.—20.]

sacramental sign, he gave [it] to them, and said, *Drink ye all of it*, that is, of the wine which it contains : and accordingly they all drank some of it. For, said he to them, as he delivered it into their hands, *This cup of wine is a representation*

SECT.
clxxii.
Mat.
xxvii.
28

of my blood, [even] of that blood which is the great basis of the new covenant, [or] is itself the seal of the new covenant,^e established in my blood, which is shed for you, [and] for many more, as the great ransom to be paid for the forgiveness of sins;^f receive it therefore with a firm resolution to comply with the engagements of that covenant, and with a cheerful hope of its invaluable blessings : and do this, as often as ye drink it, in a thankful commemoration of me, and with a proper care to distinguish between this and a common meal, appropriating what you do in this ordinance entirely to a religious purpose. (Compare 1 Cor. xi. 25.)

29 But [verily] I repeated what he had said as they were sitting down to supper (Luke xxii. 18, p. 406),

^e The seal of the new covenant.] It seems very evident that when the *sacramental cup* here, and in 1 Cor. xi. 25, is called the *new covenant*, it must signify the seal of it ; just as when *circumcision* is called *God's covenant*, Gen. xvii. 10, and it is there said, ver. 13, *My covenant shall be in your flesh*, we must understand the seal of it : and if by the seal of the covenant be meant, as I here explain it, and as most take it, “an appointed token of our accepting that covenant, and of God's favour to us on supposition of the sincerity of that acceptance ;” it is so plain that the *eucharist*, as well as *baptism* is such a seal, that they who disapprove the word deny not the thing. (See the *Plain Account of the Lord's Supper*, p. 168, 169) I have rendered the word *διαβηκη*, covenant, rather than *testament* or *will*, because it is evidently the more usual signification of the word ; and because the *old covenant*, to which the *new* is opposed, cannot with any propriety be called a *testament*, with reference to the death of any testator which is the idea chiefly insisted on by those who would retain our common version here. And, by the way, it appears on this principle that the title of our Bible is improperly and obscurely rendered, by a piece of complaisance to the old Latin versions, of which they

were by no means worthy ; and which they cannot at all the better deserve for that sanction which the *papal authority* has given to one of them, though it seems thereby to have been preferred to the original.

^f In my blood which is shed—as the great ransom to be paid for the forgiveness of sins.] I apprehend this ordinance of the *eucharist* to have so plain a reference to the atonement or satisfaction of Christ, and to do so solemn an honour to that fundamental doctrine of the gospel, that I cannot but believe that while this sacred institution continues in the church (as it will undoubtedly do to the end of the world) it will be impossible to root that doctrine out of the minds of plain humble Christians by all the little artifices of such forced and unnatural criticisms as those are by which it has been attacked. Unprejudiced and honest simplicity will always see the analogy this ordinance has to eating the flesh of the Son of God, and drinking his blood ; and will be taught by it to feed on him as the lamb that was slain by the gracious appointment of God to take away the sins of the world. The enemies of this heart reviving truth might as well hope to pierce through a coat of mail with a straw as to reach such a truth, defended by such an ordinance as this, by any of their trifling sophistries.

SECT. Verily, I say unto you, *That from this time I will* say unto you, **I will**
 clxxii. *drink no more of this produce of the vine,^g until* [no more] drink
 ——— *that day when I shall drink it new with you in* henceforth of this
 Mat. *the kingdom of God my Father :* that is, till, be- fruit of the vine, un-
 xxvi. til that day when I drink it new with
 29 ing risen from the dead, I have received my me- you in the kingdom
 diatorial kingdom, and we shall share together of [God] my Father.
 in much nobler entertainments than earth can [MARK XIV. 25.]
 afford, even in its highest religious solemnities,
 which shall then be happily superseded.

30 *And when, according to the usual custom at* 30 *And when they*
 the close of the passover, *they had sung an hymn* had sung an hymn,
 of praise to God at the conclusion of the eu- they went out unto
 charist,^h and had passed some remaining time the mount of Olives.
 in those discourses, and in that prayer which [MARK XIV. 26.]
 will be the subject of the following sections,
they went out to the mount of Olives ; where our
 Lord had determined to spend some time in
 devotion, though he knew that Judas and his
 enemies would come thither to seize him.

IMPROVEMENT.

Mat. LET us now review, with most thankful acknowledgment,
 xxvi. this gracious *legacy* of our dying *Redeemer*, this reviving and
 26 nourishing *ordinance*, which he instituted for the benefit of his
 church *the same night in which he was betrayed.* (1 Cor. xi. 23.)
 So tenderly did his love for them prevail when his heart was
 full of his own sorrows ! May we always consider to what pur-
 poses this holy rite was ordained ; and as we shall see the wis-
 dom of the appointment, so we shall also be both awakened to
 attend to it, and assisted in that attendance !

Luke It is the *memorial* of the *death of Christ*, by which we repre-
 xxii.19 sent it to others, and to ourselves. May we be ever ready to

^g *I will drink no more of this produce of the*
wine.] This may seem an intimation, that
 though *Christ drank with them* after his re-
 surrection (Acts x. 41), he did not make
 use of wine. Perhaps their poverty might
 not allow them often to drink it ; and we
 do not find that he was ever present at any
 feast ; at least we are sure he never cele-
 brated *another passover* with them. Nor
 does it appear that he partook of the eu-
 charist with them, or ever administered
 it, but at this time of its institution.

^h *An hymn* of praise to God.] The *hymn*
 that was usually sung by the Jews at the
passover is what they call the *Hallel*, which
 began at Psal. cxiii. and ended with Psal.

cxviii. some of which *psalms* might be us-
 ed by our *Lord* at the close of the *eucharist*,
 as very suitable to this occasion ; though
 it is uncertain whether (as Grotius and
 some others think) it might not be some
 other *hymn*, more closely adapted to the
 celebration of the *eucharist*. I thought it
 proper here to conclude the story of the
passover, and to mention *their going out*,
 though that did not immediately follow on
 their *singing the hymn*. Some such little
 anticipations seem to me an advantage
 rather than an impropriety in any *harmony*,
 especially when attended with a *para-*
phrase, or *notes*, and divided into such
 short *sections* as those must be which are
 intended for the *use of families*.

give this most regular and acceptable token, that *we are not ashamed to fight under the banner of a crucified Redeemer !* It is also the *seal of the new covenant in his blood.* Let us adore the grace that formed and ratified that *everlasting covenant*, so well *ordered in all things*, and so *sure.* (2 Sam. xxiii. 5.) And whenever we approach to this *sealing ordinance* may we renew our consent to the demands of that *covenant*, and our expectation of those blessings which are conveyed by it ! a *consent* and *expectation* so well suited to the circumstance of its being ratified by the *blood of Jesus.* Thus may every attendance nourish our souls in grace, and ripen them for glory ; that at length all may be fulfilled and perfected *in the kingdom of God.*

SECT.
CLXXII.

ver. 20

Mark
xiv. 25

In the mean time may God, by the influences of his Spirit, give to all professing *Christians* right notions of this *ordinance*, and a due regard for it ; that, on the one hand, none may, under the specious pretence of honouring it, live in the *habitual neglect* of so plain and important a duty ; and that, on the other, it may never be *profanely invaded* by those who have no concern about the blessings of that *covenant* it ratifies, and im- piously prostitute it to those secular views, above which it was intended to raise them ! And may none that honour the great Author of it encourage such an abuse, lest they seem to lay the very *cross of Christ* as the threshold to the temple of those various *idols* to which ambitious and interested men are bowing down their souls !

SECT. CLXXIII.

Christ, having warned his apostles of the danger to which they would be exposed, comforts them with the views of future happiness, and with the assurance of his own gracious presence, and that of his Father, in the way to it. Luke XXII. 35—38.
John XIV. 1—14.

LUKE XXII. 35.

AND he said unto them, When I sent you out without purse, and scrip,

LUKE XXII. 35.

THOUGH we mentioned Christ's going out to the mount of Olives, after he had instituted the eucharist, it is very material to observe, that before he quitted the guest chamber in which he had supped, he entertained his disciples with some large and affectionate discourses, and put up an excellent prayer with them, which we shall now relate. And, to introduce these discourses, *he said to them, When I sent you, my apostles, out on your important embassy some time ago, without either purse to*

SECT.
CLXXIII.

Luke
xxii. 35

SECT. supply you with money, *or scrip* to take provisions with you, *or shoes* besides those on your feet (Mat. x. 9, 10, Vol. I. p. 409), *did you*

LUKE want any thing necessary for the support of life? *And they said*, No, Lord, we very well remember that the care of Providence over us was such that we wanted *nothing*; but wherever we came we found the hearts of strangers opened even with surprising freedom to assist and relieve us.

36 *Then he said to them*, This was indeed the case in your former mission; *but now* you must expect much harder usage than before, and will be exposed to greater sufferings and dangers in the prosecution of your ministry; and therefore *let him that has a purse take [it]*, and also a scrip, if he has one; and *let him that has no sword* be ready even to *sell his garment*, and buy one with the price of it: so long a journey, and so sharp a conflict, is before you, that you had

37 need be well armed and furnished for it. *For I assure you*, That my enemies are now about to apprehend me as a malefactor, and, after all the love that I have shewn to an ungrateful world, *this remarkable prophecy which is written concerning me* (Isa. liii. 12), *must yet be accomplished in me*, “*And he was numbered with the transgressors:*” for indeed all the things which are written concerning me in the scripture prophecies must quickly *have an end*, and receive their accomplishment in my sufferings and death. Now you may easily guess at the reception you are like to meet with when you come to preach in the name and authority of one who has suffered as a malefactor, and yet demands faith and obedience as an almighty Saviour.

38 *And they said*, Lord, behold here are two swords that we are furnished with already,^a which we are resolved, in case of any violent assault, to use in thy defence. *And he said to them*, it is enough for weapons of this sort: my chief intent is to direct you to another kind of defence, even that which arises from piety and faith.^b

36 Then said he unto them, But now he that hath a purse let him take it, and likewise his scrip: and he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one.

37 For I say unto you, That this that is written must yet be accomplished in me, And he was reckoned among the transgressors: for the things concerning me have an end.

38 And they said, Lord, behold, here are two swords. And he said unto them, It is enough.

^a *Here are two swords.*] Probably (as Mr. Cradock conjectures, in his *Harmony*, part ii. p. 209) some of the apostles brought these swords along with them, in their journey from Galilee and Perea, to defend them against robbers. It afterwards appears that one of them was Peter's. See John xviii. 10, sect clxxxiii.

^b My chief intent is to direct you to another kind of defence, &c.] This is

JOHN XIV. 1. Let not your heart be troubled : ye believe in God ; believe also in me.

Let not your heart therefore be troubled, though I am going to leave you in a world where you will seem likely to become an helpless prey to the rage and power of your enemies : *believe in God*, the almighty Guardian of his faithful servants, who has made such glorious promises to prosper and succeed the cause in which you are engaged ; and *believe also in me*, as the promised Messiah, who, whether present or absent in body, shall always be mindful of your concerns, as well as ever able to help you.^c

SECT. clxxiii.
John xiv. 1

2 In my Father's house are many mansions ; if it were not so, I would have told

And, to establish your faith and comfort, accustomed yourselves often to look forward to the heavenly world, as those who are well assured that *in my Father's house*, from whence I came, and whither I am going to take up my residence, there *are many mansions* ;^d and it is really a spacious and glorious abode, where there will be ample room to receive you, and every thing to accommodate you in the most delightful manner : *and indeed if it were not so*, as I know you have still acted with regard to the happiness of a future world, though too much mingled with inferior views, *I would before this time have told you so expressly*, and not have permitted you to impose upon yourselves by an airy dream ;^e much less would I

strongly intimated by his saying, *Two swords were enough* ; for they could not be sufficient to arm eleven men.

the vast number of persons lodged there. *Μοναί* signifies quiet and continued abodes, and therefore seems happily expressed by our English word *mansions* ; the etymology and exact import of which is just the same.

^c *Believe in God, believe also in me.*] ΠΙΣΤΕΥΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ, ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΕΜΕ ΠΙΣΤΕΥΕΙΣ. These words are so very ambiguous that (as Erasmus observes) they may be rendered as *here* ; or as in our English translation ; or *Ye believe in God, and ye believe in me* ; or *Believe in God, and ye believe in me* ; and different commentators have taken them in all these very different senses. But it appears most natural to render ΠΙΣΤΕΥΕΙΣ alike in both places ; and it is certain an exhortation to *faith in God, and in Christ*, would be very seasonable, considering how weak and defective their faith was. (See ver 9.) The transition from the passage in Luke to this in John appears so easy, placing the paragraphs in this order, that I wonder no harmonizer should have observed it before.

^e *And if not, I would have told you.*] Heinsius's version of these words seems much less natural : he would connect and render them [*εἰ δὲ μὴ, εἴπεν ἀνὴρ, πορεύομαι, &c.*] as if our Lord had said, "*Had it not been so, I would have spoken in another manner, and have told you, I am going to prepare a place for you* ; but now I have no reason to say that, the place being already prepared." But it is hard to say what sense can be made of ver. 3 on this interpretation. That the pious Jews considered all the glories of the *Messiah's kingdom* as introductory to the happiness of a future state of eternal glory, appears from a variety of scriptures ; and indeed it is difficult to say how they could think otherwise, considering how much this had been insisted on ; or

^d *In my Father's house are many mansions.*] Mr. Le Moyne thinks Christ alludes to the various apartments in the temple, and

SECT. have said so much as I have done to confirm you : I go to prepare
clxxiii. that expectation : but as it is in itself a glorious a place for you.

— reality, so *I am now going*, not only to receive
John my own reward, but *to prepare a place for you*
xiv. 2 there ;^f or to make room for your coming
thither, and to dispose every thing for your
most honourable and comfortable reception.

3 *And if I thus go and prepare a place for you*, you 3 And if I go and
may depend upon it that this preparation shall prepare a place for
not be in vain, but that *I will* certainly act so you, I will come a-
consistent a part as to *come again, and receive* gain, and receive
you to myself ;^g that, as we are now united in you unto myself, that
so dear a friendship, *you also*, after a short sep- where I am, there ye
aration, *may be where I am*, and may dwell for may be also.

4 ever with me. *And surely I may say in the* 4 And whither I
general, after all the instructions I have given go ye know, and the
you, that *you know whither I am going ; and you* way ye know.
know the way that leads thither, and by which
you may safely follow me ; which I exhort you
therefore that you would resolutely keep.

5 But such was still the expectation that his 5 Thomas saith
disciples had of his erecting a temporal king- unto him, Lord, we
dom, that *Thomas*, upon hearing this, *says to*
him, Lord, thou hast never yet informed us of

how they could have been good and pious, had not this been their chief aim. Compare Mat. iii. 12 ; v. 8, 12 ; vi. 20 ; vii. 21 ; xiii. 43 ; xix. 16 ; xxii. 30 ; Luke xiv. 14 ; xvi. 9 ; John iii. 15, 36 ; vi. 54, 68 ; xi. 24—27.

^f *I am going to prepare a place for you.*] When the glory of heaven is spoken of as prepared before the foundation of the world (Mat. xxv. 34), this only refers to the *Divine purpose* ; but as that was founded in *Christ's mediatorial undertaking* (Eph. i. 4—6), it might properly be said that, when Christ went into heaven as our *High Priest*, to present (as it were) his own blood before the Father on our account, and as our *Forerunner* to take possession of it, he did thereby *prepare a place for us* ; which the apostle expresses (Heb. ix. 23, 24) by his *purifying or consecrating the heavenly places* in which we are to dwell, which would have been considered as *polluted* by the entrance of such sinful creatures into them ; as the *tabernacle* when *new made* was, by having passed through the hands of sinners, on which account an *atonement* for the altar itself, which was considered as

most holy, was the first act performed in it when it was opened. (Exod. xxix. 36, 37.) And an *atonement* for the whole *tabernacle*, as polluted by the access of sinners to it, was to be repeated annually. Lev. xvi. 16. It may not however be improper to observe, that the word *τοπος* is often translated *room* (Luke ii. 7 ; xiv. 10, 22 ; 1 Cor. xiv. 16) ; and thus the signification here may be, that Christ went to heaven *to make room for them*, or to remove those things out of the way which obstructed their entrance. This must at least be included ; though the word *δωματος* may perhaps express still more.

^g *I will come again, &c.*] This *coming* ultimately refers to Christ's solemn appearance at the *last day* to receive all his servants to glory ; yet (as was hinted before, in note ^f on Luke xii. 40. p. 117) it is a beautiful circumstance that the *death* of every particular believer, considering the universal power and providence of Christ (Rev. i. 18), may be regarded as *Christ's coming* to fetch him home ; whereas Satan is spoken of as having *naturally the power of death*. Heb. ii. 14.

know not whither thou goest, and how can we know the way?

6 Jesus saith unto him, I am the Way, and the Truth, and the Life: no man cometh unto the Father but by me.

7 If ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also: and from henceforth ye know him, and have seen him.

8 Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us.

9 Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you,

the place, and *we know not so much as whither thou art going,*^h and how then can we possibly know the way thither? *Jesus says to him, I*

have already intimated to you I am going to the Father; and did you but consider this, you would soon see that *I am myself the Way, and the Truth, and the Life,*ⁱ that I am to guide, instruct, and animate my followers in their passage to eternal glory, and that their progress will be sure and vigorous in proportion to the steadiness of their faith in me, and the constancy of their regards to me: and this indeed is the true and only way you can take; for *no man cometh to the knowledge or enjoyment of the Father, to whom I am returning, but by means of me*, whose proper office it is to introduce sinful creatures to his presence and favour.

If, therefore, you had known me 7 aright, *you would surely have known my Father also,*^k in whose glory my ministrations so evidently centre; and such indeed are the discoveries that I have made of him, and such the manifestations of the Divine perfections which you have seen in me, that in effect it may be said that *from henceforth you know him, and have as it were already seen him.*

Then *Philip*, one of the apostles, hearing 8 these words, *says to him*, with a pious ardour becoming his character, *Lord, do but shew us the Father*, and bring us to the sight and enjoyment of him,^l *and it is happiness enough for us*; we desire no more, and resign every other hope in comparison of this.

Jesus says to 9 *him, Have I been with you then so long a time, and conversed among you in so familiar a manner for successive years, and hast thou not yet*

^h *We know not whither thou art going.*] It is probable Thomas might think that Christ intended to remove to some splendid palace on earth, to set up his court there for a while, before he received his people to the celestial glory.

ⁱ *I am the way, &c.*] Our Lord had so lately delivered the same sentiment in language much like this (John x. 9, p. 206), that it might well have been expected they should have understood him now.

^k *If you had known me, you would have known my Father also.*] This is a most im-

portant truth; but it does not determine to what degree he must be explicitly known, in order to receive saving benefits by him.

^l *Lord, shew us the Father.*] The explanation given in the *paraphrase* seems to me a more probable sense than that in which Mr. Fleming understands it; as if Philip had said, "Let us have a vision of the Father in a corporeal form, to testify the necessity of thy removal from us." (See *Fleming's Christology*, Vol. II. p. 202.) I cannot apprehend that the apostles thought the Father visible.

SECT.
clxxiii.

John
xiv. 6

SECT. known me, Philip? if thou hadst well considered who I am, thou mightest have better understood what I have now been saying; for he that has seen me, has in effect seen the Father, as I am the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person (Heb. 1. 3): And how [then] dost thou say, after all that has passed between us, Shew us the Father?

John
xiv. 9

- 10 Dost thou not then believe, though I have before affirmed it so expressly (John x. 38, p. 214), that I [am] in the Father, and the Father is in me, by so intimate an union as to warrant such language as this?^m The words which I speak to you from time to time, in which I discover and inculcate this important truth, I speak not merely of myself; but it is really the Father who dwells in me that gives me my instructions thus to speak; and it is he that operates together with me, and performs the miraculous works that you have so often seen, which are sufficient to demonstrate the truth of this assertion, mysterious as it is, and incredible as it might otherwise seem. Believe me therefore in what I have said, that I [am] thus in the Father, and the Father is in me; or, if what you have so long known of my general character and veracity will not engage you to take it merely on my single testimony, at least believe me on account of those works in which you have so frequently beheld the Father acting with me, and which indeed afford so obvious an argument of it, that one might imagine the sight of a few of them might convince one that was before a stranger to me.
- 11 Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me; or else believe me for the very works' sake.
- 12 And yet verily, verily, I say unto you, That you shall have, if possible, a yet stronger evidence than what you have already received; for he that believes in me,ⁿ that is, many of my disciples in these early ages, and each of you in particular, shall receive such an abundant communication of the Spirit, that the
- 10 Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? The words that I speak unto you, I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doth the works.
- 11 Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me; or else believe me for the very works' sake.
- 12 Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on

^m I am in the Father, and the Father is in me.] It is remarkable that Philo, speaking of the Logos, has this expression, that he is *οὐκ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Θεοῦ*, the Father's house in which he dwells; which is nearly parallel to what the apostle says of Christ, Col. ii. 9, that in him dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily. See Dr. Scott's *Christian Life*, Vol. III. p. 559, note 2.

ⁿ He that believes in me.] It is most evident, in fact, that though this promise be expressed in such indefinite language, it must be limited as in the paraphrase.

me, the works that I do, shall he do also: and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.

miraculous works which I perform, he shall perform also; yea, works in some respect greater than these shall he perform; because I go to my Father, who has thought fit to reserve the most amazing gifts of the Spirit to honour my return into glory; in consequence of which you shall be enabled to speak with all foreign tongues, to give the Spirit by the imposition of your hands, and to propagate the gospel with such amazing success, as to make more converts in one day than I have done in the whole course of my ministry.

SECT. clxxiii.
John xiv. 12

13 And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son.

And, in a word, you may depend upon it, 13 that *whatsoever you shall ask in my name*, under the influence of that Spirit, and subservient to the great end of your life and ministry,° *I will certainly do it, that so the Father may still be glorified in the Son*; who, when he is ascended up to heaven, will from thence be able to hear and answer prayer, and even in his most exalted state will continue to act with that faithful regard to his Father's honour which he has shewn in his humiliation on earth. And in 14

14 If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it.

this confidence I repeat it again, for the encouragement of your faith and hope, that I will be as affectionate and constant a Friend to you in heaven as I have ever been upon earth; and *if you shall ask any thing in my name, I will not fail to do [it]*.

IMPROVEMENT.

As we see in the beginning of this section that care of Christ over his servants which may engage us cheerfully to trust him for providential supplies, when employed in his work, so we see in the remainder of this, and in the following discourses, the most affectionate discoveries of the very heart of our blessed Redeemer, overflowing in every sentence with the kindest concern, not only for the safety but the comfort of his people. We see a lively image of that tenderness with which he will another day *wipe away all tears from their eyes*. (Rev. vii. 17.) Surely when he uttered these words he was also solicitous that *our hearts* might not be troubled; and therefore has provided a noble cordial, the strength of which shall continue to the remotest ages, even *faith*

Luke xxii. 35, 36

John xiv. 1

° *Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name*, conclusion of the verse plainly implies it; under the influence, &c.] As reason in general requires some such limitation as is here given in the paraphrase, so the Son.

SECT. in his Father, and in him. Oh may that blessed principle be confirmed by what we have now been reading!

Let us observe with what a holy familiarity *our Lord* speaks of the regions of glory; not, as his servants do, like one dazzled and overwhelmed with the brightness of the idea; but as accustomed and familiarized to it by his high birth.^p In my Father's house are many mansions; (delightful and reviving thought!) and many inhabitants in them, who we hope through grace will be our companions there, and every one of them increase and multiply the joy.

It was not for the *apostles* alone that *Christ* went to prepare a place: he is entered into heaven as *our Forerunner* (Heb. vi. 20); and we, if we are believers indeed, may be said, by virtue of our union with him, to sit together in heavenly places in him. (Eph. ii. 6.) Let us continually be tending thither, in more affectionate desires, and more ardent pursuits. We know the way; we hear the truth; oh may we also feel the life! By Christ, as the true and living way, may we come to the Father; that we may have eternal life, in knowing him, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent! (John xvii. 3.) In Christ may we see him, and have our eyes and our hearts open to those beams of the Divine glory which are reflected from the face of his only begotten Son, who is full of grace and truth! (John i. 14.) Has he been thus discovered to us, as our Father, and our God, let it suffice us. Let it diffuse a sacred and lasting pleasure over our souls, though other desirable objects may be veiled or removed; and engage us to maintain a continual fellowship with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ. (1 John i. 3.)

To this we are invited by every declaration of his readiness to hear and answer our prayers: and though those miraculous powers of the Spirit are ceased, whereby the apostles were enabled to equal, or even to exceed, the works of their Master, yet as we have so many important errands to the throne of grace, in which the glory of God and the salvation of our souls is concerned, let us come with a holy boldness to it, in dependance on Jesus, that great High Priest over the house of God, who is passed into the

^p With what a holy familiarity *our Lord* speaks of the regions of glory, &c. This is the remark of the pious *archbishop of Cambray*, in his incomparable *Dialogues on Eloquence* (which may God put it into the hearts of our preachers often and attentively to read); and is much illustrated by observing how the *apostles*, when describing the heavenly state, employ the most pompous and energetic language, and seem indeed to labour for words, and to be almost dazzled with the lustre and oppressed with the weight of the subject.

(Compare Rom. viii. 18, 19; 1 Cor. ii. 9; xv. 50, & seq. 2 Cor. iv. 17, 18; v. 1—9; xii. 2—4; and 1 John iii. 2.) But Christ speaks of it with a familiar ease and freedom; just as a prince, who had been educated in a splendid court, would speak with ease of many magnificent things, at the sudden view of which a peasant would be swallowed up in astonishment, and would find himself greatly embarrassed in an attempt to explain them to his equals at home.

heavens, and amidst all the grandeur of that exalted state regards SECT. clxxiii. his humble followers on earth, and ever appears under the character of their *Advocate* and their *Friend*.

S E C T. CLXXIV.

Christ proceeds in his discourse with his disciples, recommending a regard to his commandments as the best proof of their love to him, promising his Spirit, and declaring his readiness to meet his approaching sufferings. John XIV. 15, to the end.

JOHN XIV. 15.

IF ye love me, keep my commandments.

JOHN XIV. 15.

OUR Lord went on with his discourse to SECT. clxxiv. his apostles on this solemn occasion, and observing the lively flow of their affection to John xiv. 15 him in this tender conjuncture of circumstances, he added, *If you do indeed love me*, express that love by a constant care to *keep my commandments*; for that will be a surer test, and more acceptable expression of your regard to me, than all your trouble and concern at parting with me.

16 And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever;

And thus you may depend on the corresponding expressions of my friendship to you :^a and particularly that I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Comforter,^b that he may more than supply the want of my bodily presence, and abide with you, not for a season only,

17 *Even the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him ;*

as I have done, but for ever ; [Even] the blessed Spirit of truth and grace, whom the world cannot possibly receive as a Comforter, because it neither sees him nor knows him ; being altogether destitute of his sanctifying influences, and refusing to admit his testimony to me : but ye know him in some measure, even now, by his

^a Thus you may depend on the correspondent expressions of my friendship to you.] The connection may possibly intimate that they might hope for an abundant degree of the *Spirit's* communication, in proportion to the prevalency of their love to Christ.

^b *He will give you another Comforter.*] It is well known that the word *παράκλητος* may signify a *comforter*, an *advocate*, or a *monitor*; and it is evident the blessed *Spirit* sustained each of these characters; but

this being a *consolatory discourse*, I chose to use the former, as *our translators* have done. *Toland* says it is by no contemptible *criticism* that the *Mahometans* (instead of *παράκλητον*) read *περικλυτον*, that is, the *illustrious*, which answers to *Mahommed* in the *Arabic language*; and so urge this as a *prophecy* of him. (*Tol. Nazaren.* p. 13.) Yet he would probably have thought this *criticism* very contemptible in any but the enemies of *Christianity*.

SECT. powerful operations in you, and by you ; *for* but ye know him, *for*
 clxxiv. *he already dwells with you in part, and shall* he dwelleth with
 — quickly *be more abundantly in you, by a much* you, and shall be in
 ampler communication both of his gifts and
 graces.

John Encourage yourselves therefore with the 18 I will not leave
 xiv. 18 pleasing expectation, and be assured that *I will* you comfortless ; I
not leave you neglected, like a family of helpless will come to you.

orphans, who have no friend or guardian surviving ;^c but *I will come to you* by my spiritual
 presence, and visit you by the most valuable
 19 tokens of my constant care. For it is but *yet a* 19 Yet a little
little while, and the world seeth me no more, as it while, and the world
 has done for some time past, though it knows seeth me no more :
 me not ; but after I have done conversing with but ye see me : be-
 the world, I will appear again to you, and *you* cause I live, ye shall
 shall *see me* in such a manner as to feel the live also.

blessed effects of my distinguishing regard to you ; for *because I live, you also shall live*, by
 means of those divine influences you shall derive from me, to cherish the workings of grace
 in your hearts, and to train you up to a growing meetness for sharing with me in eternal life.
 20 (Compare 2 Cor. iv. 10, 11.) And *in that day*, 20 At that day ye
 when I fulfil this promise to you, *you shall* shall know that I am
experimentally know, by the most evident and re- in my Father, and
 viving tokens, *that I [am] indeed in my Father,* you in me, and I in
and that you also are in me, and I in you, by a you.

most intimate and inseparable union. But this 21 He that hath
 will only be the privilege of such as evidence my commandments,
 their love to me by an obedience to my word ; and keepeth them,
 for *he that has my commandments* discovered to he it is that loveth
 him, and diligently *keeps them*, *he it is that lov-* me : and he that lov-
eth me ; but none besides have any title to this eth me, shall be lov-
 character, whatever specious pretences they ed of my Father, and
 may make to it : *and he that thus shews that* I will love him, and
he loveth me, shall be loved by my Father, and will manifest my-
I will also love him, and in a most condescending self to him.
and endearing manner will manifest myself to
him.

22 Judas was very much surprised at this ; not 22 Judas saith un-
 Judas *Isca*riot ; for he, as it was said before, was
 gone out before our Lord began this discourse ;
 (chap. xiii. 31, sect. clxxi.) and had he

^c *I will not leave you orphans.*] *Elsner* priety a father, is elegantly and tenderly
 justly observes that the case of those who expressed by this word *ορφανος*. (Com-
 have lost the presence and patronage of pare 1 Thess. ii. 17, Gr.) See *Elsner*.
 some dear friend, though not in strict pro- *Observ.* Vol. I. p. 341.

to him, (not Iscariot,) Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifest thyself unto us, and not unto the world?

been there, he was always too much on his guard to have dropped any hint of his view to Christ's temporal kingdom;^d but another apostle of that name, who was also called Thaddeus and Lebbeus, the son of Alpheus, and the brother of James (see *note* ^f on Mark iii. 18, Vol. I. p. 295), a near relation to our Lord himself;^e this Judas, upon hearing Christ express himself in such a way, *says to him, Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifest thyself to us, and not to the world?* Dost thou not then intend to make a public appearance, which will be obvious to the eyes of all?

SECT.
clxxiv.

John
xiv. 22

23 Jesus answered and said unto him, If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.

Jesus answered and said to him, As to that, 23 *it may be sufficient to tell you, that, as I said before (ver. 21), If any man sincerely love me, he will in an humble and obedient manner keep and observe my word; and if he shall be found to do so, my Father, who at all times has a tender regard to my honour and interest, will undoubtedly love him; and we will both of us come to him, by the favourable tokens of our presence, and will make [our] constant abode with him: you are therefore to understand what I said of manifesting myself to him that loves me, not of any corporeal and sensible appearance, but of such a spiritual and intimate correspondence as the invisible Father of glory and grace maintains with his people through me. But, on the contrary, he that does not* 24 *really love me, does not observe and keep my*

24 He that loveth me not, keepeth not

^d Was always too much on his guard, &c.] It is observable, that Judas Iscariot was so finished a hypocrite, that we never find him saying one word of *Christ's temporal kingdom*, though probably the hope of preferment and gain in it was the chief consideration which engaged him to follow our Lord. Let the reader indulge me while I tell him, that he owes this remark to that incomparable person, the late reverend Mr. David Some, of Harborough; and let him join with me in lamenting the fatal modesty which engaged him with his dying breath to consign to the flames those writings which (unfinished as some of them might have appeared) would probably have been the means of spreading among thousands that spirit of wisdom, piety, and love, into which the whole soul

of the author seemed to be transformed. ^e A near relation to our Lord himself.] His father Alpheus seems to have been the same with Cleopas; for as Judas and James were the sons of Alpheus (Luke vi. 15, 16), so James is elsewhere said to be the son of Mary (Mat. xxvii. 56; and Mark xv. 40), who was the wife of Cleopas, and sister to the mother of our Lord (John xix. 25); Judas is therefore numbered with James, and Joses, and Simon, among the brethren or near kinsmen of our Lord (Mat. xiii. 35, and Mark vi. 3); and, being so nearly related to Jesus, he might think himself peculiarly concerned to inquire into the meaning of an assertion which seemed inconsistent with the prospect of a temporal kingdom, in which, perhaps, he expected some eminent office.

SECT. *words with any constancy and resolution ; and* my sayings : and the
 cxxxiv. *therefore must expect no such spiritual and* word which ye hear,
 ——— *eternal benefits, whatever outward privileges* is not mine, but the
 John *he may enjoy : see to it therefore, that you* Father's which sent
 xiv. 24 *me.*

*diligently hearken and attend to what I say ;
 for the word which you hear me speak is not
 originally or merely mine, but it is [the word]
 of the Father that sent me, who has particularly
 given it in charge to me, that I should thus in-
 sist upon practical and universal holiness, as
 one great end of my appearance.*

25 *And accordingly you know, that I have* 25 *These things*
strongly insisted upon it as such ; and these *have I spoken unto*
things I have spoken to you again and again, *you, being yet pres-*
while I continued personally present with you : *ent with you.*

26 *But when the Comforter, that I have promised* 26 *But the Com-*
you, is come ; [even] the Holy Spirit, whom *forter, which is the*
the Father after my departure will send in my *Holy Ghost, whom*
name, to act as the great Agent in my cause, *the Father will send*
and to negotiate the affairs of my kingdom ; *in my name, he shall*
he shall teach you all things which it is neces- *teach you all things,*
sary for you to know, and remind you of all *and bring all things*
things which I have said to you, that you may *to your remem-*
not only recollect them in the fullest manner *brance, whatsoever*
for your own instruction, but be able to record *I have said unto you.*
them for the edification of my church in suc-

27 *ceeding ages. In the mean time, as I am* 27 *Peace I leave*
now departing from you, peace I leave with you *with you ; my peace*
as my legacy ; and, as a blessing of the great- *I give unto you . not*
est moment and importance to you, my peace I *as the world giveth,*
give unto you ; such a peace as none but I can *give I unto you. Let*
impart, a peace with God and yourselves, as *not your heart be*
well as with your fellowcreatures, which will *troubled, neither let*
be the spring of solid and lasting happiness : *it be afraid.*
and it is not as the world often gives and wish-
es peace, in an empty form of ineffectual, and
often, perhaps, unmeaning compliment, that I
give it unto you ; but, as I most sincerely wish
it, I will most certainly secure it to you. Let
not your heart therefore be troubled at the
thoughts of my departure, neither let it be
afraid of what may befall you when I am gone ;
for I will help you to possess your souls in
quietness and peace, and will establish it upon
the firmest basis.

28 *You need not then to be discouraged at the sep-* 28 *Ye have heard*
aration that will now be made between us ; for *how I said unto you,*
as you have heard how I have said to you, that
I go away, so also you have been informed of

I go away, and come again unto you. If ye loved me, ye would rejoice, because I said I go unto the Father: for my Father is greater than I. my intention in it, and know that I have added, *I will come [again] to you*: and surely if you loved me with a wise and rational affection, it would allay your sorrows in the mean time, and, howsoever you might have a mournful sense of your own loss, *you would rejoice on my account, because I said, I go to the Father; for my Father*, whose servant I am as Mediator, is in this respect *greater than me*, and consequently it must be my honour and happiness to be in a state of greater nearness to him than the present world will admit. *And now I have told you this*, that I have been discoursing to you concerning my own removal, my return to the Father, and the descent of the Spirit upon you, *before it comes to pass; that when it does come to pass, you may more firmly believe*, not only on account of the extraordinary nature of the events themselves, but also on account of their exact and evident correspondence with these predictions of mine.^f

SECT.
clxxiv.
John
xiv.
28

29 And now I have told you before it come to pass, that when it is come to pass, ye might believe. *And now I have told you this*, that I have been discoursing to you concerning my own removal, my return to the Father, and the descent of the Spirit upon you, *before it comes to pass; that when it does come to pass, you may more firmly believe*, not only on account of the extraordinary nature of the events themselves, but also on account of their exact and evident correspondence with these predictions of mine.^f

30 Hereafter I will not talk much with you: for the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me. It will be your wisdom the rather to observe and review these things, as *I shall not hereafter have time to discourse much more with you about them; for Satan, the prince of this apostate world, is coming* to encounter me, and is raising a storm against me which will quickly separate us: *nevertheless*, I have this comfort, that *he has nothing in me*, no guilt of mine to give him power over me, nor any inward corruption to take part with his temptation. *But* 31

31 But that the world may know that I love the Father; and as the Father gave me commandment, even so I do. Arise, let us go hence. he is permitted thus to attack me, and I contentedly submit to my approaching sufferings, *that the world may see and know*, on the most substantial evidence, *that I love the Father* so well, as to refuse nothing whereby his glory may be advanced; *and even as the Father has commanded me, so I do*, how painful or expensive soever that obedience may be. And therefore, that we may be prepared for this hour of temptation that is coming upon us, *arise, let us go from hence,*^g and retire to a place

^f You may more firmly believe, not only on account, &c.] It is very judiciously observed by Dr. Jenkin (in his excellent *Defence of Christianity*), that when *miraculous events* are also the accomplishment of *prophecies*, the degree of evidence arising from them is the greatest that can possibly be conceived.

^g Arise, let us go hence.] See note ^a, in the next section. That *xii* sometimes signifies *though*, or *nevertheless*, as I have rendered it ver. 30, see note ^c on John xvii. 25, sect. clxxx.

SECT. where we may more conveniently attend our
 clxxiv. devotions ; and where I may be ready, when
 John my cruel enemies shall come to apprehend me,
 xiv.31 to yield myself into their hands, and to submit
 to what my Father has appointed for me.

IMPROVEMENT.

- John SURELY, if we are not entirely strangers to the Divine life,
 xiv. we cannot read such discourses as these without feeling some
 15, 21 warm emotions of *love to Christ* : and if indeed we feel them,
 let us consider how they are to be expressed. *Our Lord* directs
 us to do it in the most solid and the most acceptable manner,
 by a constant care to *keep his commandments* ; and sure such *com-*
mandments as *his* cannot be *grievous* to a soul that truly loves
 him. (1 John v. 3.) The more we live in the practice of them,
 16, 17 the more cheerfully may we expect the abundant *communica-*
tions of his Spirit to animate and strengthen us.
- 18 If we are *Christians* indeed, let us not, in any circumstance of
 life, look on ourselves as helpless and abandoned *orphans*. Hu-
 man friends may forsake us ; but *Christ will come to us* : he will
 21, 23 *manifest himself* to the eye of faith, though to the eye of sense
 he is invisible ; and his heavenly *Father will love us*, and watch
 over us for good : yea, he *will come and dwell* in the obedient
 soul by the gracious tokens of his intimate and inseparable
 presence. And do we any of us experience this ? We have
 surely reason to say that by way of admiration which the *apostle*
 22 said by way of inquiry, *Lord, how and whence is it that thou*
wilt manifest thyself to us, and not to the world ! What have we
 done to deserve these gracious and distinguishing manifesta-
 tions ! Nay, how much have we done to forfeit them ! even
 more than many, from whom they are withheld !
- 27 With unutterable joy let us review this rich legacy of our
 dying Lord : *peace I leave with you ; my peace I give unto you*.
 Lord, evermore give us *this peace* with God, and with our own
 consciences ! for if *thou wilt give quietness, who can make trouble ?*
 (Job xxxiv. 29.) How serenely may we then pass through the
 most turbulent scenes of life, when all is quiet and harmonious
 within ! Thou hast *made peace through the blood of thy cross* (Col.
 i. 20) ; may we preserve the precious purchase and inestimable
 gift inviolate, till it issue in everlasting peace ! In this let our *hearts*
 be encouraged ; in this let them *rejoice* ; and not in our own hap-
 piness alone, but also in that of our now glorified and exalted
 28 Redeemer. As the members of his body, we ought certainly to
 maintain a pleasing sympathy with our *Head*, and to triumph in
 his honour and felicity as our own. *If we love Christ*, we should

rejoice, because he is gone to the Father. And the same consideration may in its degree comfort us when our pious friends are removed: if we love them with a rational and generous friendship, and are not too much influenced by selfish affections under that specious name, our joy for their exaltation will greatly temper the sorrow which our loss must give us. SECT. clxxiv.

Our Lord uttered these words in the near views of a grievous assault from the prince of this world, who is the prince of darkness; but there was no corruption in him to take part with the enemy. Too much, alas, does he find in us to abet his temptations: let us earnestly pray that the grace of Christ may be sufficient for us; and that as his love to the Father engaged him to go through this painful conflict with the tempter, his love to us may make us partakers of his victory. In his name let us set up our banners; and the powers of hell shall flee before us. ver. 30

S E C T. CLXXV.

Christ represents himself under the emblem of a vine, and exhorts his disciples to faith and persevering obedience. John XV. 1—11.

JOHN XV. 1.

JOHN XV. 1.

I AM the true vine, and my **SOME** accident occasioning a little delay before they left the guest chamber, in which they had eaten the passover, our Lord improved the precious moments in addressing his disciples to the following purpose: ^a *I am*, said he, *the true* and most excellent *vine*,^b by its SECT. clxxv.

John xv. 1.

^a Some accident occasioning a little delay, &c.] This may be gathered from the conclusion of the foregoing chapter, where our Lord had said, *Arise, let us go hence*: for it seems very unreasonable to imagine that our Lord would address so important a discourse as this to eleven persons, as they were walking, especially in the streets of Jerusalem, at this public time; much less would he pour out so solemn a prayer as that in chap. xvii. in such a circumstance; yet John xviii. 1 (sect. clxxxi.) strongly implies that all that follows between this and that happened before he went forth from Jerusalem. I conclude, therefore, that all this passed before they quitted the house where the passover was eaten, though they probably rose from the table as soon as those words, *Arise, let us go hence*, were spoken. A short delay

might leave room for this; for any one who will make the trial will find that these three chapters may be deliberately read over in a quarter of an hour, and therefore might be spoken in that small interval of time.

^b *The true and most excellent vine.*] So the true light (John i. 9), and the true bread (chap. vi. 32), evidently signifies. (See *Raphel. Annot. ex Xev. p. 141.*) His having lately drank with his disciples of the fruit of the vine, and having afterwards declared that he would drink no more of it till he drank it new in the kingdom of God (Mark xiv. 25, page 430), might possibly occasion Christ's alluding to it. (See *Grotius, in loc.*) Or perhaps they might now be standing near a window, or in some court by the side of the house, where the sight of a vine might suggest this beautiful

SECT. union with whom my church is nourished ; and Father is the husbandman.
 clxxv. my Father is the husbandman, who has planted

this vine, and by whom it is cultivated, that it may produce delightful clusters for his service.

John
 xv. 1

2 And every branch that is in me by an external profession, which yet is found to be a barren branch, and bears no fruit, he taketh quite away ; that is, he cuts it off in his righteous judgment, and entirely separates it from me : but every [branch] which brings forth fruit, he purgeth, that is, he prunes and dresses it, and, on the whole, exercises such wise and kind discipline towards it (though that discipline may sometimes seem severe), as may best answer the great end of its production, that it may bring forth yet more fruit, than which there can be nothing more desirable.^c

2 Every branch in me that beareth not fruit, he taketh away : and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.

3 And thus it is with you ; for now the traitor is gone out I may affirm, without the exception that I made before, (compare John xiii. 10, 11, sect. clxxi.) that you are all thus purged, in such a manner as to be clean, by means of the word which I have spoken to you, whose sanctifying influence has operated on your hearts.

3 Now ye are clean, through the word which I have spoken unto you.

4 Continue therefore in me, by the renewed exercise of humble faith and love ; and I will be in you, to nourish and supply you, as from a living root, with every necessary grace : for as, in the natural world, the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, but must presently wither, unless it continue in a state of union with the vine, and be nourished by sap from thence ; so neither can you be able to produce the fruits of genuine and acceptable obedience, unless you continue in me, and have the life of grace maintained within you by a vital union with me.

4 Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine ; no more can ye, except ye abide in me.

5 I repeat it again, as a matter of the utmost moment, That I am the vine, and ye [are] the branches, in the sense I have already explained.

5 I am the vine, ye are the branches.

simile. (Compare Psal. cxxviii. 3.) That circumstance was, no doubt, common in Judea, which abounded with the finest grapes. See Gen. xlix. 11, 12 ; Numb. xiii. 23 ; and Deut. viii. 8.

^c That it may bring forth more fruit.] This strongly suggests a very sublime and

important thought, viz. that one of the noblest rewards God can bestow on former acts of obedience, is to make the soul yet more holy, and fit for farther and more eminent service, though it should be by such painful afflictions as resemble the pruning of a vine.

SECT.
CLXXV.

John
xv. 5

He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing.

He therefore that abides in me by such an intimate and vital union, and in whom also I abide by the operations of my Holy Spirit in him, he, and he only, bringeth forth much fruit, to the honour of his profession, and the comfort of his own soul: but the glory of it is still to be referred to me; for separate from me you can do nothing, though you stand in the foremost rank of my followers, and have already made some considerable attainments. And if any one that 6 *calls himself my disciple does not maintain such a regard to me, as that he may be said to abide in me,^d he is rejected and cast out with disdain and abhorrence, as a fruitless branch lopped off from the vine, and by consequence is presently withered; and as [men] gather up such dry sticks, and throw them into the fire, and there they are burnt, as a worthless kind of wood fit for nothing but fuel (see Ezek. xv. 2—4), so in like manner such will be the end of those unhappy creatures; they shall be gathered as fit fuel for Divine wrath, and their external relation to me will not preserve them from everlasting burnings.*

7 If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

But as for you, my faithful servants, I assure 7 you, for your encouragement, that, *if you steadfastly abide in me, and take care that in consequence of it my words abide in you, so that you maintain a suitable regard to all my instructions, promises, and commands, this blessed union will entitle you to such signal degrees of the Divine favour, that you shall ask in prayer whatsoever ye will, and, if it be upon the whole subservient to your own happiness, and to the public good, it shall be done for you.* And let 8 *it therefore be your care to make the suitable returns of gratitude and obedience; for in this is my Father most eminently glorified, that you, my apostles, bring forth much fruit, by exerting yourselves to the utmost for the propagation of my gospel in the world, and endeavouring to enforce your instructions by the holiness of your lives: and in this likewise you shall ap-*

8 Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit;

^d *If any one does not abide in me.]* It (ver. 2) so plainly signifies *making an external profession of Christianity*, whether a conclusive argument against the doctrine of *perseverance*; when to be in Christ vain or sincere.

SECT. pear to all to be my true disciples, and to act so shall ye be my
clxxv. worthy of your character and relation to me. disciples.

John
xv. 9

And it is surely with the highest reason I 9 As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you : continue ye in my love.

would engage you to make this your aim ; because as the Father has loved me, so have I also loved you, with the most constant and invariable affection : continue therefore in my love, and always be solicitous so to behave, as may, on your part, maintain the friendship inviolate.

10 And if you diligently and constantly keep my commandments, then you will assuredly continue in my love ; even as I have always kept my Father's commandments, and so continue in his love ; for this is the most solid evidence of it, which I give to my Father, and require from you.

10 If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love ; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.

11 These things I have spoken to you, not to grieve you by any intimation that I suspect the sincerity of your regards to me ; but that you may be so fortified and animated against the temptations of life, that my joy and complacency in you, as my faithful friends, might still continue ; and [that] your joy in me may be maintained in its full height, and may greatly increase ; as it certainly will, in proportion to the advancement of your resolution and zeal in my service.

11 These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full.

IMPROVEMENT.

ver. 1 How desirable it is that we may learn from this discourse to regard Christ, at all times, as the spiritual Head, from whom life and vigour are to be derived to all his people ! Let us by the exercise of an unfeigned faith abide in him as the true Vine ; as

4, 5 being always sensible that without him we can do nothing ; and that, if we are in him only by an external profession, we are not

6 only in danger of being cut off, and taken away, but shall in the

2 end be cast into the fire. May we rather be purged and pruned, though it should be with the most painful dispensations of Providence ; if by this means our fruitfulness may be promoted to the glory of God and to the benefit of the world ! May his word operate daily upon us, to cleanse us from remaining pollutions ! and

3 if we thus desire to be clean, let us take heed to our way, according to the tenor of that word. (Psal. cxix. 9.)

7 We see our encouragement to pray ; let us take it from Christ, and not be dismayed, nor yield to unbelieving suspicions. As

9 the Father has loved Christ, so does he also love his people. Let us preserve and cultivate this sacred friendship ; and, whatever

it may cost us, let us endeavour to *continue his love*, and to avoid whatever would forfeit it; making it above all things our care to *keep his commandments*. Christ always observing those of his heavenly *Father*, cannot but always and invariably *continue* the object of *his love* and delight: may our conduct be such as that *he* may see reason to *rejoice in us*; and then *we* shall also have the surest foundation for a sublime and solid joy.

SECT.
CLXXV.
ver. 10

S E C T. CLXXVI.

Christ renews his exhortation to mutual love, and declares the Jews inexcusable in their unbelief. John XV. 12, to the end.

JOHN XV. 12.

THIS is my commandment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you.

JOHN XV. 12.

OUR Lord, in order to impress the principles of mutual friendship and benevolence on the minds of his disciples in the most powerful manner, recommended it to them at large on this tender occasion, and proceeded in his discourse to the following purpose: *This is in a peculiar manner my commandment to you, which, by all the obligations you are under to me, I charge and conjure you to observe, That ye all do most cordially and constantly love one another; even, if it be possible, with as great an ardour as that with which I have loved you; so as to be ready to sacrifice your lives for each other, as I expose and resign mine for you.* (Compare John xiii. 34; and 1 John iii. 16.)

SECT.
CLXXVI.
John
XV. 12

13 Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

And surely I can give no more solid and important evidence of my affection to you; for *no man has ever manifested, or can indeed imagine, greater and more disinterested love than this, that a man should be willing not only on some sudden alarm to hazard, but on the coolest deliberation to submit to lay down his life for the preservation and happiness of his friends.*

14 Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.

Now as I am about to give you this grand demonstration of my love, so I assure you, that *you are*, and shall be acknowledged as *my friends*, and shall certainly share in the blessings of my death and life, *if you* practically acknowledge my authority, and are so influenced by my love as to *do whatsoever I command you*. *I do not any longer call you servants, though I have sometimes used the phrase, and formerly have seen it necessary in some points*

15 Henceforth I call you not servants; for the ser-

14

15

SECT. to treat you with reserve ; for the servant is
clxxvi. not let into the secrets of his master, and know-
eth not particularly what his lord doth :^a but I
John have not only in words called you my friends,
xv. 15 (Luke xii. 4, sect. cxi.) but on the whole have
treated you as such ; for all things that I have
heard, and received in charge from my Father,
I have, so far as was convenient, declared to
you^b in the most condescending and endearing
manner, as you very well know.

16 Remember that *you have not first chosen me, but I* by my sovereign and effectual grace have chosen you to the honourable office of my apostles and ambassadors ; and have appointed and ordained you, that you should go and publish what you have heard from me to all the world, and be so qualified and assisted, that you may bear abundant fruit in the most distant countries, and [that] the blessed effect of your fruit should continue even to the remotest generations :^c yea, I have also raised you to such a happy circumstance, and made you so eminently the favourites of heaven, that, as I lately told you (ver. 7), *whatever you shall ask the Father in my name, he may perform it for you ; and you may certainly depend upon it he will give it you.*

17 But then again I would remind you, that if you would continue thus the objects of these his gracious regards, you must carefully practise your duty to each other as well as to him ; for these things I command you, that ye love one

16 Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain : that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you.

17 These things I command you, that ye love one another.

^a *I do not any longer call you servants ; for the servant knoweth not, &c.]* Mr. Locke (in his *Reasonableness of Christianity*, p. 105) refers this to the caution with which our Lord had spoken of his being the Messiah ; some instances of which have been already pointed out. See note * on John iv. 26, Vol. I. page 173.

^b *All things that I have heard from my Father I have declared to you.]* Our Lord had, no doubt, the fullest view of the scheme of redemption undertaken by him ; but the apostles not being yet able to bear many things, (compare chap. xvi. 12, sect. clxxvii.) especially relating to the calling of the Gentiles, and the abolition of the Mosaic law, he wisely deferred the discovery of them : so that these words must be taken with the limitation mentioned in the paraphrase,

and signify that he had done it so far as was convenient.

^c *That you should go and bear fruit, &c.]* This was a security to them that they should be preserved from immediate dangers, and that their life should be guarded by Providence till some considerable services had been accomplished by their means. When our Lord adds, *that your fruit should continue*, he may allude to the custom of keeping rich and generous wines a great many years, so that in some cases (which was especially applicable to the sweet eastern wines) they might prove a cordial to those who were unborn when the grapes were produced. In this view there is a beautiful propriety in the representation, which I hope will be particularly felt when these reviving chapters are read.

18 If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you.

another ; and this you should the rather do, as you will be the mark of common hatred and persecution. Yet if you find the world hate and injure you, you have no reason to be offended or surprised at this ; for you know, that mild and benevolent as my conduct has always been, yet it has hated me your Chief and Lord,^d before it discharged its venom and malignity on

SECT.
CLXXVI.
John
xv. 18

19 If ye were of the world, the world would love his own : but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you.

you. Indeed if you were like the rest of the world, and your doctrines and practice were conformable to its customs and maxims, the world is so generally under the power of selfish prejudices, that it undoubtedly would love its own, and you might expect much better treatment from it :^e but because this is not your character, and you are not thus of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, not only to separate from, but to oppose its vices and enormities, and even to be leaders in that holy and necessary opposition, it is no wonder that upon this account the world hateth you, though the cause in which you are engaged be indeed so honourable, and your lives so useful and beneficent.

20 Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they

Remember, and recollect upon this occasion, 20 the word which I spake to you some time ago (Mat. x. 24 ; and Luke vi. 40), and which I have but lately repeated (John xiii. 16), The servant is not greater than his lord, nor the messenger greater than him that sent him : if therefore they have persecuted me, and Providence

^d It has hated me your Chief.] The words in the original, (ἐμὲ ἀγαπᾶν ὑμῶν μεμίσσηκεν) which we render, It hated me before it hated you, may (as Dr. Lardner well observes) be more literally rendered, It hated me your Chief ; which makes the expression more lively and exactly parallel to Mat. x. 24, 25, sect. lxxv. (See Lard. Credib. part i. Vol. II. p. 693.) Thus αὐτὸν ἀγαπᾶν ἐμὲ ἐγὼ (1 Tim. i. 15) is well translated, of whom I am chief.

^e If you were of the world, the world would love its own.] This seems to me a strong intimation, that even in nations which profess Christianity, if true religion fall, as it very possibly may, to a very low ebb, they that exert themselves remarkably for the revival of it, must, on the very principle here laid down, expect hatred and oppo-

sition ; and that the passages in scripture relating to persecution are not so peculiar to the first ages, or to Christians living in idolatrous countries, as some have supposed. Would to God, the malignity to be found in some of us against our brethren, did not too plainly illustrate this remark ! Men will probably experience the truth of it, in proportion to the degeneracy of those around them, and to the vigor and resolution with which they bear their testimony against prevailing errors and vices. Yet it is certain, that the imprudence and bigotry of some very good men has sometimes made matters worse than they would otherwise have been, and perhaps has irritated the vices of their enemies, so as in part to have been accessory to their own damage, and the much greater mischief of those that have injured them.

SECT.
CLXXVI.John
xv. 20

- has permitted them to do it, you may reasonably conclude *they will also persecute you*, and cannot justly complain if you have your share of sufferings; and if you have seen that *they have generally kept my sayings*, I will give you leave to suppose *they will also keep yours.*^f But when you see, as you very quickly will, not only my doctrine rejected, but my person assaulted, abused, and murdered, it must be a sensible warning to you to prepare for the like usage; and *all these things they will in fact do to you for my name's sake, because they do not know him that sent me*; for their ignorance of that God to whom they boast so near a relation does indeed lie at the bottom of all their opposition to me. And a dreadful account they will have to give for it; for *if I had not come and spoken thus plainly to them, they would comparatively have had no sin;*^g *but now they have no excuse or pretence for their sin*, but, being committed against so clear and strong a light, it stands exposed in its most odious colours:
- 23 Yea, it appears rebellion against God, as well as ingratitude to me; for *he that hateth and opposeth me, hateth and opposeth my Father also*, whose commission I bear;^h and this is what they have done, after all reasonable methods have been taken for their conviction.
- 24 If I had wrought no miracle at all, nay, *if I had not done among them such extraordinary works as no other man ever did*, not even their prophets, or Moses himself,

will also persecute you: if they have kept my saying, they will keep yours also.

21 But all these things will they do unto you for my name's sake, because they know not him that sent me.

22 If I had not come, and spoken unto them, they had not had sin: but now they have no cloak for their sin.

23 He that hateth me, hateth my Father also.

24 If I had not done among them the works which none other man did, they

^f *If they have kept my sayings, &c.*] I am surprised that such a multitude of learned commentators, and among the rest Gataker and Knatchbull, should contend that *τηνεν λογον* should here be understood of *observing a person's discourse with a malignant design to carp at it.* (See *Wolfius*, in *loc.*) *Παρατηνεν* has indeed that sense, Mark iii. 2; Luke vi. 7; xiv. 1; xx. 20. But no certain argument can be drawn from hence, especially considering how constantly the *phrase* before us is taken in a good sense, for an obedient regard, in this very discourse, in which it often occurs. See John xiv. 15, 21, 23; xv. 10; xvii. 6.

^g *They would have had no sin.*] It is so evident from the word of God (see Rom. i. 20, 21; and ii. 12—15), as well as from

the *reason of things*, that *sin* may be imputed to those who have *no revelation*, that it is most evident this is only a *hebraism*; as when, according to the pathetic manner of speaking, especially in use among the eastern nations, that is said to be *nothing at all* which, when compared with something else, is *inconsiderably small*. See Psal. xxxix. 5; Isa. xl. 17; 1 Cor. i. 28; iii. 7; and compare John ix. 41.

^h *Hateth my Father also.*] How much it is to be wished that those who make light of Christ, while they pretend a great veneration for the Father, would seriously attend to this weighty admonition, *lest haply they be found even to fight against God!* (Acts v. 39.)

had not had sin : but now they have both seen, and hateth both me and my Father.

they had not had any degree of sin, comparable to that which they are now under ; but now, as they have rejected my superior miracles, which they have seen with their own eyes, at the same time that they own the evidence of those which Moses wrought, of which they have heard only by distant report, they manifest such an obstinate perverseness of temper, that I may truly say, *they have both seen, and hated both me and my Father* ; and God himself will justly resent and punish it, as an indignity that shews their enmity to him. But 25 [this is all permitted], that the word which is written in their law, or in their sacred volume, concerning David (Psal. xxxv. 19), might eminently be fulfilled in me, as many ancient prophecies foretold that it should, “*Surely they have hated me without a cause.*”ⁱ

SECT.
clxxvi.
John
xv. 24

25 But this cometh to pass, that the word might be fulfilled that is written in their law, They hated me without a cause.

26 But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me.

But when the Comforter is come, whom, as I 26 told you (chap. xiv. 26), I will shortly send to you from the Father, [even] the Spirit of truth, who proceeds from the Father, and is to reside in my church, he shall bear a convincing testimony to me, to vindicate my character from all the infamy they are maliciously attempting to throw upon it. And you also, weak as you 27 now appear, shall by his powerful assistance bear a courageous and convincing testimony to me, because you have been with me from the beginning of my ministry, and therefore are the best qualified to give an account of my whole conduct ; which the better it is known, the more it will justify my cause, and expose the wickedness of those that rise up against me.

27 And ye also shall bear witness, because ye have been with me from the beginning.

IMPROVEMENT.

THE Son of God condescends to speak under the character ver. 15 of a Friend ; and with what humble gratitude should we attend

ⁱ They have hated me without a cause.] It appears to me very evident that Psal. xxxv. cannot be, strictly speaking, a prophecy concerning the Messiah, especially from ver. 13, 14, which represent a person incapable of helping others in their sickness, otherwise than by fasting and prayer ; whereas Christ (and, so far as we can find, he alone) had a power of working miracles whenever he pleased. Neverthe-

less, that the enemies of the Messiah should hate him without a cause was expressly foretold (Isa. liii. 3—9 ; Dan. ix. 26 ; and Zech. xii. 10) ; not to mention the argument arising from comparing all the places in which his *innocence* and *holiness* are described, with those which refer to his *sufferings*. So that I apprehend the turn given in the *paraphrase* sufficiently justified.

SECT. to his words ! He lays aside the majesty of a sovereign to as-
 clxxvi. sume this more tender relation ; and surely our overflowing
 — hearts must inquire, blessed *Jesus*, what shall we do to express
 ver. 14 the friendship on our side ? Let us observe what he has here
 declared, *Ye are my friends indeed, if ye do whatever I command*
you. Lord, we will run the way of these thy commandments,
when on this noblest principle thou shalt enlarge our hearts !
 (Psal. cxix. 32.)

12,13 He has *loved us* with an unexampled affection, which has ap-
 proved itself *stronger than death* ; and, in return, he requires us
 to *love one another*. How gracious a *command* ! How merciful
 to our fellowcreatures and to ourselves, who should infallibly
 feel the benefit of the practice of it, both in the delight insepara-
 ble from benevolent affections, and in the circulation of kind
 and friendly offices, which, degenerate as human nature is, few
 are so abandoned as not to endeavour to repay ! Who would
 not imagine that the whole *world* should feel and obey the
 18,25 charm ? And yet, instead of this, behold, they *hate Christ*, and
 his servants *for his sake*, though *without a cause*, and against the
 strongest engagements. Miserable creatures ! who by a neces-
 23,24 sary consequence, whatever they may fondly imagine, *hate the*
Father also, and stand daily and hourly exposed to all the dread-
 ful terrors of an almighty enemy.

19,20 Let us not wonder *if the world hate us* ; nor greatly regard if
 it injure us. *We are not of the world, nor is the servant greater*
than his Lord : but surely the opposition which the gospel brings
 along with it is nothing when compared with those blessings
 which it entails on all who faithfully embrace it. Were the suf-
 ferings and difficulties a thousand times greater than they are,
 we ought to esteem *the Pearl of price*, the most happy purchase
 at any rate ; and to be daily returning our most thankful ac-
 knowledgments, that *Christ* sent forth *his apostles*, qualified with
 such a knowledge of himself, and assisted by such power from
 26 his Spirit, *appointing them to go and bring forth fruit*, even *fruit*
which should remain to the remotest ages. Through his guar-
 dian care it still remains in the world : Oh may it flourish more
 abundantly among us ! and may its efficacy on our hearts and
 lives be more apparent ! And may Divine Grace convince those
 who now reject and oppose it, that in the midst of such various
 22 evidence of his having *come and spoken to them*, *they have no*
cloak for their sin ! but, with whatever fond excuses they may
 amuse themselves and others, it will quickly appear, that *the*
bed is too short to stretch themselves on it, and the covering too
narrow to wrap themselves in. (Isa. xxviii. 20.)

S E C T. CLXXVII.

Christ warns his disciples of the sufferings they must expect, and labours to reconcile them to the thoughts of his remove, as what would on the whole be advantageous to them, as the occasion of sending the Spirit, which would be so great a support to them and their cause. John XVI. 1—15.

JOHN XVI. 1.

THESE things have I spoken unto you, that ye should not be offended.

2 They shall put you out of the synagogues : yea, the time cometh, that whosoever killeth you, will think that he doth God service.

JOHN XVI. 1.

CHRIST farther added in his discourse to his disciples, *These things I have spoken to you concerning the opposition which you are to expect from the world, and the proportionable supports you will receive from the Spirit, that when the storm arises, you may not be offended and discouraged, and much less be drawn to renounce your profession, in order to avoid the danger. They shall indeed excommunicate, or cast you out of the synagogues ; yea, that is not all, for the hour is shortly coming, that whosoever killeth you,^a shall think that he offers [an acceptable] service to God :^b to so mad a rage*

SECT.
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xvi. 1

^a *Whosoever killeth you.*] As the lower kinds of excommunication among the Jews were attended only with separation from synagogue worship, and from family converse (Luke vi. 22), or, in cases of greater guilt, with confiscation of goods and forfeiture of all their substance (Ezra x. 8), the highest kind of it was a capital offence (Lev. xxvii. 29) ; the execution of which, when regularly pronounced, was indeed an act of duty and obedience to God, while they had the power of life and death in their hands : but after it was wrested from them some might perhaps think it an act of very acceptable piety and zeal to attempt such executions, though at the hazard of their own lives (of which the forty conspirators against Paul do therefore so boldly avow a design, even to the high priest, as if it were meritorious rather than criminal ; Acts xxiii. 14, 15). And to such sort of facts these words of our Lord may peculiarly relate. Permit me to digress so far as to add, that I apprehend, in other cases, after they were thus disarmed of the power of life and death, they had (as I may elsewhere prove) a dependance upon the interposition of Providence to add that efficacy to their censures

which their power, infringed as it was, could not give : in reference to which this highest sentence of excommunication was in the decline of their state called *Anathema Maranatha*, or a sentence which the Lord would remarkably come to execute, though they themselves could not carry it into effect. St. Paul therefore, with a peculiar beauty and propriety (but never, so far as I can find, fully explained), applies it to a crime not capable of conviction before any human judges ; even the want of a sincere love to Christ, though under a Christian profession. See 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

^b *Shall think that he offers [an acceptable] service to God.*] The words *καρπὸν προσφέρειν τῷ Θεῷ* might (as Abp. Leighton observes) be rendered, *offers an oblation or sacrifice to God*. This intimates, as that excellent man glosses on the text (*Serm. xvii. p. 302*), that “the servants of Christ should be considered, not only as sheep for the slaughter, but as sheep for the altar too.” The rage of persecuting enemies, and, beyond all comparison, the murders committed by papal cruelty in the name of the Lord, in their *hecatombs of whole burnt offerings*

SECT.
CLXXVII.John
xvi. 3

shall their zeal arise, and so thick is the darkness with which their minds are veiled. And all these cruel things they will do unto you, because they have not known either the Father, or me; which if they had done, instead of injuring me, and exercising such inhumanities towards you, my apostles, they would have received us with the greatest pleasure and thankfulness.

3 And these things will they do unto you, because they have not known the Father, nor me.

4 But I have spoken these things plainly to you, and forewarned you of them, that when the season comes in which they shall happen, you may remember that I told you of them; and so may turn what has so discouraging an aspect into a further confirmation of your faith. And I did not indeed say these things to you from the beginning of my ministry, because I was then with you, and could easily suggest proper instructions and consolations, as new circumstan-

4 But these things I have told you, that when the time shall come, ye may remember that I told you of them. And these things I said not unto you at the beginning, because I was with you.

5 ces of difficulty arose: But now I speak them, because I am departing from you for a while, and am going away to him that sent me into the world; and yet none of you asketh me, Whither dost thou go? nor is concerned to make those inquiries about that better world where we are to dwell together, which surely might well become you in such a circumstance. But because I have spoken these things unto you, and talked of leaving you for a time, your natural affections have been greatly moved, and sorrow has filled and pierced your very hearts, so that you seem almost stupified with it.

5 But now I go my way to him that sent me, and none of you asketh me, Whither goest thou?

7 But I tell you the exact truth of the case, when I say that it is on the whole advantageous to you, as well as proper for me, that I should go away, considering the agreement made between the Father and me in the counsel of peace between us; for if I do not go away, and appear in heaven under the character of the great High Priest, the Comforter will not come to you, since the gift of the Spirit is the fruit of my purchase, and is appointed to be consequent upon my being glorified; (John vii. 39, sect. ci.) but when I go from hence, I will not fail to send him to you. And when he comes, he will abundantly

6 But because I have said these things unto you, sorrow hath filled your heart.

7 Nevertheless, I tell you the truth; it is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you.

8 And when he is come, he will re-

(if I may be allowed an expression which will resent the murder of his children upon falls so far short of the dreadful truth), too his altar, the day when he makes inquisition justly illustrate the remark. But how God for blood will declare.

prove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment: display the efficacy of his grace, not only in the comforts he will give you under all your troubles, but in the wonderful success with which he will enable you to carry on my cause; and will effectually convince the world, by your ministry,^c of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment.

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John
xvi. 8

9 Of sin, because they believe not on me; He will convince the world of 9 that aggravated sin which they are guilty of, because they do not believe in me; to the truth of whose mission he will bear an unanswerable testimony by his enlightening influences and

10 Of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more; miraculous operations. He will convince 10 them of my righteousness and innocency; because it will evidently appear that I go to my Father, and am accepted of him, when I send the Spirit from him in so glorious a manner (compare Acts ii. 33, and Rom. i. 4); and that my righteousness may therefore be relied on for the justification and acceptance of my people, since you see me no more appearing among you in the form of a servant, but are assured that, having finished what I was to do on earth, I am taken up to heaven, and received

11 Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged. ed. into glory. And he will convince them of 11 my being invested with the power of executing judgment; because the prince of this world, the great head of the apostacy, is now as it were already judged and condemned, and shall then be triumphed over in a very remarkable manner, when his oracles are silenced, and he is cast out from many persons, and countries too, which he before possessed. (Compare John xii. 31, sect. cxlviii.) And Satan being thus divested of his power, my gospel shall be propagated through the world, and a full proof at length be given of my sovereign authority, in my coming to execute judgment upon all ungodly sinners.

12 I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. I have yet many other things to say to you, 12 with relation to matters of considerable moment in the settlement of my church; but I wave them at present, because I know that you are not able to bear [them] now, and are not yet

^c He will convince the world.] So the word *επεμαρτυρει* properly signifies Compare and Jam. ii. 9. For the illustration of this, see Archbish- John viii. 9, 46; 1 Cor. xiv. 24; Tit. i. 9; op Tillotson's Works, Vol. III. p. 287—289.

SECT.
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xvi. 13

- prepared to receive them.^d But when he, 13 Howbeit, when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, according to the promise I have given you, he, as a faithful Guide, will lead you into all necessary truth: for he will not exceed his commission, and, shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and he will shew you things to come, as far as may be necessary to prepare and qualify you for the great work you shall be called to; and will acquaint you with future events, the prediction of which, as delivered by you, may be a last-
 14 ing testimony to the truth of my gospel. And he shall indeed glorify me in the most signal manner; for he will take of mine, or of those doctrines which relate to me, and those benefits which I procure and bestow, and will reveal and shew [it] to you in the most clear and
 15 attractive light. And indeed all things whatsoever the Father hath are mine; and therefore, to express the whole system of evangelical truth, I said unto you, that he will take of mine, and will shew [it] to you; since whatsoever he reveals to you in the name of God may be called mine, as all truth proceeds from me, and all real goodness is my cause and interest in the world.

14 He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

15 All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall take of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

IMPROVEMENT.

- VER 2 How great is the ignorance and folly of them that persecute their brethren in the name of the Lord, and kill his dear children
 3 under the pretence of offering him an acceptable sacrifice! Thus were the apostles treated by those that knew not the God for whom they professed all this burning zeal. Let us bless God that we are providentially sheltered from those effects of it which might otherwise bear so hard upon us: and let us diligently watch over our hearts, that no irregular affections may work there, and no uncharitable sentiments be harboured.

^d But you are not able to bear them now.] The disciples, till their remaining prejudices were removed. However, the *prudence of Christ* in this respect is an excellent pattern for ministers; and we had need to pray earnestly for the instructions and assistances of the Spirit of God, that we may neither forget nor abuse it.

When, like the *apostles*, our hearts are filled with sorrow, let us be cautious that they may not be *stupified* by it, so that any call of duty should pass unheard, or any opportunity of religious advancement unimproved; and let us not be indolent in our *in-* 5, 6
quiries into the meaning of those dispensations which we do not understand; but seriously consider whether we are not *sorrow-*
ful for that which is indeed designed for our *advantage*, and in 7
the issue will be matter of *rejoicing* to us.

We hear to what purposes the *Comforter* was sent. His *com-*
ing was designed in a peculiar manner for the *advantage* of the
apostles; and was of greater service to them than the continuance
of *Christ's* presence with them in the body would have been, not
only to support and *comfort* them under all their *trials*, but to ac-
quaint them with *all* necessary *truth*, and fully to instruct them
in the mysteries of godliness. And he *came* also for the *convic-* 8
tion of an *apostate* world; for the important errand he was sent
upon was to awaken men's minds, and to *convince* them of their
own guilt, and of *Christ's* *righteousness*, and of that awful *judg-* 9, 10, 11
ment which should be executed on the most inveterate of his en-
emies. Let us often think of the force of the *Spirit's* *testimony*
to the truth of *Christianity*, and endeavour to understand it in all
its extent. Let us bless God that the gospel, and the character
of his Son, were thus vindicated; and rejoice in the views of
that complete conquest, to which *Satan* is already adjudged. In 13
the mean time let us earnestly pray that the influences of the
Holy Spirit may be communicated to us in such a manner that
Christ may be *glorified* in us, and we in him; and that the *things* 14, 15
of *Christ* may be *taken*, and *shewn* to us by that *Spirit*; for it can
only be done by means of *his* influence and operations.

S E C T. CLXXVIII.

Our Lord concludes his discourse with assuring his disciples that his separation from them would not be final, but that he would still act in their favour as their Guardian, and make them finally victorious. John XVI. 16, to the end.

JOHN XVI. 16.

A Little while and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while and ye

JOHN XVI. 16.

OUR Lord continued and concluded this excellent discourse to his apostles in words to the following purpose: It is yet but a little while, and you shall not see me any more conversing with you upon earth, as I have hitherto done: and yet again, for your encouragement and comfort, I assure you that it is but a little while longer, and you shall see me again, on terms

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verse

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CLXXVIII.
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xvi. 16

of much greater advantage, *because I go to the Father*; plainly intimating thereby that he would be so mindful of their interest with the Father, as ere long to bring them to an eternal abode with him.^a

shall see me, because I go to the Father.

- 17 But their thoughts were so taken up about other things, and they had still such expectations of his establishing an earthly kingdom, that, notwithstanding what he now had said was far from being obscure, they did not at first penetrate into the meaning of it: [*some*] of his disciples therefore said one to another, *What is this that he says to us? A little while and ye shall not see me; and again, a little while and ye shall see me; and why does he add, Because I go to the Father?*^b They said therefore among themselves, *What is this little while of which he speaks? we know not what he says, and cannot apprehend what he means by it.*
- 18 They said therefore, *What is this that he saith, A little while? we cannot tell what he saith.*
- 19 Now Jesus, as the secret workings of their hearts were open to his view, *knew that they were desirous to ask him for some farther*
- 17 Then said *some* of his disciples among themselves, *What is this that he saith unto us, a little while and ye shall not see me: and, again, a little while and ye shall see me; and Because I go to the Father?*
- 18 They said therefore, *What is this that he saith, A little while? we cannot tell what he saith.*
- 19 Now Jesus knew that they were desirous to ask him, and

^a Intimating — he would bring them to an eternal abode, &c.] As this sense is evidently much more important, so it appears to me more natural and easy than that of Mons. Le Clerc, who understands it as if Christ had said, “Though I am quickly to disappear from you, and be lodged in the grave, I shall soon come again, and make you another visit of some length, before I return to heaven by my ascension.” His *going to the Father* was no proof of *this*, though it strongly proved his ability to introduce them to the heavenly world. I apprehend that the whole joy which *Christ’s resurrection and ascension*, as connected with each other, gave them, is referred to in the following discourse, which therefore is so *paraphrased* as to include all that is pertinent and material in the explication above.

^b *What is this that he says, &c.*] There are so many passages in the preceding parts of this discourse which relate to *Christ’s going to his Father* (chap. xiv. 2, 12, 28; xv. 26; xvi. 10), that it is a strange instance of the dullness of the *apostles* that they did not understand him here. Perhaps it is recorded on purpose to shew what an alteration the Spirit afterwards

made in them. It is indeed difficult to imagine what could perplex them, unless it were that they suspected the words, *A little while and ye shall not see me; and again, a little while and ye shall see me, &c.* might intimate that after he had *gone to the Father*, and made a short stay there, he would *come again*, and settle an *earthly kingdom*; and they might desire an explication in this view. Accordingly, after having told them that, though they were *sorrowful*, he would come and *see them again* after his resurrection (ver. 20, 22), and would introduce them to a state of comfortable converse with God by *prayer*, and a *joy of which none should deprive them* (ver. 23—27), he adds (ver. 28), that he was quickly *leaving the world*, to go and reside with the *Father, from whom he came*; thereby gently intimating that no *temporal reign* was to be expected. And if we suppose him thus to have glanced obliquely at the most secret sentiments of their hearts, it will account for that confession of his *omniscience* which immediately follows this 28th verse (ver. 29, 30); the reason of which would not appear merely from his discovery that they *doubted* about something which their countenances and whispers might shew.

said unto them, Do ye inquire among yourselves of that I said, A little while and ye shall not see me : and again, a little while and ye shall see me ?

explication of what he had been saying, and yet that they were afraid of being upbraided for the slowness of their apprehensions ; and therefore kindly prevented their confusion, and

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xvi. 19

said to them, Do you inquire of one another concerning this which I said, A little while and ye shall not see me ; and again, a little while and ye shall see me ? Surely, if you reflect a little, it cannot be very difficult to understand the meaning of that. *Verily, verily, I say unto you, that ye shall shortly weep and lament* for a while, on account of my being taken away from you,^c *and in the mean time the world shall rejoice,* as if it had prevailed against me ; *and you shall be sorrowful* at the loss of my presence, *but then you have this to comfort you in that interval of distress, that your sorrow shall quickly be turned into joy.*

20 Verily, verily, I say unto you, that ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall rejoice : and ye shall be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy.

21 A woman, when she is in travail, hath sorrow, because her hour is come : but as soon as she is delivered of the child, she remembereth no more the anguish, for joy that a man is born into the world.

Just as a woman, when she is in labour, has great anxiety and sorrow, because her hour of distress and agony is come ; but when she has brought forth a child, she forgets the pangs she endured, and remembereth [her] tribulation no more, for joy that a man is born into the world, and added to her family for its future honour and support.

22 And ye now therefore have sorrow : but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice ; and your joy no man taketh from you.

And so it is, that you indeed have sorrow now, in expectation of the melancholy scene which is approaching ; and it will very much increase your trouble to see me in a few hours more torn away from you with inhuman violence, hung as a malefactor on the cross, and buried in the grave : but when your hopes are at the lowest ebb, I will quickly see you again, after my resurrection, and your hearts shall rejoice ; and afterwards, though I am absent from you in the body, yet I will fill you with such consolation by my Spirit, that no one shall, by any means whatever, deprive you of your joy, which shall sweetly mingle itself even with your heaviest afflictions.^d

^c *Ye shall weep and lament, &c.]* Whatever immediate reference this may have to the sorrows of the apostles, immediately on the death of Christ, before his resurrection, I question not but it includes all their subsequent afflictions in the days of fasting, when the bridegroom was taken away from them as it is else where expressed in a parallel phrase (Mat. ix. 15) ; which must ex-

press much more than the abstinence of the one day he lay in the grave, supposing (which is very possible) they had then but little relish to their food. See Vol. I. p. 391.

^d *No one shall deprive you of your joy.]* As this promise will be for ever accomplished to all Christ's faithful servants, so it is observable how the apostle Paul, in

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- And in that day, when I have sent the Comforter, *you shall not inquire any thing of me,*^e nor be puzzled with much greater difficulties than those which I have been explaining; but Divine illuminations shall be poured in upon you in the richest abundance, and with it the spirit of earnest and successful prayer; for *verily, verily, I say unto you,* and repeat the important assurance which I before gave you (chap. xiv. 13, 14, and xv. 16), *That whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will*
- 24 *give [it] you.* Hitherto ye have not been used to regard me under the character of a Mediator between God and man, and therefore have *asked nothing in my name;* but then, having received a fuller revelation of the doctrine of my intercession, you may come with a cheerful boldness to the throne of grace, and freely *ask* whatever shall be necessary for you; and depend upon it *you shall receive* such a liberal supply, *that,* in the midst of all your temporal discouragements, *your joy in God may still be maintained in its full height.*
- 25 *These weighty and important things I have often spoken to you in the obscurity of parables,* which have appeared dark and mysterious to you; *but the hour or time is coming when I will speak no more to you in parables or dark sayings, but I will tell you what relates to the Father with all openness and plainness of speech.*
- 26 *In that day you shall ask in my name, and shall present your supplications to the Father with an express acknowledgment of your dependence upon me for the success of your petitions; and I do not merely say to you, that I will ask the Father on your account, and plead with him for the acceptance of your prayers, though*
- 23 And in that day ye shall ask me nothing: verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you.
- 24 Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full.
- 25 These things I have I spoken unto you in proverbs: the time cometh when I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall shew you plainly of the Father.
- 26 At that day ye shall ask in my name: and I say not unto you, that I will pray the Father for you:

his more abundant afflictions, attests his experience of its truth, when he says, *As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing* (2 Cor. vi. 10); and mentions his share in the *joy of Christians* as a most important and sacred oath. (1 Cor. xv. 31.)

^e *You shall not inquire any thing of me.* We render it *ask*; but I thought it proper to make some distinction between *ἐρωτάω*, which properly signifies to *make an inquiry*, and *αἰτέω*, which is to *present a request*. (See Dr. Calamy on the Trinity, p. 154.)

Yet I confess the former is sometimes used almost in the same sense with the latter (see Mat. xvi. 1); and the word seems to have the same ambiguity with *demand* in English. The argument some have drawn from hence against *praying to Christ*, on the preceding criticism, has no appearance of weight; and did *ἐρωτάω* signify to *pray*, would prove (if it proved any thing) that Paul lived, and Stephen died, in a very unwarrantable, and perhaps an idolatrous practice.

27 For the Father you may assure yourselves that I shall always SECT. clxxviii.
 himself loveth you, be ready to do it; But I represent it not to you John xvi. 27
 because ye have loved me, and have believed that I came out from God. in such a view, as if every favour were obtained and as it were extorted, merely by my importunity, from one who has himself no regard for your happiness; *for*, on the contrary, I assure you, that *the Father himself* most tenderly loves you, and therefore will be ready to grant your requests, and to watch over you with paternal affection and care; *because you have loved me, and have believed that I came out from God*, as the messenger of his grace to men; and have accordingly relied upon me with such steadfastness, that you have ventured your all upon that

28 I came forth from the Father, and am come into the world: again, I leave the world, and go to the Father. belief. And you have therein acted a very 28
 prudent and happy part; for *I indeed came out from the Father, and am come into the world* to scatter a Divine light upon it, and to conduct men into the paths of life and peace: and now again, having dispatched my errand, *I am leaving the world, and am going back to the Father*; where I shall keep my stated abode, and whither I will shortly conduct you to a more glorious kingdom than you ever expected here. This is the sum of what I have been telling you, and was particularly my meaning in what I said before (ver. 16), "Yet a little while, and ye shall see me again, because I go to the Father."

29 His disciples said unto him, Lo, now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no proverb. And *his disciples*, struck with the correspondence of what he said to what was secretly passing in their own minds, *said to him, Lord, Behold, now thou speakest very plainly* to us, and usest no parable, or obscure form of expression; so that we clearly understand thy meaning, and rejoice in it. 29

30 Now are we sure that thou knowest all things, and needest not that any man should ask thee: by this we believe that thou camest forth from God. And *now we know* 30
 by this farther token, even thy discerning our inmost doubts on this head, *that thou knowest all things, and hast no need that any one should ask thee* any particular questions, to inform thee of those scruples which thou seest when first rising in the mind: *on this account* therefore we firmly believe that thou camest out from God.

31 Jesus answered them, Do ye now believe? *Jesus answered them, Do you now* at length 31
 believe? and do you apprehend your faith to be so firm, that nothing shall be able any more to shake it? Let me advise you not to be too confident; for I assure you, that in a very little

SECT.
clxxviii.John
xvi. 32

time you will be found to act, as if you had not any faith in me : pray therefore, that God would fortify you against those trials of which I have warned you once and again. For *behold, the hour is coming, yea, is so near at hand, that I may even say, it is now come, that you shall all be scattered* and dispersed, and *every one of you return to your own* habitations and employments, or otherwise shift for yourselves as well as you can ; and to consult your own security, you shall flee away and *leave me alone* ; but yet *I am not*, properly speaking, *alone, for the Father is with me*, and he will comfort and support me, in the absence of all human friends.

32 Behold, the hour cometh, yea, is now come, that ye shall be scattered, every man to his own, and shall leave me alone : and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me.

- 33 *These things have I spoken thus largely to you, that whatever difficulties may arise in life, having been thus warned, and furnished with such consolations as these, you might have lasting peace and serenity of soul by the exercise of your faith in me. In the world indeed you shall have and must expect affliction ; but be courageous and cheerful in your combat, for I have myself overcome the world ; and, being possessed of a power infinitely superior to it, I will make you partakers in my victory over all its terrors and its snares.*

33 These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation : but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.

IMPROVEMENT.

- ver. 16 WE are, perhaps, often regretting the *absence of Christ*, and looking back with emulation on the happier lot of those who conversed with him on earth in the days of his flesh : but if we are true *believers* in an *unseen Jesus*, it is but *a little while and we shall also see him* ; for he *is gone to the Father*, and will so successfully negotiate our affairs there, that whatever our present difficulties and sorrows are, they shall end more happily than
- 21 those of a *woman*, who after all the pangs and throes of her *labour*, through the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, is made the *joyful mother of a living child*.
- 20 In the mean time, we have surely no reason to envy the *world* its joys and triumphs : alas, its season of *weeping* will quickly come ! But our *lamentations* are soon to be turned into *songs of praise*, and our *hearts* to be filled with that solid, sacred, and peculiar joy, which, being the gift of *Christ*, can *never be taken away*.
- While we are in this state of distance and darkness, let us rejoice that we have access to the *throne of grace* through the prevailing name of *Christ*. Let us come thither with holy courage
- 23

and confidence, and ask that we may receive; and so our joy may be full. With what pleasure may we daily renew our visits to that throne, before which Jesus stands as an Intercessor; to that throne, which is possessed by the Father, who himself loveth us, and answers with readiness and delight those petitions which are thus recommended! May our faith in Christ, and our love to him, be still on the increasing hand; and our supplications will be more and more acceptable to him, whose loving kindness is better than life! (Psal. lxxiii. 3.)

SECT.
clxxviii.
ver. 24
26, 27

—27

Surely we shall be frequently reviewing these gracious discourses which Christ has bequeathed us as an invaluable legacy. May they dwell with us in all our solitude, and comfort us in every distress! We shall have no reason to wonder if human friendship be sometimes false, and always precarious: the disciples of Christ were scattered in the day of his extremity, and left him alone, when they were under the highest obligations to have adhered to him with the most inviolable fidelity. May we but be able like him to say, that our Father is with us; and that delightful converse with God, which we may enjoy in our most solitary moments, will be a thousand times more than an equivalent for whatsoever we lose in the creatures. In the world we must indeed have tribulation; and he that has appointed it for us, knows that it is fit we should: but since Jesus, the Captain of our salvation, who was made perfect through sufferings, has overcome the world, and disarmed it; let us seek that peace which he has established, and press on with a cheerful assurance, that the least of his followers shall share in the honours and benefits of his victory.

33—

—32

33

S E C T. CLXXIX.

Christ offers up a solemn prayer to the Father, that he himself might be glorified; and that those who were given him might be kept through his name. John XVII. 1—12.

JOHN XVII. 1.

THESE words spake Jesus; and lift up his eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify thy

JOHN XVII. 1.

OUR Lord Jesus spake these words which are recorded in the preceding chapters, and then lifted up his eyes to heaven, and poured out a most affectionate and important prayer to his Father; an excellent model of his intercession in heaven, and a most comfortable and edifying representation of his temper both towards God and his people. And, that it might more effectually answer these great ends, he uttered it with an audible voice, and said, O my heavenly Father, the appointed and expected hour is come in which I am to enter on

SECT.
clxxix.
John
xvii. 1

SECT. my sufferings, and to complete the work for Son, that thy Son al-
clxxix. which I came into the world ; and therefore I so may glorify thee.

John
xvii. 1 pray, that thou wouldest *glorify me, thy Son*,
in those signal appearances for my honour and
support in death, in my recovery from the
grave, and mine ascension into heaven, which
thou hast promised to me, and which I know that
thou wilt punctually fulfil ;^a *that thy Son also*,
in the whole series of his conduct, both in this
world, and in that to which he is now returning,
may successfully glorify thee, and accomplish

2 the purposes of thy saving love ; *According as
thou hast*, by the engagements of thy covenant,
given him that power over all flesh, that absolute
dominion over all the human race, which he
will ere long receive and exert ; *that he may
give eternal life to all that thou hast given him*
by that covenant to be redeemed and saved.

3 *And this is the sure way to that eternal life*,^b
even *that they may know thee*, who art *the only
living and true God*, in opposition to the idols
they have ignorantly worshipped ; and may
know also and believe in *Jesus Christ, whom
thou hast sent* into the world as the only Saviour :
and to this therefore thou wilt bring them, and
wilt make use of what I have already done, and
shall yet farther do, as the means of effecting it.

4 It is with unutterable pleasure that I now re-
flect upon it, O my Father and my God, that
I have eminently glorified thee on earth during
the whole of my abode here ; that I have been
faithful to the trust that was reposed in me, in
all that I have said and done through the course
of my ministry : and greatly do I rejoice, that
I have now gone so far, as to be just upon

2 As thou hast giv-
en him power over
all flesh, that he
should give eternal
life to as many as
thou hast given him.

3 And this is
life eternal, that they
might know thee the
only true God, and
Jesus Christ, whom
thou hast sent.

4 I have glorified
thee on the earth : I

^a *Glorify thy Son.*] All the circumstan-
ces of *glory* attending the sufferings of
Christ ; as, the appearance of the *angel* to
him in the garden, his striking down to
the ground those that came to apprehend
him, his curing the ear of Malchus, his
good confession before Pilate, his extort-
ing from that unjust judge a testimony of
his innocence, the dream of *Pilate's wife*,
the conversion of the *penitent robber*, the
astonishing constellation of virtues and
graces which shone so bright in Christ's
dying behaviour, the supernatural darkness,
and all the other *prodigies* that attended

his death ; as well as his *resurrection*, and
ascension, and *exaltation* at God's right
hand, and the mission of the *Holy Spirit*,
and the consequent *success* of the gospel ;
are all to be looked upon as an *answer* to
this prayer.

^b *This is eternal life.*] Christ might in-
sert this clause (though neither a petition,
plea, nor any other part of *prayer*) on
purpose to remind his *apostles* of the im-
portance of their office ; as they were sent
to spread that *knowledge* which he here
calls *eternal life*, because the eternal hap-
piness of men depends upon it.

have finished the the point of having finished, by my sufferings and work which thou death, the important work which thou gavest me to do. O me to do. And now therefore, O my heavenly

SECT.
CLXXIX.

John
xvii. 5

5 And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was created,^c and which for the salvation of thy people I have for a while laid aside, that I might clothe myself in this humble form.

6 I have manifested thy name, and revealed the glory of thy power and grace, to the men whom thou gavest me out of the world : they were originally thine, the creatures of thine hand, and the happy objects of thy sovereign choice ;^d and in consequence of thy gracious purposes thou gavest them to me, that they might be instructed and sanctified, and formed for the kingdom prepared for them from the foundation of the world : and such accordingly has been the influence of my doctrine in their hearts, that they have readily embraced it, and hitherto have resolutely kept and retained thy

7 Now they have known that all things whatsoever thou hast given me, are of thee. word and gospel. And, notwithstanding the mean appearance I have made to an eye of sense, their faith has owned me through this dark cloud ; and even now, in this my humble state, they have perceived and known, that all things whatsoever which I have said and done, and all the credentials which thou hast in fact given me, and which so many overlook, are indeed of thee ; and that I am truly what I profess myself to be, a Divine Messenger to the children of men, and the Saviour that was

8 For I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me ; and they have promised to come into the world. This plainly appears to be their firm persuasion ; for the words which thou gavest to me, I have given to them, I have revealed already much of my gospel to them, and begun to deposit it in their hands ; and in the midst of great discouragement and opposition, giving attention

^c The glory which I had with thee before the world was.] To suppose, with the Socinians, that this refers only to that glory which God intended for him in his decrees ; or, with Mr. Fleming, that it refers only, or chiefly, to his being clothed with the *Shekinah*, seems to sink and contract the sense far short of its genuine purpose. See *Fleming's Christology*, Vol. II. p. 247, and *Whitby in loc.*

^d They were originally thine.] There can surely be no reason to imagine from the sacred story, that the apostles were chosen to their great office on account of any extraordinary degrees of piety and virtue previous to their being called to follow Christ. So that I can see no natural sense of these words but what I have expressed in the *paraphrase*. Compare John xv. 16, page 450.

SECT. to the words I spake, *they have received [them]* received them, and
 clxxix. with faith and love, *and made it manifest by* have known surely
 John their embracing and adhering to my doctrine, that I came out from
 xvii. 8 that *they have known in truth* the divinity of thee, and they have
 my mission, so as to be fully satisfied in their believed that thou
 own minds *that I came out from thee* with a didst send me.

9 great errand of their salvation. *I therefore* 9 I pray for them :
pray for them, who have attended me as my I pray not for the
 apostles, and for all those who are, or shall be, world, but for them
 brought to the same faith and the same temper, which thou hast
 that thou wouldest support them under every given me, for they
 trial, and wouldest regard them in a peculiar are thine.

10 to thy service. *And indeed all mine inter-* 10 And all mine
 ests, and my people *are thine, and thine are also* are thine, and thine
mine ; and while thy glory is advanced by their are mine, and I am
 establishment, *I likewise am*, and finally shall glorified in them.
 be, *glorified in them* : so near and intimate is
 our relation to each other ; so sincere and ac-
 tive thy paternal affection to me, O my heav-
 enly Father, and my filial duty to thee.

11 *And now I am to continue no longer in the* 11 And now I am
world ; but these my faithful servants are yet no more in the
in the world, and some of them are to remain world, but these
 a considerable time in it, exposed to various are in the world,
 hardships and dangers : whereas *I (delightful* and I come to thee.
 thought !) shall soon have done with this weary Holy Father, keep
 wilderness, and *am coming to thee*, who art the
 centre of my soul, and the supreme object of
 my complacency and desire.^c But while I am
 separated from these my servants, so dear to
 thee and to me, vouchsafe, O *holy Father*, to

^c *And I am coming to thee.*] It is very reflection on that dear subject, so familiar
 plain that *this clause* could not be intended to his mind, with which he for a moment
 as an additional argument to introduce the refreshed himself in the course of this
 following petition ; for *Christ's coming to* humble and pathetic address. This I
 the Father was the great security of his have endeavoured to represent in the *par-*
 people : but it seems rather to be a short *aphrase*.

through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are.

12 While I was with them in the world I kept them in thy name : those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son of perdition : that the scripture might be fulfilled.

keep these whom thou hast thyself given me, and let them be preserved through thy name ; let them be kept in safety by thy mighty power, and be established in the faith by a constant regard to thee, and a sense of thy presence impressed on their hearts ; that they may still continue united to us, and to each other, in cordial affection, and may be one, even as we [are] one.

Do not, O gracious Father, forget these my friends, in whose cause I have so affectionately engaged ; for thou art witness, that while I was with them in the world I kept them in thy name, and through the influences of thy grace ; [yea], I guarded them whom thou gavest me with a most constant care, and none of them is lost, unless it be counted as a kind of exception, that the son of perdition perishes by his iniquity ;^f that wretched creature, who in a lower sense was indeed given to me, but never, like the rest, was taken under my special care ; but is left to fall into deserved ruin,^g that the scripture might be fulfilled, which foretold it as the dreadful consequence of his treachery. (See Psal. cix. 8, & seq. compared with Acts i. 20.)

SECT.
clxxix.

John
xvii.

11

12

^f Unless it be the son of perdition.] I am surprised that so many very learned divines, and amongst the rest, even Bishop Burnet himself (whom I cannot mention but with the greatest honour), should so roundly infer from these words, that the giving to Christ, in the preceding clauses, cannot imply an election to glory, since it is here intimated that Judas, who perished, was given as well as the rest. (See Burnet on the Articles, p. 160.) The objection to a mere English reader might appear unanswerable ; but those so conversant in the original might easily have observed, that if this text will prove that Judas was in the number of those given to Christ, in the same manner Luke iv. 26, 27, will prove, directly contrary to plain fact and the whole tenor of the argument, that the woman of Serepta was a widow in Israel, and Naaman the Syrian a leper in Israel too ; John iii. 13, that Christ ascended into heaven before he began his ministry ; Rev. ix. 4, that the men who had not the seal of God in their foreheads, were either grass or trees ; and Rev. xxi. 27, that there are some of the most abominable of mankind whose names are written in the book of life. See also Mat. v. 13 ; xii. 4 ; 1 Cor. vii. 5 ; 2 Cor. xii. 13. In all which places, as well as the preceding, it is plain

that *ἐκ μὴν* is not used strictly as an *exceptive particle* ; and that if it has any thing like that force, it is only to intimate that what it introduces may, in a less proper sense, be reduced to the number of things mentioned before it. And this I take to be its precise sense in this text ; for which reason I render it [*unless it be,*] though in some of the former instances it has not so much signification as that ; but is used with as great a liberty, as [*except*] by Milton, when he says of Satan,

———God and his Son except,
Created thing nought valued he nor
shunn'd.

Thus likewise *ἐκ μὴν* is used, Gal. ii. 16 ; John v. 19 ; xv. 4. The words before us might indeed refer to the apostles, (compare John xviii. 8, 9, sect. clxxxiii.) but I do not see any necessity of confining them to Christ's care for their preservation, for the reason given above.

^g Is left to fall into deserved ruin.] The son of perdition signifies one who deservedly perishes : as a son of death (2 Sam. xii. 5) ; children of hell (Mat. xxiii. 15) ; and children of wrath (Eph. ii. 3) ; signify persons justly obnoxious to death, hell, and wrath.

IMPROVEMENT.

- verse 1 WITH pleasure let us behold our gracious Redeemer in this posture of humble adoration; *lifting up his eyes* to God with solemn devotion, and pouring out his pious and benevolent Spirit in those Divine breathings which are here recorded. From his example, let us learn to *pray*; and from his intercession, to *hope*. We know that the Father heareth him always (John xi. 42); and singularly did he manifest that he heard him now, by all that bright assemblage of *glories* which shone around him in the concluding scenes of his abode on earth, and in those that attended his removal from it: and in all this too did the blessed Jesus manifest his zeal for the *glory of the Father*. May we emulate that holy temper! and when we *pray* even for *our own* consummate *happiness* in the heavenly world, may we consider it as ultimately centering in the honour and service of God!
- 2 Well may we be encouraged to hope for that *happiness*, since Christ has an universal power over all flesh, and over spirits superior to those that dwell in flesh; with which he is invested on purpose that he may accomplish the *salvation of those whom the*
- 3 *Father has given him*, even of every true believer. We see the certain way to this life, even the *knowledge of God in Christ*: let us bless God, that we enjoy so many opportunities of obtaining it; and earnestly pray that *he who commanded the light to shine out of darkness*, would by his Divine rays shine forth on our benighted souls; and so animate us in his service, from the noblest principles of gratitude and love, that we may be able to say, even in our dying moments, with somewhat of the same Spirit
- 4 which our Lord expressed, *Father we have glorified thee on earth, and finished the work which thou gavest us to do*; and therefore,
- 11 being *no more in the world*, we *come unto thee*. Then may we hope, in our humble degree, to partake of that *glory* to which he is returned, and to *sit down with him on his victorious throne*.
- 7, 8 In the mean time, may our *faith* see, and our *zeal* confess, Christ! May we acknowledge his Divine authority, as having come out from the Father! May we be united in love to him, and to each other; and be kept by that Divine word which is the
- 12 security of his people, that *none of them shall be lost*! Let the son of perdition, who perished even from among the apostles, teach us an humble jealousy over our own hearts, whatever external privileges we enjoy; and engage us to maintain a continual regard to him who is able to keep us from falling, and to present us faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy! (Jude ver. 24.)

S E C T. CLXXX.

Our Lord concludes his prayer, recommending his apostles, and succeeding Christians in every future age, to the favourable regards of his Father, and praying for their union on earth and glory in heaven. John XVII. 13, to the end.

JOHN XVII. 13.

AND now come I to thee, and these things I speak in the world, that they might have my joy fulfilled in themselves.

JOHN XVII. 13.

OUR Lord proceeded in that excellent address to God, which he had begun in the former section, in such words as these: *And now, O my heavenly Father, I come unto thee with unutterable pleasure; and these [words] of this prayer I speak thus openly in the hearing of my disciples, while I as yet am with them in the world, that they who now hear me, and those too for whose benefit it may be afterwards recorded, may have my joy, even that holy consolation of which I am the author and support, abundantly fulfilled in them.*

SECT.
CLXXX.

John
xvii. 13

14 I have given them thy word; and the world hath hated them, because they are not of the world, even as I am not of the world.

And it indeed becomes me to be thus solicitous for their comfort and happiness; for *I have given them thy word, which they have faithfully received: and in consequence of this, though they are indeed the greatest friends and benefactors of mankind, yet the world has ungratefully hated them, and will be sure to persecute them with the utmost violence, because they are not of the same spirit with the world, even as I myself, in whose cause they are engaged, am not of the world, so as to conform to it in my temper and conduct.*

15 I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil.

Since therefore for my sake they stand thus exposed to hatred, injury, and oppression, I most affectionately bear them on my heart before thee, O my heavenly Father! yet *I do not pray that thou shouldst take them immediately out of the world, bad as it is; since I know the purposes of thy glory and their own improvement and usefulness, will require their longer continuance in it; but I pray that thou wouldst preserve them from being either corrupted or overwhelmed by the evil which perpetually surrounds them, and that the subtilty and malice of the evil one may never overpower them. For I well know that they will meet with many trials which will bear hard upon them; because (as I have said) they*

16 They are not

SECT.
CLXXX.John
xvii. 17

are not of a temper suited to the common sentiments and practice of the world, even as I, their Lord and Master, am not of the world.

To arm them therefore against so formidable an attack, and to maintain and cultivate this holy temper in them, I would entreat thee to complete the work that is so happily begun, and to *sanctify them* more and more *through thy truth*:^a and as *thy word* and gospel which they are to preach is the great system of sanctifying truth, whereby real holiness is to be for ever promoted, may these thy servants feel more and more of its vital energy on their own souls, to qualify them for the office of dispensing it to others.

18 For *as thou hast sent me into the world* to be the Messenger of this grace, *I also have sent them into the world* on the same errand, to publish

19 and proclaim what they have learnt of me. *And it is in some measure for their sakes*, as well as for the salvation of all my people, that *I now sanctify myself*, or set myself apart as an offering holy to thee ; *that they also*, taught by my example, and animated by my dying love, *may be truly sanctified through the truth*, and completely fitted for their important office.

20 And in presenting these petitions for them, I am not chiefly influenced by the personal attachment of private friendship, but I consider them under their public character ; *nor do I pray for these* my apostles *alone*, or offer myself merely for them ; *but for them also* who shall hereafter believe on me through their word, whether it be preached or written ; even for those who are yet unborn, and on whom the

21 ends of the world shall come : *That*, being animated by the same Spirit, and inspired with the same love, *they all may be truly and intimately one*, as thou, Father, [art] in me, and *I in thee* ; *that they also may* in friendship and happiness *be one in us*, united to us and to each

17 Sanctify them through thy truth : thy word is truth.

18 As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world.

19 And for their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth.

20 Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word :

21 That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee : that they also may be

^a Sanctify them through thy truth.] I see no reason to conclude, with Mr. Mede, that ἐν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ must be put for ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀληθείας, that is, for the service of the gospel. That was indeed the remote end which our Lord had in view ; but the more immediate was that their own souls might be trans-

formed and purified by it. To sanctify, signifies in general to set apart to any appropriate use ; and is used with peculiar propriety with reference to a sacrifice ; which seems to be the sense in which our Lord applies it to himself in ver. 19. Compare Exod. iii. 2 ; xxix. 1 ; and Lev. xxii. 2.

one in us : that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.

22 And the glory which thou gavest me, I have given them : that they may be one, even as we are one :

23 I in them, and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one, and that the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me.

24 Father, I will

other, and deriving from us the richest supplies of Divine consolation ; *that so the world, seeing their benevolence, and charity, and holy joy, may believe that thou hast sent me,* and that a religion productive of such amiable fruits is

indeed of Divine original.^b And the glory 22 which, by the covenant of redemption, thou gavest unto me, I have, as authorized by thee, given unto them, by my faithful and invariable promise, as the great encouragement of their faith and hope ;^c *that they may all be one, even as we are one,* and, in consequence of such a blessed union, may dwell together with us, and with each other, in eternal felicity : Thus 23

therefore may it ever be, *I dwelling in them, and thou in me ; that they, who now enjoy the first beginnings of this happy state, may at length be made completely perfect in one,* and be united in the most cordial love, without any jarring affection, or the least mixture of sorrow and complaint ; that so the clearest demonstration may be given of the efficacy of thy grace, *and that the world by this means may know that thou hast sent me,* while they perceive them under my forming care to become visibly and justly the favourites of heaven ; and it may thus be manifest to all that thou hast loved them, *as thou hast loved me,* and hast extended this mercy to them for my sake.

But no improvements, either in holiness or 24 comfort, in this world, can completely answer the purposes of my love, and the promises of my grace to them ; and therefore, O my Father, permit me to say, that *I will,* that is, I importunately ask it, and, in consequence of the mutual transactions between us, I am bold to

^b *That the world may believe that thou hast sent me.*] This plainly intimates that dissension among Christians would not only be uncomfortable to themselves, but would be a means of bringing the truth and excellence of the Christian religion into question : and he must be a stranger to what hath passed, and is daily passing, in the world, who does not see what fatal advantage they have given to infidels to misrepresent it as a calamity, rather than to regard it as a blessing to mankind. May

we be so wise as to take the warning, before we are quite destroyed one of another ! (Gal. v. 15.)

^c *The glory which thou gavest me I have given them, &c.*] As it was plainly in his Father's name, and by the authority of his commission, that Christ had given them this promise, which with a lively faith they had affectionately embraced ; so this was one of the strongest arguments that could be urged for the complete accomplishment of it.

SECT.
CLXXX.
John
xvii. 21

SECT. claim it as matter of right, *that they also whom* that they also whom
 clxxx. *thou hast graciously given me, even all thy* thou hast given me,
 John chosen and sanctified people, *may at length be* be with me where I
 xvii. 24 *with me where I am, in that heavenly world to* am; that they may
 which I am now removing; *that they may there* behold my glory
 behold and contemplate, with everlasting de- which thou hast giv-
 lightful admiration, *my glory which thou hast* en me: for thou
 by thy sure appointment *given me,*^d and art just lovedst me before
 ready to bestow; *for thou hast loved me before* the foundation of
the foundation of the world, and didst then de- the world.
 crete for me that mediatorial kingdom with
 which thou art now about to invest me.

- 25 And herein thou wilt not only be merciful, but faithful and just too, as it is congruous to those essential perfections of thy nature, *O most righteous Father,* thus to distinguish me and my followers with a peculiar glory: for *though the world has not known or acknowl- edged thee,*^e yet *I have known thee,* and have accordingly directed the whole of my ministrations to thy glory; and these my servants too have known that thou hast sent me, and will courageously assert it, even at the expense of their very lives. *And I have declared thy name to them, and will, as I have opportunity, farther go on to declare [it], both by my word, and by my spirit; that their graces and services may be more eminent; that even the love with which thou hast loved me may be dwelling in them; and that I also may take up my constant residence in them by my spiritual presence, when my bodily presence is removed, as it will quickly be.*
- 25 O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee; but I have known thee, and these have known that thou hast sent me.
- 26 And I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it: that the love wherewith thou hast loved me may be in them, and I in them.

IMPROVEMENT.

ver. 13 WE have indeed perpetual reason of thankfulness that our gracious Redeemer *spake these words in the world,* and recalled them thus exactly to the memory of his *beloved disciples* so many years after, that we in the most distant ages of his church might,

^d *My glory which thou hast given me.]* This may express the lustre and beauty of Christ's personal appearance, the adoration paid him by the inhabitants of the upper world, and the administration of the affairs of that providential kingdom, which it is his high office to preside over.

^e *Though the world has not known thee.]* That *not* here signifies *Though*, the connection plainly demonstrates; and *Elsner* produces many instances of it. (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 344.) To which the following instances from the *sacred writers* may be added, among many others, *Luke xviii. 7; John xiv. 30; Acts vii. 5; and Heb. iii. 9.*

by reviewing them, have *his joy fulfilled in us*. Let us with pleasure recollect that those *petitions* which *Christ* offered for his *apostles* were expressly declared *not* to be intended *for them alone*; but, so far as circumstances should agree, *for all that should believe on him through their word*, and therefore *for us*, if we are real, and not merely nominal *believers*. For us doth he still *pray*, *not that God would immediately take us out of the world*, though for his sake we may be continually *hated* and *injured* in it; *but that he would keep us from the evil* to which we are here exposed. For our sakes did he also *sanctify himself* as a propitiation for our sins, *that we might also be sanctified through the truth*; for he gave himself for us, *that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works*. (Tit. ii. 14.)

SECT.
CLXXX.
VER. 20

May these wise and gracious purposes of his love be fulfilled in us! May we be one with each other, and with him! May that piety and charity appear in the whole series of our temper and behaviour, which may evidently shew the force of our religion, and reflect a conspicuous honour upon the great Founder of it! And may all concur to train us up for that complete felicity above, in which all the purposes of his love centre! It is the declared *will* of *Christ*, and let us never forget it, *that his people should be with him where he is, that they may behold his glory which the Father has given him*. And there is apparent congruity, as well as mercy, in the appointment: that *where he is, there also should his servants and members be*. The blessed angels do undoubtedly *behold the glory of Christ* with perpetual congratulation and delight; but how much more reason shall we have to rejoice and triumph in it when we consider it as *the glory* of one in our own nature, the *glory* of our Redeemer and our Friend, and the pledge and security of our own everlasting happiness! Let us often be lifting up the eyes of our faith toward it, and let us breath after heaven in this view! in the mean time, with all due zeal, and love, and duty, *acknowledging the Father and the Son*, that the *joys of heaven* may be anticipated in our souls, while *the love of God is shed abroad there by his Spirit*, which is given unto us; even something of that love wherewith he has loved *Jesus* our incarnate Head.

S E C T. CLXXXI.

Jesus retires from the guest chamber to the garden of Gethsemane, and in his way thither renews the caution which he had given to Peter and the rest of the apostles. Mat. XXVI. 31—35. Mark XIV. 27—31. Luke XXII. 39. John XVIII. 1.

JOHN XVIII. 1.

JOHN XVIII. 1.

[A^{N D}] when Jesus had A^{N D} when Jesus had spoken these words that are mentioned above, and had concluded

SECT.
CLXXXI.John
xviii.

his discourse with this excellent prayer to his heavenly Father, *he came out from the guest chamber, where he had celebrated the passover, and, according to his usual custom every night,* ¹ *went forth with his disciples out of the city; and crossing over the brook Kedron, which lay on the east side of Jerusalem, he came to the foot of the mount of Olives, where there was a garden belonging to one of his friends, into which he had often been used to retire; and though he knew his enemies would come this very night to seize him there, yet he entered into it,^a and his disciples also followed him.*

spoken these words, he [came out, and] went forth [as he was wont,] with his disciples, over the brook Cedron, [to the mount of Olives,] where was a garden, into the which he entered, and his disciples [also followed him]. [LUKE XXII. 39.]

Mat.
xxvi.

31

Then, as they were on the way thither, *Jesus says to them,* Notwithstanding all the faith you have professed in me, and all the affection which I know you bear me, yet not only one or another, but *all of you shall be offended because of me this very night; and the hour is just at hand, when you shall be so terrified by the distress befalling me in your presence, that it shall prove the sad occasion of your falling into sin, by your forsaking me, your Master and Friend, and leaving me in the hands of the enemy: for it is written* (Zech. xiii. 7), "*I will smite the Shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be scattered:*" I am that Shepherd, and you the timorous sheep, to be dispersed by the assault

MAT. XXVI. 31. Then saith Jesus unto them, All ye shall be offended because of me this night: for it is written, I will smite the Shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be scattered abroad. [MARK XIV. 27.]

32

made on your Keeper. But, as it is afterwards added there by way of encouragement, "*I will turn my hand upon the little ones,*" to reduce and recover them from this dissipated state; so likewise I assure you for your comfort, that *after I am risen from the dead, as I shall soon be, I will go before you into Galilee,* and there give, not only you, my apostles, but all my disciples, the amplest demonstration both of my resurrection and my love; whereby your hearts shall be established in the firmest

32 But after [that] I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee. [MARK XIV. 28.]

* *A garden, into which he entered.*] Christ probably retired into such a private place, not only for the advantage of secret devotion, which perhaps he might not so well have enjoyed in the city at so public a time, but also that the people might not be alarmed at his being apprehended, nor, in the first sallies of their zeal and rage, attempt to rescue him in a tumultuous manner. Kedron was, as its name signifies, a dark shady vale between Jerusalem and the mount of Olives, through which a little brook ran which took its name from the place. (Compare 2 Sam. xv. 23.)

33 [But] Peter answered and said unto him, Though all men shall be offended because of thee, [yet] will I never be offended. [MARK XIV. 29]

adherence to me : and upon this he named the particular place where he would meet them.^b

SECT.
CLXXXI.

But Peter was so grieved to hear him say that they should all be offended, and be scattered from him, that, with a confident assurance of his own steadfastness, he answered and said to him, My dearest Lord, there is no trial can surmount the love I bear thee ! and whatsoever danger or distress may be at hand, I am absolutely resolved and determined upon it, that though every one besides, and even all the rest of these my brethren, should be offended because of the calamities that are coming on thee, and upon this account should be induced to forsake thee, yet will I never be offended, but will follow thee even to the last.

Mat.
xxvi. 33

34 Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, That this [day, even in this] night, before the cock crow [twice], thou shalt deny me thrice. [MARK XIV. 30.]

Jesus said to him, Peter, this confidence does not at all become thee, especially after the warning I gave thee at supper ;^c but I repeat it again, and verily I say unto thee, That today, yea, [even] this very night which is now begun, before the cock crow twice, thou shalt repeatedly deny me in the most shameful manner ; for after thou hast heard it once, thou shalt not be admonished ; but before it crow a second time, thou shalt repeat the fault ; nay, thou shalt do it thrice, and every time with new aggravations.

35 [But] Peter [spake the more vehemently, and] said

But Peter upon this, instead of being awakened to a humble sense of his own weakness, spake the more eagerly, [and,] with a mixture of grief and indignation at the thought, said to him, Lord, no danger whatsoever can induce me to be guilty of such baseness ; for such is the sin-

^b He named the particular place where he would meet them.] An appointment to meet in so large a region as Galilee would without this have been of very little use ; and Mat. xxviii. 16 (sect. ccii.) expressly declares such an appointment. We do not know the exact place, but we there learn from Matthew it was a certain mountain : probably it might be near the sea of Tiberias ; not only because we find Christ on the borders of that sea after his resurrection, (John xxii. 1, sect. cc.) but also because, as he had resided there longer than any where else, he had, no doubt, the greatest number of his disciples thereabouts ; and it lay pretty near the

centre of his chief circuits, and therefore must be most convenient, especially for those beyond Jordan, where many had of late believed in him. See John x. 40—42, sect. cxxxiv.

^c After the warning I gave thee at supper.] See Luke xxii. 34, and John xiii. 38, p. 425, 426. I persuade myself that an attentive comparison of those texts with these before us in Matthew and Mark will convince the reader that these admonitions were first given at the table, and now repeated as they went out : nor can I find any way of forming them all harmoniously into one compound text, without such a supposition.

SECT. cerity and strength of my affection to thee, that unto him, Though I
CLXXXI. *though I should die with thee on the place, yet I should die with*
Mat. *will not deny thee in any manner or degree,*^d but thee, yet will I not
XXVI. would a thousand times rather fall by thy side deny thee [in any
35 in a brave and resolute defence, than so much wise]. Likewise also
as seem to neglect thee, or in any respect to said all the disci-
fail of the strictest and most affectionate fidel- ples. [MARK XIV.
ity. Likewise also said all the disciples, with 31.]
equal sincerity of present intention, though
neither he nor they had courage enough to
abide by that resolution. Jesus therefore in-
sisted no farther on the matter, but left them
to be taught by the event.

IMPROVEMENT.

Mat. So feeble is the heart of man, and yet so ready to trust to its
XXVI. own strength ! So gracious is the *Lord Jesus Christ*, that great
31, 32 *Shepherd and Bishop of souls*, who gave himself to be smitten for
his flock when they had forsaken him ; and then returning, sought
them out again, and fed them in richer pastures than before !

How reasonable is it that our hearts should be fixed in the most
inflexible resolution for his service ! How fit that we should
every one of us say, with the utmost determination of soul, *Lord*,
35 *though I should die with thee, yet will I not deny thee !* For how
could death wear a more graceful, or a more pleasing form, than
when it met us close by *our Saviour's* side, and came as the seal
of our fidelity to him ?

Surely this is the language of many of our hearts before him,
especially when warmed and animated by a sense of his dying
love to us. Yet *let us not be high minded* ; for *Peter*, after this
34, 35 declaration, *denied his Master* ; and *the same night* in which they
had protested they would never leave him, *all the disciples for-
sook him and fled*. (Mat. xxvi. 56.) Nor, on the other hand,
let the view of that frailty discourage, though it ought to caution,
us ; for the time came when each of them behaved as they here
spoke ; and they who in his very presence acted so weak a part,

^d Spake the more eagerly,—*I will not deny thee in any manner or degree.*] Εὐ περισσότερο ἐλεῖ μᾶλλον,—καὶ μὴ σε ἀπαρνησάμην. I think the energy of these original expressions cannot be reached in a version : I have therefore attempted it in the *paraphrase* ; and must observe that, if Mark's gospel was reviewed by Peter, as the ancients say (and particularly Clemens Alexandrinus, as quoted by Eusebius, *Hist. Eccles.* lib. ii. cap. 15, on which see Dr. Lardner's *Credibility*, part ii. Vol. II. chap. 22, § 5), it is

peculiarly worth our notice that the aggravations attending *Peter's denial of our Lord* should be more strongly represented by Mark than by any other evangelist ; which, in that case, probably was done by his own particular direction, and may be regarded as a genuine proof of his deep humiliation and penitence. Compare Mark xiv. 66—72, with Mat. xxvi. 69—75 ; Luke xxii. 54—62 ; and John xviii. 25—27, sect. clxxxiv.

through the influences of his strengthening spirit, resisted unto blood, and loved not their lives unto death, for the testimony of Jesus. (Rev. xii. 11.)

S E C T. CLXXXII.

Jesus enters the garden of Gethsemane, and falls into his agony there ; during which his disciples fall asleep, for which he gently reproves them, and warns them of the enemies' approach. Mat. XXVI. 36—46. Mark XIV. 32—42. Luke XXII. 40—46.

MAT. XXVI. 36.

THEN cometh Jesus with them unto a place called Gethsemane ; and [LUKE, when he was at the place, he] saith unto [his] disciples, Sit ye here, while I go and pray yonder. [MARK XIV. 32. LUKE XXII 40.—]

37 And he took with him Peter, and the two sons of Zebedee [James and John], and began to be sorrowful, [sore amazed,] and very heavy. [MARK XIV. 33.]

MAT. XXVI. 36.

THE N, after this discourse with his disciples, Jesus comes with them to the place we mentioned above, which was called Gethsemane, as being a very pleasant and fertile garden :^a and when he was arrived just at the entrance 36 into the place whither he was used to retire, he says to eight of his disciples, Sit ye down here a while, and observe what passes abroad, while I go and pray in yonder retirement.

And, as this was a very extraordinary passage of his life, he took along with him Peter, and the two sons of Zebedee, James and John, who had been witnesses of his transfiguration, and were now chosen by him to be witnesses of his agony. And as he went on with them towards a more retired part of the garden, he began to be in a very great and visible dejection, amazement, and anguish of mind,^b on account of some painful and dreadful sensations which

SECT. clxxxii.

Mat. xxvi.

^a Called Gethsemane, as being a very pleasant and fertile garden.] It is well known that גת שמון signifies the valley of Fatness. The garden probably had its name from its soil and situation, and lay in some little valley between two of those many hills, the range of which constitutes the mount of Olives ; and it is with some peculiar reference to this situation that some have rendered it torcular olei, or a fat of oil.

^b He began to be in great dejection, amazement, and anguish of mind.] The words which our translators use here are very flat, and fall vastly short of the emphasis of those terms in which the evangelists describe this awful scene : for λυπησθαι sig-

nifies to be penetrated with the most lively and piercing sorrow ; and ἀδμυνεσθαι to be quite depressed and almost overwhelmed with the load : Mark expresses it, if possible, in a more forcible and stronger manner ; for ἐκθαμβεσθαι imports the most shocking mixture of terror and amazement ; and περιλυπῆσθαι, in the next verse, intimates that he was surrounded with sorrow on every side, so that it broke in upon him with such violence that, humanly speaking, there was no way of escape. I have endeavoured, as well as I could, to express each of these ideas in the paraphrase. Dr More truly observes, that Christ's continued resolution, in the midst of these agonies and supernatural horrors, was the most heroic

SECT. were then impressed upon his soul by the im-
clxxxii. mediate hand of God. *Then, turning to his*
Mat. three disciples, *he says to them, My friends,*
xxvi. *you never saw me in so great distress as now ;*

38 *for my soul is surrounded on all sides with an*
extremity of anguish and sorrow, which tor-
tures me even almost unto death ; and I know
that the infirmity of human nature must quickly
sink under it, without some extraordinary re-
lief from God ; to him therefore I will apply
with the greatest earnestness : and do you in
the mean time continue here, and watch with
me,^c considering how liable we are to be sur-
prised ; [and] let me remind you also to pray
for yourselves, that you may not enter into that
dangerous temptation of which I have just been
giving you notice, or may be kept from falling
by it. See Mat. xxvi. 31, sect. clxxxi.

Mark
xiv. 35

And going on a little way from thence into a
more retired part of the garden, *when he was*
now withdrawn about a stone's throw from the
place where he left them, he first humbly knelt
down, and then, as the ardour of his devotion
increased, he prostrated himself on his face to the
ground, and prayed, *That if it were possible, that*
dreadful season of sorrow, with which he was
then almost overwhelmed, might be shortened,
36 *and pass from him. And he said, Abba, Father,*
I know that all things proper to be done are
possible to thee ; and, *O my Father, if it be so far*
possible, as to consist with what thy wisdom has
appointed for the advancement of thy glory,

38 Then saith he
to them, My soul is
exceeding sorrow-
ful, even unto death :
tarry ye here, and
watch with me :
[LUKE, and pray,
that ye enter not
into temptation]
[MARK XIV. 34.
LUKE XXII.—40.]

MARK XIV. 35.

And he went for-
ward a little, [LUKE,
and was withdrawn
from them about a
stone's cast, and
kneeled down,] and
fell [on his face] on
the ground, and pray-
ed, That if it were
possible, the hour
might pass from him.
[MAT. XXVI. 39.—
LUKE XXII. 41.]

36 And he said, Ab-
ba, Father, all things
are possible unto
thee : [O my Father,
if it be possible,]

that can be imagined ; and far superior to
valor in single combat, or in battle ; where,
in one case, the spirit is raised by natural
indignation ; and in the other, by the pomp
of war, the sound of martial music, the ex-
ample of fellowsoldiers, &c. See *More's*
Theolog. Works, p. 38. Dr. Whitby will
not allow that these agonies arose from the
immediate hand of God upon him ; which
he thinks not to be the case, even of the
damned in hell. But it seems impossible
to prove that it is not. He rather thinks
it might arise from a deep apprehension of
the malignity of sin, and the misery
brought upon the world by it. But, con-
sidering how much the mind of Christ
was wounded and broken with what he
now endured, so as to give some greater

external signs of distress than in any other
circumstance of his sufferings, there is
reason to conclude there was something
extraordinary in the degree of the impres-
sion : and it surely comes much to the
same, whether we say that God, by his
own immediate agency, impressed some
uncommon horrors on his mind, or that the
strength of his spirits, and perhaps the
tone of his nerves, were so impaired, that
the view he had of these things should
affect him to a degree of exquisite and
uncommon sensibility.

^c *Watch with me*] Had they done this
carefully they would soon have found a
rich equivalent for their watchful care, in
the eminent improvement of their graces
by this wonderful and edifying sight.

take away this cup, and the salvation of thy people, I earnestly beseech thee, that thou immediately wouldst *take away this cup* of bitterness and terror;^d [yea,] let [it] now pass from me, and let comfort and peace return to my soul: *nevertheless*, if thou seest it necessary to continue it, or to add yet more grievous ingredients to it, I am here ready to receive it in submission to thy will, and resolutely say upon the whole, *Not as I will, but as thou wilt*; for though nature cannot but shrink back from these sufferings, it is the determinate purpose of my soul to bear whatsoever thine infinite wisdom shall see fit to appoint.

SECT.
clxxxii.
Mark
xiv. 36

—39.]

37 And he cometh [unto the disciples], and findeth them sleeping; and saith unto Peter, Simon, sleepest thou? couldst not thou watch one hour? [What, could ye not watch with me one hour?] [MATTH. XXVI. 40.]

And upon this, rising up from the ground on 37 which he had lain prostrate, *he comes again to the three disciples, and, notwithstanding the distress that he was in, and the command that he had given to them to watch, he finds them all asleep: and he particularly says to Peter (who had but lately made such solemn protestations of his peculiar zeal and fidelity), What, Simon, dost thou sleep at such a time as this? and after thou hadst just declared thy resolution to die with me, couldst thou so soon forget thy promise to stand by me, and not so much as watch or keep awake but for one hour, when I was in such an agony? And you that were so ready to join with him in the same profession, could neither of you be mindful of me; and in this time of my extreme distress were ye all so unable to perform your resolution as not to watch one single hour with me?* I must again exhort 38

38 Watch ye, and pray, lest ye enter into temptation: the

you to *watch and pray* with the greatest earnestness, *that ye may not enter into* and fall by that dangerous temptation which is now approaching:^e *the spirit indeed is forward, and*

^d *Take away this cup.*] Nothing is more common than to express a portion of comfort or distress by a cup, alluding to the custom of the father of a family, or master of a feast, to send to his children or guests a cup of such liquor as he designed for them. See note ^d, on Mat. xx. 22, p. 259; and with the texts which are referred to at the end of that note compare Psal. xvi. 5; xxiii. 5; lxxv. 8; Jer. xvi. 7; xlix. 12; Lam. iv. 21; Ezek. xxiii. 32, 33; Hab. ii. 16; and Rev. xiv. 10; xvi. 19. In some of which texts there may, perhaps, be a

reference to the way of executing some criminals by sending them a cup of poison; which is well known to have been an eastern, though not (so far as I can learn) a Jewish custom.

^e *Watch and pray, &c.*] How poorly is this exhortation answered by those vigils and nocturnal offices of the Romish church, which are said to have had their original from hence! *Rhemish. Testam.* p. 79. I think it more proper, on a review, to render *εως ου ισχυσατε* in the preceding verse, with Dr. Hammond, *Were ye so unable,*

sect. ready to express the dutiful regard that you spirit truly is [will-
clxxxii. have for me, and I know your resolutions of ing], but the flesh is
Mark adhering to me are very sincere ; but yet, as weak. [MAT. TH.
xiv. 38 your own present experience may convince you, *the flesh is weak* ;^f and as you have been XXVI. 41.]

39 And when he had thus gently admonished them, *he went away again the second time, to a little distance from them, and prayed* as he had done before, *speaking much the same words*, or expressing himself to the like effect, with the same ardour and submission, *saying, O my Father, if it be necessary, in the pursuance of the great end for which I came into the world ; that I should endure these grievous sufferings, and this cup cannot pass from me without my drinking it*, and wringing out, as it were, the very dregs of it, I will still humbly acquiesce, and say, *Thy will be done*, how painful soever it may be to flesh and blood.

40 And returning back to his three disciples, *he found them asleep again ; for the fatigue and trouble they had lately undergone had exhausted their spirits, and their eyes were quite weighed down with weariness and sorrow : and he admonished them again as before ; and they were so thoroughly confounded, that they knew not what to answer him ; and yet immediately after they were so weak and senseless as to relapse into the same fault again.*

Mat. And, having roused them for the present from
xxvi. their sleep, *he left them ; and went away again,*
44 *and prayed the third time, speaking much the*

MAT. XXVI. 44.

And he left them, and went away again, and prayed the third time, saying the same words ;

etc. than to retain our version of *slow, what*, which seems a less common and less forcible sense.

^f *The spirit indeed is forward and ready, but the flesh is weak.*] So gentle a rebuke, and so kind an apology (as Archbishop Tillotson very justly and beautifully observes), were the more remarkable, as our Lord's mind was now discomposed with sorrow, so that he must have the

deeper and tenderer sense of the unkindness of his friends. (See Tillots. Works, Vol. II. p. 435.) How apt are we to think affliction an excuse for peevishness ! But how unlike are we to Christ in that thought, and how unkind to ourselves, as well as our friends, to whom, in such circumstances, with our best temper, we must be more troublesome than we could wish !

LUKE XXII. 42. *same words as before, or offering petitions to* Saying, Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me; nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done.

SECT. clxxxii.
Luke xxii. 42

the same effect: *Saying, Father, if thou pleasest to take away this cup from me, and to excuse me from the continuance of this bitter anguish and distress,^h it is what would greatly rejoice me, and with due submission I would humbly ask it; nevertheless, as I said before, not my will, but thine be done.*

43 And there appeared an angel unto him from heaven, strengthening him. *And, in this last address, his combat was so violent and severe, that he was almost overwhelmed; and therefore, for his assistance against the powers of darkness, which united their force against him in the most terrible manner, there appeared to him an angel from heaven, standing near him in a visible form, strengthening him by that sensible token of the Father's protection and favour, and suggesting such holy consolations as were most proper to animate his soul in such a struggle.ⁱ*

43

44 And, being in an agony, he prayed more earnestly: and his sweat was as it *Yet, with all these assurances that he was still the charge of heaven, and quickly should be made victorious over all, his terror and distress continued; and, being in an unspeakable agony, he prayed yet more intensely than before, insomuch that, though he was now in the open air, and in the cool of the night, his sweat ran off with uncommon violence; yea, so extraordinary was the commotion of animal nature, that blood was*

44

^a *Speaking much the same words.] It is plain, by comparing ver. 39 and 42, that the words were not entirely the same; and it is certain that λογος often signifies matter: so that no more appears to be intended than that he prayed to the same purpose as before.*

^b *If thou pleasest to take away this cup from me.] The observing reader will easily perceive by the paraphrase, that I do not suppose Our Lord here prayed to be excused entirely from sufferings and death. Such a petition appears to me so inconsistent with that steady constancy he always shewed, and with that lively turn (John xii 27, 28, p. 296) in which he seems to disown such a prayer, that I think even Hooker's solution, though the best I have met with, is not satisfactory. (Hooker's Eccles. Polity, lib. v. § 48.) It appears to me much safer to expound it, as Sir Matthew Hale does (in his contemplation, Vol. I. p. 59), as relating to the terror and severity of the*

combat in which he was now actually engaged. (See Limborch's Theol. lib. iii. cap. 13. § 17.) This throws great light on Heb. v. 7, *He was heard in that he feared.* Since the former editions I have had the pleasure to find this interpretation beautifully illustrated and judiciously confirmed by the learned Dr. Thomas Jackson, in his Works, Vol. II. p. 813, 817, 947.

ⁱ *An angel from heaven strengthening him.] Some of the ancient Christians thought it so dishonourable to Christ that he should receive such assistance from an angel, that they omitted this verse in their copies; as Jerom and Hilary inform us. It is indeed wanting in some manuscripts: but far the greatest number of copies have it; and could Hilary have proved it a spurious addition, he would, no doubt, have done it, since it so directly contradicts the wild notion he seems to maintain, that Christ was incapable of any painful sensations. (See Dr. Mill, in loc.)*

SECT. also forced in an amazing manner through the pores together with the sweat ; which *was as it were great drops of blood falling down from* were great drops of blood falling down to the ground.
 Luke his face, and dropping in clots *on the ground*, as
 xxii. 44 he bowed himself to the earth.^k

45 And rising up from prayer, after this dreadful conflict, *he came back to his disciples the third time, and, notwithstanding the repeated admonitions he had given them, he again found them sleeping ; for their senses were quite stupified,*
 46 and their spirits exhausted with sorrow. And *he said to them, Why do you still go on to sleep at such a season as this ? This drowsy disposition makes it necessary to renew my exhortation, and to call upon you yet once more to arise and pray, that you may not enter into a circumstance*

Mat. of very dangerous temptation. But as all this did not sufficiently rouse them, *and he knew*
 xxvi.

45 those that came to apprehend him were just now entering the garden, *he altered his voice, and said to them in an ironical manner, You may now sleep on if you can, and take your rest as long as you please. I have been calling you to watch ; but it is now enough ; for this season of watching is over, and I have no further need to press you to it : you will now be roused by another kind of alarm than what my words have given ; for behold, the long expected hour is at length come, and the Son of man is even now betrayed into the hands of the most inhuman sinners :*

46 *Arise, therefore, and let us go along with them whithersoever they shall lead us ; for behold, he*

45 And when he rose up from prayer, and was come to his disciples, [MARK, the third time,] he found them sleeping for sorrow, [MAT. XXVI. 45.—MARK XIV. 41.—]
 46 And said unto them, Why sleep ye ? rise and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.
 MAT XXVI.—45. And he saith unto them, Sleep on now, and take your rest ; [it is enough ;] behold, the hour is [come], and the Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. [MARK XIV.—41.]

^k *His sweat was as it were great drops of blood, &c.* Many expositors have thought, as Mr. Le Clerc did, that the expression [οἱ ἰδρωτὲς οὗτοι ὡς αἷμα ἦσαν] only implies that his drops of sweat were large and clammy like clots of gore : but Dr. Whitby observes that Aristotle and Diodorus Siculus both mention bloody sweats as attending some extraordinary agony of mind ; and I find Leti, in his *Life of Pope Sextus V.* p. 200, and Sir John Chardin, in his *History of Persia*, Vol. I. p. 126, mentioning a like phenomenon ; to which Dr. Jackson (in his *Works*, Vol. II. p. 819) adds another from *Thuanus*, lib. x. p. 221. Dr. Scott and Mr. Fleming both imagine that Christ now struggled with the spirits of darkness : the former says he was now surrounded with a mighty host of devils, who exercised all their force and malice to persecute and distract his innocent soul ; and the latter supposes that Satan hoped, by overpowering him here, to have prevented the accomplishment of the prophecies relating to the manner and circumstances of his death. (See *Scott's Christian Life*, Vol. III. p. 149, and *Fleming's Christology*, Vol. II. p. 130.) But however this be, I can hardly think, as Dr. Scott suggests, that there was some supernatural agency of those evil spirits in the drowsiness of the disciples, since the sacred historian is silent on this head, and refers it to another cause.

at hand that doth *that betrayeth me is just at hand.* Accordingly SECT.
betray me. [MARK Judas and his retinue immediately appeared, clxxxii.
XIV. 42.] and seized him in the manner which will be
next related.

IMPROVEMENT.

ON the most transient survey of this amazing story we cannot but fall into deep admiration. What a sight is here ! Let our souls *turn aside* to behold it with a becoming temper : and surely we must wonder how the *disciples* could *sleep* in the midst of a scene which might almost have awakened rocks and trees to compassion. Mat. xxvi. 40, 43

Behold the *Prince of life*, God's incarnate and only begotten Son, *drinking of the brook in the way* (Psal. cx. 7) ; and not only tasting, but drawing in full draughts of that bitter *cup* which his heavenly Father put into his hands on this awful occasion. Let us behold him *kneeling*, and even *prostrate on the ground*, and there pouring out his *strong cries and tears to him that was able to save him from death.* (Heb. v. 7.) Let us view him in this bloody agony, and say, *If these things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry ?* (Luke xxiii. 31.) If even Christ himself was so depressed with *sorrow and amazement*, and the distress and anguish he endured were such, that in his *agony* the sweat ran from him *like great drops of blood*, when our *iniquities were laid upon him*, and it pleased the Father to bruise him, and to put him to grief (Isa. liii. 6, 10) ; how must the sinner then be filled with horror, and with what dreadful *agonies* of anguish and despair will he be overwhelmed, when he shall bear the burden of *his own iniquities*, and God shall *pour out all his wrath* upon him ? Behold, how *fearful a thing it is to fall into the hands of the living God !* (Heb. x. 31.) Luke xxii. 44

Here was no human enemy near our blessed Redeemer ; yet such invisible *terrors set themselves in array* against him, that his very soul was *poured out like water* ; nor was there any circumstance of his sufferings in which he discovered a greater commotion of spirit. Nevertheless, his pure and holy soul bare all this without any irregular perturbation. In all this he *sinned not* by a murmuring word, or an impatient thought : he shone the brighter for the *furnace of affliction*, and gave us at once the most wonderful and the most amiable pattern of *resignation* to the Divine disposal, when he said, *Father, not as I will, but as thou wilt.* May this be our language under every trial ! Lord, we could wish it was ; and we would maintain a holy watchfulness over our own souls, that we may be so ! But in this respect, as well as in every other, we find that even when *the spirit is willing, the flesh is weak.* How happy is it for us that the blessed Jesus 39, 42 41

SECT.
CLXXXII.

knows our frame, and has learnt, by what he himself suffered in our frail nature, to make the most compassionate allowance for its various infirmities ! Let us learn to imitate this his gentle and gracious conduct, even in an hour of so much distress. Let us bear with and let us pity each other, not aggravating every neglect of our friends into a crime ; but rather speaking of their faults in the mildest terms, and making the most candid excuses for what we cannot defend. Let us exercise such a temper, even in the most gloomy and dejected moments of life ; which surely may be well expected of us, who ourselves need so much compassion and indulgence almost from every one with whom we converse ; and, which is infinitely more, who owe our all to the forbearance of that God, of whose mercy it is that we are not utterly consumed.

SECT. CLXXXIII.

Jesus is betrayed by Judas, and seized by the guard, to whom, after glorious displays of his power, he voluntarily surrenders himself, and is then forsaken by all his disciples. Mat. XXVI. 47—56. Mark XIV. 43—52. Luke XXII. 47—53. John XVIII. 2—12.

JOHN XVIII. 2.

SECT.
CLXXXIII.

John
xviii. 2

NOW when our Lord was thus retired to the garden, *Judas also that betrayed him knew the place ; for Jesus often resorted thither in company with his disciples,*^a and had particularly done it again and again since his coming up to spend this passover at Jerusalem. (Compare 3 Luke xxi. 37, p. 399.) *Judas therefore taking with him a band [of soldiers], or a Roman cohort, with their captain (see ver. 12), and some Jewish officers, sent for that purpose from the chief priests and other Pharisees belonging to the sanhedrim, who were chiefly concerned in this affair, comes thither with torches, and lamps, and hostile weapons ; which they brought with*

JOHN XVIII. 2.

AN D Judas also which betrayed him, knew the place : for Jesus oft times resorted thither with his disciples.

3 Judas then, having received a band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns, and torches, and weapons.

^a *Jesus often resorted thither with his disciples.] It was probably a garden which belonged to one of Christ's friends, and to which he had a liberty of retiring whenever he pleased. And here accordingly he often used to spend some considerable time in prayer and pious converse, in the evenings or nights after his indefatigable labours in the city and temple by day. It is indeed amazing how flesh and blood could go through such incessant fatigues ; but*

it is very probable Christ might exert some miraculous power over his own animal nature to strengthen it for such difficult services, and to preserve it in health and vigour ; otherwise the copious dews which fall by night in those parts must have been very dangerous (as I have elsewhere hinted, sect. lxxxvi. note c) especially when the body was heated by preaching in the day, and often by travelling several miles on foot.

them, though it was now full moon, to use their arms, if they should meet with an opposition, or to discover him by their lights, if he should go about to hide himself, as they foolishly imagined he might, among the private walks or other recesses of the garden.

SECT.
clxxxiii.
John
xviii. 3

MARK XIV. 43. And immediately, while he yet spoke, to his disciples, and giving them the alarm mentioned in the close of the last section, behold, this very Judas, one of the twelve apostles, came into the garden, and with him a great multitude of persons of very different stations and offices in life, who were sent with authority from the chief priests, and scribes, and elders of the people; and, more effectually to execute their orders, they were armed with swords and staves, to seize him by violence, if any resistance should be made to the attempt; and there were also with them some persons of superior rank and quality, who, full of impatient and malicious zeal, could not forbear mingling themselves with the dregs of the people upon this infamous occasion. (See Luke xxii. 52, p. 492.)

44 And he that betrayed him went a little before the rest of them; [and] that they might not be mistaken in the person, he had given them a signal, by which they might distinguish Jesus from any others who might chance to be with him,^b saying, *He whom I shall kiss at my first entering into the garden is the person you are commissioned to take;^c be sure therefore to lay hold of him immediately, and lead him away safely; for he has sometimes made strange escapes from those that have attempted to take him, and if he get away from you after this signal it will be your fault, and not mine.^d And accordingly, being*

45 And as soon as he was come, he

^b Had given them a signal.] As those that came to apprehend him were strangers to Jesus, and it was now night, and there were twelve persons together, probably dressed much alike, such a signal might be thought more necessary.

^c He whom I shall kiss is the person.] It is indeed probable, as Dr. Guyse and others observe, that our Lord, in great condescension, had used (according to the Jewish custom) to permit his disciples

thus to salute him, when they returned to him after having been any time absent.

^d Lead him away safely; for he has sometimes made strange escapes, &c.] Compare Luke iv. 30; John viii. 59; x. 39. I am ready to imagine, from this precaution, that Judas might suspect that Christ would on this occasion renew the miracles he had formerly wrought for his own deliverance; though he had so expressly declared the contrary. See Mat. xxvi. 24, sect. clxx.

SECT. CLXXXIII. *come into the garden, he drew near to Jesus to kiss him, as a signal to the company to seize him; [and] going directly to him, with an air of the greatest respect, as if he had been impatient of his absence during those few hours which had passed since he saw him last, and was quite transported with joy to meet him again, he said, with the fairest appearance of duty and friendship, Hail to thee, Rabbi, Rabbi! May the greatest pleasure and happiness continually attend thee! And upon this he kissed him. But* [LUKE, drew near unto Jesus to kiss him; and] goeth straightway to him, and saith, [Hail] Master, Master; and kissed him. [MAT. XXVI. 49. LUKE XXII.—47.]

Mat. XXVI. 50. *Jesus, well understanding the perfidious purposes concealed under this fond address, answered with great mildness, yet with becoming spirit, and said to him, Friend, wherefore art thou come? and whence is all this ceremony and transport? Think of it, Judas! Is this the friendship thou hast so often boasted? Alas, dost thou betray him whom thou canst not but know to be the Son of man with such a treacherous kiss? And dost thou think that he can be imposed upon by this poor artifice? or that God, who has promised him so glorious and triumphant a kingdom, will not punish such baseness and cruelty to him?* MAT. XXVI. 50. —[But] Jesus said unto him, Friend, wherefore art thou come? [Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss?] [LUKE XXII. 48.]

John XVIII. 4. *Then Jesus, though he fully understood what was to follow this perfidious salutation, as knowing all the dreadful things that were coming upon him,^f yet did not attempt to escape, or to withdraw himself out of the power of his enemies: nevertheless, he determined to shew them that he could easily have done it; and* JOHN XVIII. 4. Jesus therefore knowing all things that should come upon

^e *Dost thou betray the Son of man with a kiss?*] There is great reason to believe that our Lord uses this phrase of the Son of man to Judas on this occasion (as he had done the same evening at supper twice in a breath) in the sense here given; (compare noteⁱ on Mat. xxvi. 24, sect. clxx.) and it adds a spirit to these words that has not often been observed, which the attentive reader will discern to be attended with much greater strength and beauty than if our Lord had only said, *Dost thou betray me with a kiss?*

of ignominy and horror that should attend his sufferings: which accordingly he largely foretold (see Mat. xx. 18, 19, and the parallel places, p. 257), though many of these circumstances were as *contingent* as can well be imagined. It is impossible to enter aright into the heroic behaviour of our Lord Jesus Christ, without carrying this circumstance along with us. The critics are in raptures at the gallantry of Achilles in going to the Trojan war, when he knew (according to Homer) that he should fall there: but he must have a very low way of thinking who does not see infinitely more in our Lord's conduct on this great occasion, when this circumstance, so judiciously though so modestly suggested by St. John, is duly attended to.

^f *Knowing all things that were coming upon him.*] Our Lord not only knew in general that he should suffer some great evil, and even death itself, but was acquainted also with all the particular circumstances

him, went forth, and therefore, as they now, upon the signal that SECT. clxxxiii.
 said unto them, was given them, were drawing near to seize
 Whom seek ye? him, he *went forth* towards his enemies, and John xviii. 4
said to them, with the greatest composure of

5 They answered mind, *Whom do you come to seek here?* And 5
 him, Jesus of Naza- they were so confounded at the air of majesty
 reth. Jesus saith un- to them, I am *he*. and intrepidity with which he appeared, that
 And Judas also without saying they were come for him, they
 which betrayed him, only *answered him*, We are come to seek *Jesus*
 stood with them. *the Nazarene. Jesus says to them*, You have
 the person then before you; *I am [he]*. And
Judas also who betrayed him, then *stood with*
them; and he who formerly had followed
 Christ as one of his disciples, now sorted with

6 As soon then as his open and avowed enemies. *Then as soon* 6
 he had said unto as he had said to them, *I am [he]*, there went
 them, I am *he*, they forth such a secret energy of Divine power
 went backward and with those words, that all their united force
 fell to the ground. was utterly unable to resist it; so that *they*
 presently *drew back*, as afraid to approach him,
 though unarmed and unguarded; and *fell at*
once to the ground,^g as if they had been struck
 with lightning.

7 Then asked he Yet a few moments after, 7
 them again, Whom recovering from this consternation, they arose
 seek ye? And they and rallied again; and *then* as they came up
 said, Jesus of Naza- the second time, *he asked them again*, *Whom do*
 reth. *ye seek?* And they said to him as before, *Jesus*
the Nazarene.

8 Jesus answered, *Jesus answered them*, I have 8
 I have told you that already told you that *I am [he]*: *If therefore you*
 I am *he*. If therefore seek me alone, you may let these my compan-
 ye seek me, let these ions and friends go *their way* in safety;^h and
 go their way:

^g *They drew back, and fell to the ground.*] As there were scribes and priests among them, they must have read of the destruction of those companies which came to seize the prophet Elijah (2 Kings i. 10, 12); a fact which bore so great a resemblance to this, that it is an amazing instance of the most obdurate wickedness, that they should venture to renew the assault on Christ, after so sensible an experience both of his power and mercy. Nothing seems more probable, than that these wretches might endeavour to persuade themselves and their attendants, that this strange repulse was effected by some demon in confederacy with Jesus, who opposed the execution of justice upon him; and they might, perhaps, ascribe it to the special providence of God, rather than to the indulgence of Jesus, that they had received no farther damage. The

most corrupt heart has its reasonings to support it, in its absurdest notions and most criminal actions.

^h *Let these go their way.*] What tenderness was here towards those who had so lately neglected him (*sleeping while he was in such an extreme agony*), that yet he would not suffer them to be terrified by so much as a short imprisonment! and the words also intimate that he intended presently to *dismiss them*, as probably not thinking it convenient to appear before his judges with such an attendance. His disciples, perhaps, might consider this speech as an excuse for their *forsaking him*; but had they viewed it in a just light, it would rather have appeared a strong engagement upon them to have waited for that fair *dismissal* which our Lord seemed about to give them.

SECT. indeed I shall insist upon that as a condition
 clxxxiii. of surrendering myself to you, which you may
 John easily perceive I could refuse, if I thought fit.
 xviii. 9 And this he said, *that the saying he uttered be-
 fore might farther be illustrated and accomplish-
 ed, "Of those whom thou, my heavenly Father,
 hast given me, I have lost, and will lose, none."*ⁱ
 (See John xvii. 12, p. 469.)

Mat. And then, as he was speaking this, *they that*
 xxvi. 50 *were sent to apprehend him came, and laid their
 hands upon Jesus, and took him prisoner, with-
 out his making any manner of resistance.*
 Luke Now upon this, *when his disciples saw that they*
 xxii. 49 *had seized him, and began to apprehend what
 would be the consequence of these things, they
 said to him, Lord, shall we smite these impious
 wretches with the sword? for we doubt not,
 but as few as we are, thou canst render us vic-
 torious over this armed multitude.* And,
 Mat. without staying for his answer, *behold one of*
 xxvi. 51 *them that were with Jesus, [even] Simon Peter,^k
 having a sword, stretched out his hand, and
 drew it with a rash inconsiderate zeal, and
 smote a servant of the high priest, whose name
 was Malchus, who was one of the forwardest,
 and seemed peculiarly officious in seizing
 Christ;^l and he struck full at his head, intend-
 ing to cleave him down, but the stroke glanced
 a little on one side, so that he only cut off his
 right ear.*

52 Then Jesus, being determined to surrender
 himself into the hands of his enemies, and still
 to shew that such a surrender was the effect,

9 That the saying
 might be fulfilled,
 which he spake, Of
 them which thou
 gavest me, have I
 lost none.

MAT. XXVI. 50.
 Then came they, and
 laid [their] hands on
 Jesus, and took him.
 [MARK XIV. 46.]

LUKE XXII. 49.
 When they which
 were about him saw
 what would follow,
 they said unto him,
 Lord, shall we smite
 with the sword?

MAT. XXVI. 51.
 And behold one of
 them which were
 with Jesus [JOHN,
 even Simon Peter,
 having a sword],
 stretched out his
 hand, and [JOHN,
 drew it, and] struck
 a servant of the high
 priest's, [JOHN, and
 cut off his right
 ear. The servant's
 name was Malchus.]

[MARK XIV. 47.
 LUKE XXII. 50.
 JOHN XVIII. 10.]
 52 Then said Jesus

ⁱ *I have lost none.*] Jansenius justly ob-
 serves, that it was a remarkable instance
 of the power of Christ over the spirits of
 men, that they so far obeyed his word as
 not to seize Peter when he had cut off the
 ear of Malchus; or John, while he stood
 by the cross, though they must know them
 to have been of the number of his most
 intimate associates.

^k *Even Simon Peter.*] None of the
 evangelists but John mentions the name of
 Peter on this occasion; which, perhaps,
 the others omitted, lest it should expose
 him to any prosecution; but John, writing
 long after his death, needed no such pre-
 caution.

^l *Smote a servant of the high priest, &c.*
 One would have thought, as Bishop Hall

observes, he should rather have *struck*
Judas; but the traitor, perhaps, on giving
 the signal had mingled himself with the
 crowd; or Peter might not understand
 the treacherous design of his *kiss*; or see-
 ing Malchus more eager than the rest in
 his attack on Christ, he might postpone all
 other resentments to indulge the present
 sally of his indignation. Though this
 might seem a courageous action, it was
 really very imprudent; and had not Christ
 by some secret influence overawed their
 spirits, it is very probable (as the pious
 Sir Matthew Hale observes) that not only
 Peter, but the rest of the apostles, would
 have been cut to pieces. (*Hale's Contem-
 plations*, p. 254.)

SECT.
CLXXXIII.

Mat.
xxvi. 52

unto [Peter], Put up again thy sword into [the sheath]; for all they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword. [JOHN XVIII. 11.—]

not of compulsion, but of choice, said unto Peter, Return thy sword into the sheath again; for I will not have recourse to this, or any other method of defence: and indeed, all that take the sword shall perish by the sword, and they that are most ready to take up arms are commonly the first that will fall by them; which might be intended as an intimation that the Jews, who were now drawing the sword against him, should ere long perish by it in a very miserable manner, as they quickly after did in the Roman war; and that the sword of Divine vengeance, in one form or another, would quickly find out all its implacable enemies. And besides, Pe-

53

53. Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?

ter, dost thou think that I want the aid of thy feeble arm, and that I cannot now entreat my Father, and have such interest with him, that he would presently furnish me with a celestial army for my guard, marshalled in dreadful array, and consisting of more than twelve legions of angels? ^m But how then, if I should thus

54

54 But how then shall the scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?

stand on my defence, shall the scriptures be fulfilled, even the very prophecies which I came to accomplish, which have so expressly foretold that thus it must be? Or how should I approve my

John
xviii.
11

JOHN XVIII.—11. The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?

submission to him that sent me? You only look at second causes, and have but an imperfect view of things; but I consider all the sufferings I am now to meet as under a Divine direction and appointment, and regard them as the cup which my Father has given me; and, when considered in that view, shall I not willingly submit to drink it? Shall I not acquiesce in what I know to be his will? or would it be the part of a dutiful and affectionate Son to dispute the determinations of his paternal wisdom and love?

12 Then the band,

Then without any opposition he surrendered himself into the hands of those that came to apprehend him: and all uniting in their enmity against him, the band of Roman soldiers, with

12

^m More than twelve legions of angels.] The Roman armies were composed of legions, which did not always consist of the same number of men, but are computed at this time to have contained above six thousand; and twelve legions were more than were commonly intrusted with their great

est generals. (See note ^c on Luke viii. 30, Vol. I. p. 383.) How dreadfully irresistible would such an army of angels have been, when one of these celestial spirits was able to destroy one hundred eighty five thousand Assyrians at one stroke! 2 Kings xix. 35.

SECT.
clxxxiii.Luke
xxii. 51

the captain at their head, and the Jewish officers and the captain, and officers of the Jews, that came with them, seized Jesus as a malefactor, and presently bound him to prevent his escape. But as they were binding him, Jesus answered and said, Suffer ye at least that I may have my hands at liberty thus far, and stay but for a moment, while I add one act of power and compassion to those I have already done : and calling Malchus to him, he touched his ear, and immediately healed him.ⁿ

LUKE XXII. 51.

And Jesus answered and said, Suffer ye thus far. And he touched his ear, and healed him.

- 52 Then Jesus said in that same hour to the chief priests, and to the captains of the temple guard,^o [in that same hour] unto the chief priests, and captains of the temple, and to the elders of the people, or to those members of the sanhedrim who (as was said before, p. 487) were so forgetful of the dignity of their character as to come to him themselves with the dregs of the populace, at this unseasonable time, and on this infamous occasion: to these he said, [and] to the multitude that now surrounded him, For what imaginable reason are you come out against me, as against a robber that would make a desperate resistance, armed in this way with swords and staves, as if you came to seize me at

52 Then Jesus said [in that same hour] unto the chief priests, and captains of the temple, and the elders which were come to him [and to the multitudes], Be ye come out as against a thief, with swords and staves [for to take me ?] [MATT. XXVI. 55.—MARK XIV. 48.]

- 53 the hazard of your lives? When I was with you every day, as I have been for some time past, [and] publicly sat teaching in the temple, you had opportunities enough to have secured me, if there was any crime with which you could have charged me ; yet then you did not appre-

53 When I was daily with you, [and sat teaching] in the temple, ye [MARK, took me not, and] stretched forth no hands against me :

ⁿ He touched his ear, and healed him.] As this was an act of great compassion, so likewise it was an instance of singular wisdom ; for it would effectually prevent those reflections and censures on Jesus which the rashness of Peter's attack might otherwise have occasioned.

^o The captains of the temple.] There was indeed a Roman guard and commanding officer which attended near the temple during the time of the great feasts, in order to prevent any sedition of the Jews. (See Joseph. Antiq. lib. xviii. cap. 4 [al. 6], § 3 ; and Bell. Jud. lib. v. cap. 5 [al. vi. 6], § 8.) And this appears to be the band and captain mentioned here by John ver. 12, where the word in the original is χιμαζαρχ, which plainly shews it was a Roman officer, and is the title given to Lysias, (Acts xxi. 31, & seq.) who was commander of the gar-

rison kept by the Romans in the castle of Antonia ; from whence there were detachments sent at the time of the feasts, and posted in the porticos of the temple, to suppress any tumults among the people, when such great numbers flocked together. But for these captains of the temple spoken of by Luke, there is no doubt but they were Jewish officers, who are said by John to have attended with the former ; of whom it is to be observed, that the priests kept watch in three places of the temple, and the Levites in twenty one, so their leaders were called ἡγεμῶνες καὶ ἀρχιερεῖς, or captains of the temple ; and Josephus more than once speaks of one of the Jewish priests by this title. (Antiq. lib. xx. cap. 6 [al. 5], § 2 ; cap. 9 [al. 8], § 3, and Bell. Jud. lib. ii. cap. 17, § 2.) (See Dr. Whitby in loc. and Dr. Lardner's Credits. part i. Vol. I. book i. ch. ii. § 15.)

but this is your hour, and the power of darkness. [MATTH. XXVI.—55. MARK XIV. 49.—]

hend me, [or] offer to stretch out [your] hands against me. But I know the reason better than you yourselves do: you have hitherto been kept under a secret restraint, which is now removed; and this is your hour, in which God has let you loose against me, and the power of darkness is now permitted to rage with peculiar violence; for it is under the instigation of Satan and his infernal powers that you now act, with whatever pious names you may affect to consecrate the deed. And in all this I know, that both you and they are secretly overruled by Divine Providence, to accomplish events most contrary to your own schemes; and it is done, that what is written concerning me in the scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled.^p I therefore resign myself into your hands, though I have given you abundant evidence that I am not destitute of the means of deliverance, if I was inclined to use them.

SECT. clxxxiii.
Luke xii. 53

MAT. XXVI. 56. —But all this was done, that the scriptures might be fulfilled. [MARK XIV. —49.]

Mat. xxvi. 56

—56 Then all the disciples forsook him, and fled. [MARK XIV. 50.]

Then all the disciples, who but a little while before had solemnly protested that they would never leave him, when they now saw him bound in the hands of his enemies, according to his repeated predictions, forsook him and fled;^q each of them shifting for his own safety as well as he could, and seeking to shelter himself either among friends or strangers.

MARK XIV. 51. And there followed him a certain young

And a certain youth, who lodged in a house near the garden, and was waked by the noise of

Mark xiv. 51

^p That the scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled.] This was a consideration, which, if duly applied, might have prevented his disciples, from being offended at his sufferings: and it strongly intimates that he still kept up the claim which he had formerly made of being the Messiah; and that what he was now to go through, was so far from being at all inconsistent with that claim, that, on the whole, it was absolutely necessary, in order to make it out to full satisfaction.

^q All the disciples forsook him and fled.] Perhaps they were afraid that the action of Peter should be imputed to them all, and might bring their lives into danger. But, whatever they apprehended, their precipitate flight in these circumstances was the basest cowardice and ingratitude; considering, not only how lately they had

been warned of their danger, and what solemn promises they had made of a courageous adherence to Christ; but also what an agony they had just seen him in, what zeal he had a few moments before shewed in their defence, and what amazing power he had exerted to terrify his enemies into a compliance with that part of his demand which related to the safety of his friends. He had also at the same time intimated his purpose of giving them a speedy and kind dismissal; so that it was very indecent thus to run away without it, especially as Christ's prophecy of their continued usefulness in his church was equivalent to a promise of their preservation, whatever danger they might now meet with. But our Lord probably permitted it, that we might learn not to depend too confidently even on the friendship of the very best of men.

SECT.
clxxxiii.Mark
xiv. 51

this tumult, *having* an affection for Jesus, and apprehending him in danger, arose out of bed with nothing but *a linen cloth* in which he lay, thrown about his naked body; and he followed him a little way after the rest of his disciples were gone, transported into a forgetfulness of his own dress, by his concern for Jesus: *and the young men* that made a part of the guard, suspecting he was one that belonged to Jesus, laid hold on him. But he, leaving the sheet which was wrapped about him in their hands, fled away from them naked, in the utmost consternation. After which Jesus was led to the palace of the high priest, and condemned there, in the manner which will presently be related.

man, having a linen cloth cast about his naked body; and the young men laid hold on him.

52 And he left the linen cloth, and fled from them naked.

IMPROVEMENT.

THE heroic behaviour of the blessed Jesus, in the whole period of his sufferings, will easily make itself observed by every attentive eye, though the sacred historians, according to their usual but wonderful simplicity, make no encomiums upon it. With what composure does he go forth to meet the traitor! with what calmness does he receive that malignant kiss! With what dignity does he deliver himself into the hands of his enemies, yet plainly shewing his superiority over them, and leading as it were even then captivity captive!

John
xviii. 4
Mat.
xxvi. 50
52, 53

We see him generously capitulating for the safety of his friends, while he neglected his own; and afterwards, not only forbidding all the defence they attempted to make, but curing that wound which one of his enemies had received in this assault on him.

John
xviii. 8
9, 11Luke
xxii. 51

With what meek majesty did he say, *Suffer ye at least thus far! And he touched his ear, and healed him.* We hear his words, we behold his actions with astonishment: but surely our indignation must rise within us when we see so amiable and excellent a Person

47, 48

Mat.
xxvi. 56

thus injured and abused; when we see the Son of man betrayed with a kiss: betrayed by his intimate friend, who had eaten of his bread, and yet lifted up his heel against him (John xiii. 18); and at the same time forsaken by all his disciples, even by him whom he most tenderly loved, and who had so often leant on his bosom. Let us not wonder if some of our friends prove false; and others seem to forget us when we have the greatest need of their assistance. When we deserve so much less friendship than Christ did, let us not think it strange if we find but little more. Nor can we reasonably be so much amazed, as we might otherwise have been, to see sinners going on under the most awful rebukes of Providence; when we consider that these wretches, who had been struck down to the ground by one word of Christ's mouth, should

John
xviii.
6, 12

immediately rise up and stretch forth their impious hands against him, to seize and bind him; though they might well have known that they lived only by his indulgence and forbearance, and that the same word that struck them down to the ground could have laid them dead there. Touch our hearts, O Lord, by thy grace; or it will be in vain that we are smitten with thy rod!

In all the remainder of this story let us remember that Jesus voluntarily gave himself up to sufferings which he circumstantially foreknew; even though he could have commanded to his assistance whole legions of angels. His Father's will was an answer to all that nature could plead in its own cause; and the good hand from which this cup of his severest sufferings came, reconciled him to all the bitterest ingredients it contained. How reasonable then is it that we who, having had fathers of our flesh that corrected us, submitted to the rod, and gave them reverence, should much rather, after the example of our innocent and holy Redeemer, be in subjection to the Father of our spirits, and live! (Heb. xii. 9.)

SECT.
clxxxiii.Mat.
xxvi. 53
John
xviii. 11

S E C T. CLXXXIV.

Jesus is conducted to the palace of Caiaphas: Peter follows him thither, and denies him thrice. Mat. XXVI. 57, 58, 69, to the end. Mark XIV. 53, 54, 66, to the end. Luke XXII. 54—62. John XVIII. 13—18, 24—27.

JOHN XVIII. 13.

AND they led him away to Annas first, (for he was father in law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that same year.)

JOHN XVIII. 13.

THE officers and people having thus apprehended Jesus, in the manner described above, they led him away from the garden of Gethsemane to those who had employed them, and brought him first to the house of Annas; 13 for he was father in law to Caiaphas, who was high priest that year,^a or bore the office at that

SECT.
clxxxiv.John
xviii.

^a Led him away first to Annas, &c.] It appears from Josephus (Antiq. lib. xviii. cap. 2 [al. 3], § 2, p. 873, Havercamp.) that Annas, whom he calls Ananus, had been high priest before his son in law Caiaphas; and it seems to have been by his interest, that first Eleazar his own son, and then Caiaphas, who married his daughter, and probably had been his deputy, obtained that dignity: so that though he had resigned that office himself, yet the people paid so much regard to his experience, that they brought Jesus first to him; who, no doubt, took all necessary

care to prepare Caiaphas for receiving him, as he could not but know that this was a most critical juncture. We do not read of any thing remarkable which passed at the house of Annas; for which reason his being carried thither is omitted by the other evangelists. Cyril adds, καὶ ἀπέστειλαν αὐτὸν δεδουλευμένον πρὸς Καϊάφαν τὸν Ἀρχιερεῖν, and they sent him bound to Caiaphas the high priest; which addition Erasmus, Beza, and many others have thought it necessary to admit, both to account for the word ἀποστόλῃν, first, in the preceding clause, and to reconcile John with the

SECT.
CLXXXIV.

John

xviii.

time : And Annas sent him bound to Caiaphas the high priest, as judging it most proper that the rest of the council should upon this occasion be convened at his palace. Now this

24 Caiaphas was he whom we mentioned above,

14 (John xi. 49—51, sect. cxli.) who gave it as his advice to the Jews, that it was fit that one man, though innocent, should die for the preservation of the people : in which words he uttered a kind of oracle, which (as we there observed) contained a far nobler and sublimer sense than he himself intended or understood.

Mat.

xxvi.

And they who had apprehended Jesus took and led him away from Annas like a criminal in bonds, and, according to the directions which Annas had given them, brought him to the palace of Caiaphas the high priest ; where, though it was now the dead time of the night, all the chief priests, and the scribes, and the elders, or the chief persons of the sanhedrim, with their proper officers, met together on a summons from Caiaphas, and were assembled with him, waiting for Jesus to be brought before them.

John

xviii.

And though Simon Peter had at first forsaken Christ, and shifted for himself, as the rest of his companions did, yet afterward he and another disciple, even the evangelist John, bethought themselves, and determined to return ; and accordingly they followed Jesus afar off,^b desiring to see what would become of him : and as that other disciple was known to the high priest,^c he was admitted without any objection or impediment, and went into the palace of the high priest with Jesus and the guard that attended him.

16 But Peter, who had no interest or acquaintance there, stood waiting without at the door : that

24 (Now Annas— sent him bound unto Caiaphas the high priest.)

14 Now Caiaphas was he which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people.

MAT. XXVI. 57.

And they that had laid hold on Jesus [LUKE, took him, and] led him away, [LUKE, and brought him into the house of] Caiaphas the high priest ; where [all the chief priests, and] the scribes, and the elders were assembled [with him]. [MARK XIV. 53. LUKE XXII. 54.—]

JOHN XVIII. 15.

And Simon Peter followed Jesus [afar off], and so did another disciple. That disciple was known unto the high priest, and went in with Jesus into the palace of the high priest. [MAT. XXVI. 58. —MARK XIV. 54. —LUKE XXII.— 54.]

16 But Peter stood at the door without. Then went out that

other evangelists, who all agree that the scene of Peter's fall was the palace of Caiaphas, not of Annas. Yet, as almost the same words occur in ver. 24, it is sufficient to transpose that verse, and introduce it here ; which is intimated in the margin of some of our Bibles. For the phrase of being high priest that year, see note ^a on John xi. 49, p. 252.

^b followed Jesus afar off.] It appears from hence that Peter and John recovered themselves quickly after their flight,

or else they could not have followed him at some distance, and yet be so near as to be ready to go into Caiaphas's house with him.

^c That disciple was known to the high priest.] We cannot imagine the acquaintance was very intimate, considering the great diversity of their rank and station in life ; but a thousand occurrences occasion some knowledge of each other, between persons whose conditions are as unequal.

other disciple which was known unto the high priest, and spake unto her that kept the door, and brought in Peter.

LUKE XXII. 55. And when they had kindled a fire in the midst of the hall, and were set down together, Peter sat down among them [with the servants to see the end,] [MARK, and warmed himself at the fire.] [MAT. XXVI. —58. MARK XIV. —54]

MARK XIV. 66. And as Peter [sat without] beneath in the palace, there cometh [unto him] one of the maids of the high priest, [JOHN, the damsel that kept the door.] [MAT. XXVI. 69.—JOHN XVIII. 17.—

67 And when she saw Peter [LUKE, as he sat by the fire] warming himself, she looked, [LUKE, earnestly] upon him, and said, [LUKE, This man was also with him:] [JOHN, Art not thou also one of this man's disci-

other disciple therefore, who was known to the high priest, went out of the inner room, into which Jesus was then carried in order to his examination, and spake to her that kept the door to open it; and so by her consent brought in Peter. And when they had kindled a fire in the midst of the large hall, and were set down together, Peter, hoping to pass undiscovered by mingling with the rest of the company, sat down among them with the servants, that he might be at hand to see the end of this affair, and warmed himself at the fire, while they were examining Jesus with circumstances which we shall afterwards mention.^d

And, during the time that this important event was depending, as Peter was sitting among the servants without the room where Jesus was examined, and thought to have continued unsuspected in the hall below, there came to him one of the maid servants belonging to the family of the high priest, who was indeed the same damsel that (as we just now said) had kept the door: And seeing Peter as he sat ⁶⁷ warming himself by the fire, she fixed her eyes earnestly upon him, and, observing in his countenance the appearance of great concern, she said to some that stood near her, I cannot but think that *this man* is a follower of Jesus, and was also one that used to be with him:^e and upon this presumption she charged him directly with it, and said, Tell us truly, *Art not thou thyself also [one] of this man's disciples?*^f

SECT. clxxxiv.

John xviii. 16
Luke xxii. 55

Mark xiv. 66

^d And warmed himself at the fire, while they were examining Jesus, &c.] It is remarkable that all the evangelists record the fall of Peter, and none with circumstances of greater aggravation than Mark, whose gospel is said to have been reviewed by Peter himself, and indeed written from his preaching. (See note ^d on Mark xiv. 31, p 478.) Though Christ's examination happened during this interval (which occasions Matthew, Mark, and John, to interrupt this story to recount that), I rather chose, as Luke has done, to take the whole of it together, as best suiting the design of this work.

^e This man was also with him.] Her sex, and perhaps we may add, her office, will not permit us to suppose that she had

been in the garden with the multitude that apprehended Jesus: she therefore must guess by Peter's countenance, that he was one of his friends; unless possibly she had seen them together in the temple or elsewhere.

^f Art not thou also one of this man's disciples? One would imagine from the word [also], when it is read in the connection John has placed it in, that in this question she referred to John; as if she had said, Art not thou one, as well as thy companion? And, if this were admitted, it would be a plain intimation that John acknowledged himself a disciple of Christ. But it must be owned that the other evangelists used the same word [also], though they say nothing of John's being with Peter.

SECT.
clxxxiv.

Luke
xxii. 57

There is a great deal of room to think it; *yea*, I am fully satisfied that thou *wast also with* him, even with this *Jesus the Nazarene of Galilee*, who is now on his trial. And Peter was so surprised at this unexpected discovery, that he roundly and confidently *denied him before them all,*^g and said, *Woman, I profess that I am not his disciple; nay, that I do not so much as know him,*^h *nor do I understand what thou meanest in charging me with being one of his associates; for I am sure thou mightest as well have fixed on any other person in the company.* And upon this, turning away as one who was affronted at the charge, *he went out into the portico,*ⁱ and while he was there *the cock crew.*^k

Mark
xiv. 68

John
xviii. 18

And the servants and officers who had brought Jesus thither, and were now waiting for the issue of his trial, still *stood there in the hall, having* (as was before observed) *made a large fire of coals; for* they had been abroad in the night, and *it was cold,*^l *and they were warming themselves at the fire.* And Simon Peter, having staid a while in the portico, where he not only must have been incommoded by the sharpness of the air, but was, no doubt, in a restless commotion of mind on account of what

ples?] And thou also wast with Jesus of Nazareth [of Galilee.] [MAT. XXVI. —69. LUKE XXII. 56. JOHN XVIII. —17.—]

LUKE XXII. 57. And he denied him [before them all], saying, Woman, [JOHN, I am not;] I know him not, [MARK, neither understand I what thou sayest.] [MATTH. XXVI. 70. MARK XIV. 68.—] JOHN XVIII.—17.]

MARK XIV.—68. And he went out into the porch, and the cock crew.

JOHN XVIII. 18. And the servants and officers stood there, who had made a fire of coals (for it was cold), and they warmed themselves: and [Simon] Peter stood with them, and warmed himself. [JOHN XVIII 25.—]

^g *He denied him before them all.*] How must these people be surprised when they saw (as, no doubt, some of them did) this *timorous disciple* within the compass of a few weeks, when he was brought with John before the council, not only maintaining the cause and honour of Jesus, but boldly charging the murder of this *Prince of life* on the chief men of the nation, and solemnly warning them of their guilt and danger in consequence of it, Acts iv. 5—12. Perhaps, when it is said there (ver. 13) that *they took knowledge of Peter and John that they had been with Jesus*, the meaning may be, that some of them, or their attendants, remembered Peter and John as the two persons who had followed Jesus thus far, when the rest had forsaken him. Compare John xviii. 15, 16.

^h *I do not know him.*] Jesus was so public a person, and so well known to thousands, not at all in his interest, that this additional falsehood was most unnecessary; and, as it frequently happens, when people allow themselves to transgress the bounds

of truth, it was more like to entangle and discover him than to clear him.

ⁱ *He went out into the portico.*] I apprehend that the word *παραγορη* most exactly answers to the Latin word *vestibulum*, by which many interpreters render it. And, considering the magnificence of the *Jewish buildings* at this time, it is reasonable to conclude, that *this*, which belonged to the *high priest's palace*, was some stately *piazza* or *colonnade*; and therefore I chose rather to render it *portico*, than *porch*, a word equally applicable to the meanest buildings of that kind.

^k *The cock crew.*] It is strange this circumstance did not remind him of our Lord's prediction, and bring him to some sense of his sin: perhaps it did; and he might return persuaded that he should be more courageous if he met with a second attack.

^l *For it was cold.*] It is well known that the coldness of the nights is generally more sensible in those hotter countries than among us.

MAT. XXVI. 71. And when he was gone out into the porch [LUKE, after a little while] another [maid] saw him [again], and said unto them that were there, *This fellow was also with Jesus of Nazareth : [and she began to say to them that stood by, This is one of them.]* [MARK XIV. 69. LUKE XXII. 58.—] had passed, came in again, and, having mingled with the servants, *stood at the fireside to warm himself amongst them. And when he had thus been gone out into the portico, and was returned into the hall, after a little while another maid saw him again, and said to them that were there* (as her fellow-servant had done just before), *Whatever he pretends, I verily believe this man was also with Jesus of Nazareth : and presently she began to say openly to them that stood by, Surely this is [one] of them that have endeavoured to bring all the nation into confusion, and while he would pass for a friend is crept in hither as a spy. They therefore, taking notice of what both these women had spoken, began to tax him with it, and said to him, What, have we a rebel so near us ? Let us know plainly who thou art : art not thou also, who pretendest to enter these doors as a friend, [one] of his disciples who has been doing so much mischief ? And, as he seemed in great confusion, another man that stood by saw him perplexed, and therefore charged it home upon him, and said, It is certainly so ; thou art also [one] of them, and deservest to suffer with thy Master. And Peter, as he could not bear his being taxed so closely with it, that he might take off all suspicion of his belonging unto Jesus, again denied [him] in the strongest manner, even with an oath,^m and said, Man, why dost thou talk thus ? I solemnly assure thee, and call God to witness to it, that I am not one of them ; and that indeed I do not so much as know the man, but came in hither out of mere curiosity, to learn the occasion of this public alarm, without the least interest in him, or any concern at all on his account, whatever may become of him.*

SECT.
CLXXXIV.
Mat.
XXVI. 71

JOHN XVIII.—25. —They said therefore unto him, Art not thou also one of his disciples ?

John
xviii. 25

LUKE XXII.—58. —And another saw him, and said, Thou art also of them.

Luke
xxii. 58

MAT. XXVI. 72. And [LUKE, Peter] again denied [it] with an oath, [JOHN, and said,] [LUKE, Man, I am not ;] I do not know the man. [MARK XIV. 70.—LUKE XXII.—58. JOHN XVIII.—25.]

Mat.
xxvi. 72

LUKE XXII. 59. And [after a while] about the space of one hour after, another confidently affirmed that the for-

Luke
xxii. 59

^m With an oath.] Dr. Clarke conjectures that Peter was suffered to fall fouler than any of the rest of the apostles (except Judas the traitor), and to make more remarkable mistakes in his conduct, that we might thus be cautioned against that extravagant regard which would afterwards be demanded to him and his pretended successors. *Clark's Seventeen Sermons*, No. x. p. 236.

SECT.
clxxxiv.Luke
xxii. 59
Mark
xiv. 70John
xviii. 26Mark
xxvi. 74

mer charge was just, *saying, Of a truth this man was also with him*, and is a follower of this Jesus; for it is plain *he also is a Galilean*, and every one knows that, most of his disciples are of that country. And, upon this, *they that stood by came to him, and said to Peter again, Surely it is as this man asserts; and, notwithstanding thy denying it, there is no room to doubt but thou art also [one] of them, for thou art certainly a Galilean: and I know it*, said one that was there, *by thy speech; for such I have observed to be thy dialect and accent, as agrees [to that] country, [and] plainly discovers thee to be of Galilee, as most of this man's seditious followers are.* And one of the domestic servants of the high priest, being a relation of his whose ear Peter had cut off, pressed the charge home upon him, and said, How can you have the assurance to deny it? Take heed what you say: *did not I myself see thee in the garden with him? Then Peter, being terrified to the last degree to think of the danger to which he should be exposed if he was discovered to be the person that made the attack on the servant of the high priest, which might in such a circumstance expose him even to capital punishment, denied it again more violently than ever; and, that he might not any more be called in question, he began to curse and to swear, and solemnly to imprecate the judgment of God upon himself if it were so; [saying] as he had done before, I tell thee, man, I know not what thou meanest by such a false and groundless accusation; I do not so much as know this man of whom you speak, and was so far from being in the garden with him, that I am absolutely a perfect stranger to him. And he had no sooner thus denied him in this shocking manner, but immediately, while he yet spake, the words of Jesus were fulfilled, and according to the warning he had given him, the cock crew the second time.*ⁿ

firmed, saying, *Of a truth this fellow also was with him; for he is a Galilean.* [MAT. XXVI. 73.—MARK XIV.—70.]

MARK XIV.—70. And they that stood by [came unto him, and] said again to Peter, Surely thou [also] art one of them; for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech agreeth thereto [and bewrayeth thee]. [MAT. XXVI.—73]

JOHN XVIII. 26. One of the servants of the high priest (being his kinsman whose ear Peter cut off) saith, Did not I see thee in the garden with him?

MARK XXVI. 74. Then [JOHN, Peter denied again, and] began to curse and to swear, saying, [LUKE, Man, I know not what thou sayest;] I know not [this] man [of whom ye speak]. And immediately [LUKE, while he yet spake] the cock crew [the second time]. [MAR. XIV. 71, 72.—LUKE XXII. 60. JOHN XVIII. 27.]

ⁿ The cock crew.] To reconcile this with what the Jews pretended, that all the cocks used to be removed out of Jerusalem at the time of the passover, some would render ο αγγελος εφωνησεν, The watchmen proclaimed the hour of the night:

but this is so unnatural an interpretation, that rather than admit it, one would question the truth of that Jewish tradition; or conclude, that if the custom it asserts did prevail in Christ's time, some cock was accidentally left behind, or returned

LUKE XXII. 61. And the Lord turned, and looked upon Peter; and Peter remembered the word of the Lord [Jesus], how he had said unto him, Before the cock crow [MARK, twice], thou shalt deny me thrice. [MAT. XXVI. 75.—MARK XIV.—72.—] SECT. clxxxiv. Luke xxii. 61

And Jesus having been examined by the council in a more retired room, was now brought back into the hall, while they were consulting what they should do with him, so that he stood within hearing when Peter thus ungratefully denied him; and hearing such shocking language from a voice so familiar to him, just as those dreadful words proceeded out of his mouth, *the Lord turned about, and looked upon Peter* with a mixture of earnestness and tenderness in his countenance, which, through the secret energy of the Spirit that went along with it, pierced him to the very heart: *and then Peter recollected the word of the Lord Jesus, how he had said to him but that very evening, Before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice.* (See Mark xiv. 30, p. 477.) And Peter could no longer bear the place, nor stand in the sight of his injured Master, but immediately *went out*^o quite overwhelmed with grief and shame; and *covering* [his head] with his mantle,^p he seriously reviewed that heinous crime in which he had discovered so much weakness and ingratitude; and when he attentively thought thereon, and entered into all its aggravating circumstances, *he wept bitterly*, and most earnestly entreated the Divine pardon for so great and inexcusable a sin.

unobserved to this place. The hurry of such a night as this might have occasioned much greater neglects than this supposes.

◦ And Peter went out] It is observable that Luke in two or three lines here calls him *three times* by the name of Peter; that memorable name which Christ had given him, with a particular view to that fortitude and resolution with which he was to defend the gospel: perhaps thereby intending to intimate *how low* this courageous hero was now fallen, and yet to what a height of holy magnanimity he was afterwards raised, and thereby enabled to stand as a rock in that sacred cause, and so fully to answer the name with which his Master had honoured him.

^p And covering his head with his mantle.]

Raphelius, and some learned critics, would render επιθαλῶν, *throwing himself out of the company* in a passionate manner, which it is very probable he did: but others, and particularly Elsner (*Observ.* Vol. I p. 165, 166), and Lambert Bos (*Exercit.* p. 21, 22), with much better authority, would translate it, *covering his head*, which was a token of mourning and shame well becoming Peter on this occasion. (Compare 2 Sam. xv. 30; Esth. vi. 12; and Jer. xiv. 3, 4.) As for our version [*when he thought thereon*], I can find no passage in antiquity in which the word has such a signification; though to be sure that phrase expresses what was truly the case. I have therefore inserted it in the paraphrase, as I would take every opportunity of paying all the respect to so valuable a translation as ours is in the main.

IMPROVEMENT.

SECT.
clxxxiv.Mat.
xxvi.
69—74

How loudly does this affecting story speak to us in the words of the apostle, *Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall* (1 Cor. x. 12). *Peter* professed the warmest zeal; and gave his *Lord* repeated, and, no doubt, very sincere assurances of the firmest resolution in his cause; and yet, except *Judas* the traitor, none of his *brethren* fell so low as he. But a few hours before he had been with *Christ* at the sacred table, and had heard from his own lips those gracious *discourses* which, as echoed back from his word, do still strike so strongly on the heart of every true believer. He had just seen those words remarkably, and even miraculously, verified, that *Jesus* having loved his own that were in the world, loved them to the end. (John xiii. 1.) How reasonably then might it have been expected that *his own* should also have continued their most zealous and constant affection to him! But *Peter*, who, if possible, was more than doubly *his* as a *disciple*, as an *apostle*, as a distinguished intimate, most shamefully denies him; and that not only once, but a second, yea, and a third time, even with oaths and curses, as if he would by that diabolical language give a sensible proof that he did not belong to *Christ*: and who indeed, that had heard it, would have imagined that he did? Nay, to aggravate it yet farther, it was done in the presence of the other *disciple*, and even of *Christ* himself, who surely was much more painfully wounded by this perfidiousness of *Peter* than by all the rage and fury of his enemies. *Lord, What is man!* What is our boasted strength but weakness! and, if we are left unto ourselves, how do our most solemn resolutions melt like snow before the sun! *Be thou surety for thy servants for good!* (Psal. cxix. 122.)

Mark
xiv.
66—71John
xviii.
15, 16
Luke
xxii. 61

ibid.

The Lord turned and looked upon Peter. So may he graciously look upon us if we at any time make any approach towards the like sin! May he look upon us with a glance which shall penetrate our hearts, and cause floods of penitential sorrow to flow forth! *Peter went out, and wept bitterly.* He quitted that dangerous scene where temptation had met and vanquished him; and chose retirement and solitude to give vent to his overflowing soul. Thus may we recover ourselves; or rather, thus may we be recovered by Divine grace from those slips and falls which in this frail state we shall often be making! Let us retire from the business and snares of life; that we may attend to the voice of conscience, and of God speaking by it; and may so taste the wormwood and the gall, that our souls may long have them in remembrance. To conclude; let us express the sincerity of our godly sorrow by a more cautious and resolute guard against the occasions of sin, if we would not be found to trifle with God when we pray that he would not lead us into temptation, but would deliver us from evil.

SECT. CLXXXV.

Jesus is examined at the high priest's hall, and afterwards condemned by the sanhedrim on confessing himself to be the Messiah. Mat. XXVI. 59—68. Mark XIV. 55—65. Luke XXII. 63, to the end. John XVIII. 19—23, 28.—

JOHN XVIII. 19.
THE high priest then asked Jesus of his disciples, and of his doctrine.

JOHN XVIII. 19.
WE now return to the examination of Jesus before the council, the thread of the story having been a little interrupted on the sad occasion of Peter's fall. *The high priest therefore asked Jesus, as he stood before him, concerning his disciples, and concerning his doctrine; what it was that he taught, and with what view he had gathered so many followers.*

SECT.
CLXXXV.
John
xviii. 19

20 Jesus answered him, I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort, and in secret have I said nothing.

Jesus answered him, and said, What I have taught has been delivered in the most public manner, and I have spoke it openly and freely to the world; I have always, as I had proper opportunity, taught in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews continually resort in the greatest numbers; and have said nothing in secret, even to my most intimate friends, but what has been perfectly agreeable to the tenor of my public discourses. Why dost thou therefore ask me, whose testimony in my own cause will not, to be sure, be much regarded in such a circumstance as this, when I am standing as on a trial for my life? Ask those that heard [me], what I have spoken to them in the whole series of my ministry; for behold they know it, and I am willing to appeal to any impartial person among them as to the innocence, propriety, and usefulness, of what I have said.

21 Why askest thou me? ask them which heard me, what I have said unto them: behold, they know what I said.

22 And when he had thus spoken, one of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand, saying, An-

Such was the calm and rational reply which Jesus made to those that examined him. *But when he had spoken these things, one of the officers belonging to the court, who then stood by, rudely gave Jesus a blow,* saying, Dost thou*

* Gave Jesus a blow.] As the word to be derived from *galdō*, a staff, or stick, *garricula* is supposed by many etymologists Beza would therefore render it, he smote.

SECT. presume to answer the high priest thus, by sending him to others for a reply to his question? swerest thou the high priest so?

John And Jesus, with his usual mildness, answered him, If thou hast been one of my hearers, and canst say that I at any time have spoken evil, either of God or man, in the course of my preaching, thou wilt do well to bear thy testimony concerning that evil:^b but if I have spoken well, why dost thou strike me? Can reason be answered by blows? or can such a sober appeal to it deserve them?

Mat. Now the chief priests and the elders of the people, and the whole sanhedrim, with all its officers, not being able to make out a sufficient accusation against Jesus from such answers as these, maliciously endeavoured by the vilest means to have something criminal alleged against him; and as they were determined to condemn him, that they might colour over their proceedings with some form of law, they sought for false evidence against Jesus, that they might put him to death; and managed the trial in so partial and unjust a manner, that they did in effect invite any of the most infamous of mankind to come and depose against him, with the assurance of being favourably heard: But they found none that fully answered their purpose;^c

MATTH. XXVI. 59. Now the chief priests and elders, and all the council, sought [for] falsewitness against Jesus, to put him to death. [MARK XIV. 55.]

60 — But found none: [for] though

him with a staff: but the word is apparently used for any blow; and to limit it, as our translators do, to what we commonly call a slap on the face, does not seem reasonable; though Suidas explains it so; and Mat. v. 39, intimates it may have that sense.

^b If I have spoken evil, either of God or man, in the course of my preaching, &c.] The pious and ingenious Mr. Bonnel (whose exemplary life deserves frequent reading, and whose harmony is in the main very judicious) is the only writer I have met with who seems to give the true sense of this clause. He urges the use of the word *ελεγχοντα* for Christ's teaching (ver. 20, 21), and observes, that bearing witness could not refer to the answer he had just made to the high priest; but might properly be used as to the course of his preaching, which the high priest had not heard. He also supposes that in Christ's appeal to his hearers the person who smote Christ was singled out by his eye, among others, as one who had been his auditor; and that

the language of the blow was in effect as if he had said, "This is what I think your preaching deserves." But as he himself seems to assign another reason for this blow, even the pretended rudeness of the answer Christ had made to the high priest, I have not followed Mr. Bonnel in my paraphrase on the preceding verse. See Bonnel's *Harmony*, page 362.

^c Sought for false evidence, — but found none.] As this was a great proof of Christ's innocence (for otherwise his confederates might have been glad to purchase their own security by impeaching him), so it is a singular instance of the power of God over men's minds, that for all the rewards these great men could offer, no two consistent witnesses could be procured to charge him with any gross crime. Possibly the exertion of his miraculous power in striking to the ground those that were most forward to seize him, might intimidate the spirits of some who might otherwise have been prevailed upon.

many falsewitnesses came, [and bare falsewitness against him,] yet found they none; [for their witness agreed not together.] [MARK XIV. 56.]

for though many falsewitnesses came, [and] falsely testified against him, yet they found none sufficient; [for] the testimonies they gave did not so far agree together, as that a capital sentence could be passed upon him on that evidence; since such a case required, at least, the concurrent oath of two persons. (See Deut. xvii. 6, xix. 15.)

SECT.
CLXXXV.
Mat.
xxvi.

— 60 At the last [there] came two falsewitnesses, [who arose, and bare falsewitness against him.] [MARK XV. 57.]

61 And said, This fellow said, I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days.

MARK XIV. 58. We heard him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands.

59 But neither so did their witness agree together.

At last there came two falsewitnesses, [who], maliciously wresting some words he had formerly spoken relating to his own death and resurrection, *rose up, and falsely testified against him, Saying, upon their oaths, This fellow said, in our hearing, I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it up again in three days: and would any one talk of destroying it, unless he was an enemy to that holy place? or think of building it again so soon, unless he was in league with Beelzebub? [Yea] one of them, designing to aggravate the matter, confidently affirmed, We heard him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and in three days' time I will build up another, which shall be made without the help of hands, in obedience to my command. Yet neither thus did their*

Mark
xiv. 58

testimony exactly agree, nor was sufficient to convict him; as evidently appears from comparing the different words in which it was expressed: and as this difference was observed in court, they could not for shame proceed upon the evidence so as to condemn Jesus to death for words which no two persons could pretend to ascertain; nor would they indeed have amounted to a capital crime if they had jointly been charged upon him.

LUKE XXII. 66. And as soon as it

However, they resolved to try him in full council, even on this slender evidence, hoping that some further discovery would arise in the process of the examination. And accordingly,

Luke
xxii. 66

^d Designing to aggravate the matter, &c.] This is one instance, among many others, in which the bow of malice has been broke by overstraining it, and innocence cleared up by the very extravagance of those charges which had been advanced against it. It is observable that the words which they thus misrepresented were

spoken by Christ at least three years before. (Compare John ii. 19, Vol. I. p. 144) Their going back so far to find matter for the charge they brought was a glorious, though silent, attestation of the unexceptionable manner in which our Lord had behaved himself during all the course of his public ministry.

- SECT. *as soon as it was day, after a very short recess,* was day, the elders
 clxxxv. *the elders of the people, and the chief priests and* led the people, and
 Luke *the scribes, who made up the sanhedrim, as-* and the chief priests,
 xxii. 66 *sembled together; and they led Jesus away from* and the scribes
[the house of] Caiaphas the high priest to their came together, and
council, or to that magnificent chamber where led [Jesus from
their court used to sit for the dispatch of pub- Caiaphas] into their
lic business. And, producing what imper- council. [JOHN
 Mark *fect evidence they had, to give some colour to* XVIII. 28.—]
 xiv. 60 *their proceedings, while no regard was shewn* MARK XIV. 60.
by Jesus to such false and frivolous accusa- And the high priest
tions, the high priest stood up in the midst of the stood up in the
council, and asked Jesus, saying, Answerest midst, and asked Je-
thou nothing? What is it that these men testify sus, saying, Answer-
 61 *against thee? Is it true, or false? But Jesus,* est thou nothing?
knowing how vain it would be to plead for What is it which
himself in so unrighteous a court, whose mem- these witness a-
bers came determined to condemn him, was gainst thee? [MAT.
silent, and made no reply. XXVI. 62.]
 Luke *And they said to him, Why art thou so much* LUKE XXII. 67.
 xxii. 67 *upon the reserve? Dost thou give up the pre-* [And they said],
tensions thou hast formerly made, or dost thou Art thou the Christ?
still maintain them? If thou art indeed the tell us. And he said
Messiah, tell us plainly, and it will bring mat- unto them, If I tell
ters to a short issue. And he said to them, If you, you will not
I tell you ever so plainly, I know that you will believe.
 68 *not believe: And if I also ask [you], Wherefore* 68 And if I also
it is that you persist in this unreasonable infi- ask you, you will not
delity, you will only overbear me with renew- answer me, nor let
ed violence, and will neither answer nor dismiss me go.
me.
 Mat. *And again the high priest answered and said* MAT. XXVI. —
 xxvi. *to him, Think not that such evasions will suf-* 63. And [again] the
 63 *fice in an affair of such importance as this: thou* high priest answer-
knowest I have a way of coming at the certain ed and said unto
truth, and therefore I adjure thee in the most him, I adjure thee by
solemn manner, by the name and authority of the living God, that
the living God, whose high priest I am, and to thou tell us whether
whom he has committed the power of ad-
ministering this oath,^f that thou tell us directly,

* *If thou art the Messiah, tell us.]* Prob-
 ably these wretches hoped to gain a great
 advantage against Jesus either way: if he
 confessed it, they would condemn him on
 that confession; and if he denied it, they
 would expose him on that denial as afraid

to maintain the pretensions he had made.
^f To whom he has committed the power
 of administering this oath.] That the Jew-
 ish high priests had indeed such a power
 may appear from comparing Exod. xxii.
 11; Lev. v. 1; and Prov. xxix. 24; xxx. 9.

thou be the Christ, in the plainest terms, *whether thou be the Mes-* SECT. clxxxv.
 the Son of [the blessed] *siah, the Son of the ever blessed God, or not?*
 God? [MARK XIV.—61.] *And Jesus boldly said to him, Thou hast said* Mat. xxvi. 64

64 [And] Jesus saith unto him, Thou hast said: [I am:] nevertheless, I say unto you, Hereafter shall ye see the Son of man sitting on the righthand [LUKE, of the power of God], and coming in the clouds of heaven. [MARK XIV. 62. LUKE XXII. 69.] *[right], and mentioned me by my true and proper title; for I am indeed the Messiah, nor will I ever recede from that claim: and moreover, though you may now condemn me to death for asserting it, yet I solemnly declare to you all, That hereafter the day will come, when ye shall see the Son of man, who now stands in this despised and lowly form at your tribunal, exalted to all the dignity and glory which that high title imports, sitting at the right hand of the power and majesty of God, and coming with irresistible strength in the clouds of heaven, to take vengeance on the proudest of his enemies.*^h

LUKE XXII. 70. *And upon this, as they were willing to make* Luke xxii. 70
 Then said they all, Art thou then the Son of God? and he said unto them, Ye say that I am. *sure of so important a confession, they pressed him with the question again, and all said, as in amazement, Art thou then really the Son of God, who is promised under the character of the Messiah? and wilt thou actually abide and stand by this profession, that thou art? And he said to them, I will never retract it; ye say right, and may be assured that I am.*

MAT. XXVI. 65. *Then the high priest, with all the hypocritical forms of pious indignation, rent his clothes,* Mat. xxvi. 65
 Then the high priest rent his clothes, saying, He hath spoken blasphemy; what further need have we of witnesses? *as in grief for the great dishonour done to God by so false an oath,ⁱ and so presumptuous a claim, as he pretended this to be; and he said, He has now spoken the most direct blasphemy, in professing himself to be the Son of the most high God; What further need have we of wit-*

^g *Thou hast said right.*] See note ⁱ, Mat. xxvi. 25, sect. clxx. *power is a phrase equivalent to the righthand of God.*

^h *Ye shall see the Son of man, &c.*] There seems a plain reference here to the view in which the Son of man is represented, Dan. vii. 13, 14, where he is said to come with the clouds of heaven to receive a dominion, &c. or to appear, as God did on mount Sinai, in a chariot of clouds attended by angelic hosts. Our Lord looked very unlike that person now; but nothing could be more awful, majestic, and becoming, than such an admonition in these circumstances. Dr. Whitby excellently proves, in his Note on Mat. xxvi. 64, that the righthand of *priest was forbidden to rend his clothes in some cases, when others were allowed to do it (Lev. xxi. 10), yet in case of blasphemy, or any public calamity, it was thought allowable. (See 1 Mac. xi. 71, and Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. ii. 15, § 2, 4.)* Caiaphas therefore by this action expressed in the strongest and most artful manner his horror at hearing so vile a wretch, as he pretended Jesus was, thus claiming the sovereignty over Israel, and a seat at the righthand of God; and this when adjured upon oath on so solemn an occasion.

SECT. *nesses? Behold now ye have heard his blasphemy*
 clxxxv. *with your own ears. What think ye therefore*
 Mat. *as to the punishment he deserves? They an-*
 xxvi. 66 *swered and said, He is guilty of the most noto-*
rious of all crimes, and deserves immediately
to be put to death;^k what need have we indeed
of any other testimony? for we ourselves have
heard [it] from his own mouth. And thus they
all condemned him as guilty of a capital crime;
and accordingly sentence was passed upon him,
no witness appearing in his defence, and none
daring to plead his cause;^l though some of
the council, who had a friendship for him, and
particularly Joseph of Arimathea, and Nicodemus,
disapproving these unrighteous proceedings,
either absented themselves, or withdrew.
(Compare Luke xxiii. 50, 51, and John xix.
38, sect. cxcii.)

Luke *Then the men that attended the court, and*
 xxii. 63 *had Jesus in custody, finding he was condem-*
ned by the sanhedrim, insulted him with renew-
ed injuries and affronts, and carried that insol-
ent usage yet further than they had done
before;^m for some of them with rude indignity
began even to spit in his face, and to buffet him;
and others scornfully abused and beat him:
 64 *And, in derision of his title to the character he*
claimed, having covered his eyes, the officers and
servants struck him on the face with the palms

Behold, now ye have heard his blasphemy. [MARK XIV. 63, 64.—]

66 What think ye? They answered and said, He is guilty of death: [LUKE, What need we any further witness? for we ourselves have heard of his own mouth.] [And they all condemned him to be guilty of death.] [MARK XIV.—64. LUKE XXII. 71.]

LUKE XXII. 63. [Then] the men that held Jesus, mocked him, [MARK, and some began to spit in his face,] [MARK, and to buffet him;] and [others] smote him. [MAT. XXVI.—67 MARK XIV. 65.—]

64 And when they had blindfolded him, [MARK, the servants] struck him on the face [with the palms of their

^k They answered and said, He is guilty of death.] A man who did not know the mighty influence of attachment to an hypothesis by frequent observation, would be astonished that any learned, accurate, and candid writer, should not be able to see the mark of a judicial process and sentence here; and yet should see them in the case of Stephen. Yet this is really the case.

^l No witness appearing in his defence, &c.] Dr. Samuel Harris, in his *Observations on the Old Testament*, (p. 109, & seq. quarto edit.) has, with much greater learning and ingenuity than solidity, endeavoured to prove this circumstance referred to in Isaiah's words, chap. liii. 8, *Who shall declare his generation?* and his first and second dissertation prefixed to his essay chiefly center in this point.

^m Carried that insolent usage yet farther than they had done before.] Luke mentions these indignities before his being

led to the council, in which he tells us he was examined on oath, as above: but Matthew and Mark mention them as immediately succeeding his being condemned, as guilty of blasphemy in the answer he made when adjured by the high priest; and do not so particularly as Luke distinguish what happened in his examination at the house of Caiaphas from other subsequent circumstances. The attentive reader will observe how they are formed in our compound text into one consistent narration. I do not see it necessary to suppose that Christ answered to two adjurations, the one some hours after the other. Matthew and Mark naturally enough relate the whole of his examination together, though carried on in two different places; and it is probable some insults preceded, and others, yet more violent, followed, his being thus solemnly condemned by the sanhedrim as guilty of death.

hands], and asked of their hands, and on the head with staves; SECT. clxxxv.
him, saying, Prophe- and, in a scoffing and contemptuous manner, Luke xxii.
sy [unto us, thou asked him, saying, Now shew us how thou
Christ,] who is it canst divine; and, if thou art indeed the true
that smote thee? [MAT. XXVI.—67, 68. MARK XIV.—65.] Messiah, *prophecy to us, O [thou] Christ, who* 64
is he that smote thee? Such were the vile 65

65 And many other indignities they offered him, and many other
things blasphemously spake they against him: ^a
so that, on the whole, had he been the vilest
malefactor, they could not have used him
worse; and common humanity, even in that
case, would not have allowed of such barbarous insults.

IMPROVEMENT.

THUS was the patient *Lamb of God* surrounded by his blood-thirsty enemies: Thus did the *dogs encompass him*, and the *strong bulls of Bashan beset him on every side*. (Psal. xxii. 12, 16.) Thus was he brought as a lamb to the slaughter; and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth. (Isa. liii. 7, 8.) He was taken from judgment, and suffered the worst kind of murder, even that which had the appearance of being legal. But those gentle words which he dropped in the midst of all the injuries which were offered him are surely worthy ever to be recorded and remembered. It had always been his care to provide things honest in the sight of all men: and as he answered with a most graceful and courageous appeal to all that heard him, as to the innocence and usefulness of his doctrine; so it is well worthy our observation and reflection that God so far restrained the rage and malice of hell, that no such *falsewitnesses* arose against him, as could on the whole asperse his character, or bring it under any brand of public infamy; though Judas, as well as others, might have sought a reward, or at least an indemnity, for their own villany, in accusing him. And indeed it is no inconsiderable instance of God's providential government of the world, that wicked men are restrained by this one remainder of reverence for the Divine omniscience, and dread of his vengeance, from destroying the reputations and lives of his children; especially in countries where (as in our own) the punishment which human laws inflict on perjury is so much below its desert.

When Jesus was examined on oath he witnessed a good confession, and cited those that were now his judges to appear at his bar. Nor was it a vain boast! The Son of man is now sitting

^a Many other things they blasphemously spake against him.] There is something very remarkable in this expression. They charged him with blasphemy in asserting himself to be the Son of God; but the evangelist fixes that charge on them, because he really was so.

SECT. *at the right hand of Power, and will ere long come in the clouds*
CLXXXVI. *of heaven : and then they that condemned, and insulted, and pierc-*
ed him, shall mourn because of him. (Rev. i. 7.) May we be
now so wise as to kiss the Son in token of our humble allegiance
to him, lest he be then justly angry with us : yea, lest we imme-
diately perish from the way, when his wrath is but beginning to
be kindled ! (Psal. ii. 12.)

S E C T. CLXXXVI.

Jesus is brought before Pilate : The Jews demand judgment
against him, and Pilate examines him. Mat. XXVII. 1, 2,
11—14. Mark XV. 1—5. Luke XXIII. 1—4. John
XVIII.—28—38.

MAT. XXVII. 1.

MAT. XXVII. 1.

SECT.
CLXXXVI.Mat.
xxvii. 1

SUCH were the vile proceedings of this horrid and malignant night, and thus was Jesus condemned, and treated as a malefactor by the Jewish rulers. *And as soon as morning was come, all the chief priests, having put Jesus out of the room where the sanhedrim met, consulted with the elders of the people, and the scribes, and the whole sanhedrim,*^a what method they should take to execute this sentence they had passed against Jesus, and how they might contrive to put him to death in the most severe and contemptuous manner.

[**A**ND straight-way] when the morning was come, all the chief priests [held a consultation with the] elders of the people, [and scribes, and the whole council,] against Jesus, to put him to death. [MARK XV. 1.—]

- 2 *And after he had been insulted by the servants at the council chamber, when for the greater security they had bound him again,*^b *the whole multitude of them arose, and led him away from thence to the prætorium (as it was properly called), or to the judgment hall, in which the Roman magistrate was used to sit for the dispatch of public business : for the Jews being now a*

2 And when they had bound him, [LUKE, the whole multitude of them arose, and] they led him away [JOHN, unto the hall of judg-

^a *All the chief priests consulted, &c.] Many critics explain this of their adjourning to consult together, from the house of Caiaphas, to the place where the sanhedrim used to meet : but it appears from Luke this was the place where they had before assembled and passed sentence upon Jesus after his first examination in the house of Caiaphas ; and his account of this matter is so circumstantial, that I think it more reasonable to take these words in the order in*

which they are explained in the *paraphrase*. Compare Luke xxii. 66, page 506.

^b *When they had bound him again.] They bound him when he was first apprehended, but had, perhaps, loosed him while he was under examination : or else they now made his bonds stricter than before, that so they might secure him from any danger of a rescue or escape as he passed through the streets of Jerusalem.*

ment and delivered him to Pontius Pilate the governor. [MARK XV.—1. L U K E XXIII. 1. J O H N XVIII.—28.—] conquered people, and not having the power of life and death in their hands, they could not execute Jesus without a warrant from the Romans ;^c and therefore, to procure their order for his death, as well as to render it the more ignominious and painful, they determined immediately to carry him to them ; and to ask, not a confirmation of the sentence which they had passed upon him as a blasphemer, but a new sentence of crucifixion against him, as a seditious enemy to Cesar's government. Accordingly, having conducted him to the prætorium, they in a solemn way delivered him, as a state prisoner of considerable importance, to Pontius Pilate the procurator or governor, whom Tiberius Cesar had, some years before this, sent among them.

SECT.
clxxxvi.Mat.
xxvii.2

J O H N XVIII.—28. And it was early, and they themselves went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be defiled ; but that they might eat the pass-over. *And though by this time it was broad daylight, yet it was very early in the morning, and much sooner than the governor used to appear : he was therefore called up on this extraordinary occasion, but they themselves went not into the palace, of which the judgment hall was apart, because it was the house of a Gentile, and they were apprehensive lest they should be polluted, and so prevented from eating those sacrifices which were offered on this first day of unleavened bread, and were looked upon as a*

John
xviii.28

^c Not having the power of life and death in their hands, &c.] That the Jewish *sanhedrim* had a power of trying and condemning men for crimes which the Jewish law made capital, cannot I think be doubted, and has all along been taken for granted in this work : and since the publication of the first edition it has been abundantly confirmed by Mr. Biscoe's learned and elaborate dissertation on the subject, in his *Sermons at Boyle's Lecture*, chap. vi part i. p. 123, & seq. But that they had at this time a power of executing such sentences without the express consent of the Roman governor, neither Mr. Manne's remarks (*Essay* i. p. 13,—19), nor Mr. Biscoe's much larger argumentation, seem to me satisfactorily to prove. I still think what Dr. Lardner has written on the other side of the question unanswerable ; and indeed wonder that any can doubt of the matter after reading this story. For surely nothing but a sense of necessity could, on the whole, have brought the Jewish rulers to Pilate on this

occasion ; since the rendering *the execution itself precarious* would have balanced the argument their cruelty might find, in the contingency of its being more painful, if it should in fact be obtained. Compare John xviii. 31, p. 512. (See Dr. Lardner's *Credib.* part i. book i. chap. 2, § 5, 6, Vol. I. p. 65—106, and *Joseph. Antig. Jud.* lib. xx. cap. 9 (al 8), § 1.) And indeed the Jewish writers own that no such power was exercised by the *sanhedrim* for forty years before the destruction of the temple, as Dr. Lightfoot shews by several quotations from the *Talmud* (*Hor. Heb.* on Mat. xxvi. 3, and John xviii. 31) ; though he supposes it was only lost by their disuse of it, and was not taken from them by the Romans. The chief arguments for their having such a power (from Mat. xxvi. 66 ; John viii. 33 ; xviii. 31 ; Acts vii. 57, 58 ; xii. 2 ; xxii. 4, 5 ; xxiii. 27 ; xxiv. 6 ; xxvi. 10) are either directly answered in the notes, or obviated in the *paraphrase*, on those places.

SECT. very considerable part of the *passover*, of which
 clxxxvi. the paschal lamb, which they had eaten the
 evening before, was only the beginning.

John
 xviii. 29

Pilate therefore, willing in this instance to oblige the heads of the nation he governed, complied so far with their religious scruples that, leaving the *prætorium*, he *came out* of his house *to them* ; and finding it was an affair of solemnity, he erected his tribunal in an open place adjoining to it, as the Roman magistrates often did : *and* when Jesus was presented as a prisoner before him, Pilate *said* to them, *What accusation do you bring against this man ?*

29 Pilate then went out unto them and said, What accusation bring ye against this man ?

30 *They answered and said to him*, with some indecent smartness in the expression (the consequence of a secret indignation to find themselves curbed by a superior power), We could not but have hoped you were so well acquainted with the sanctity of our court, and the integrity of our character, as to conclude, that *if this man were not a notorious offender,*^d *we would not have brought and delivered him to thee* ; for as we would be far from any thought of punishing an innocent man, so if his crime had not been very great, we might have dealt with him ourselves without thy concurrence.

30 They answered and said unto him, If he were not a malefactor, we would not have delivered him up unto thee.

31 *Then Pilate said to them*, *Take ye him back to your own court again, and judge him according to your law* ; for I am by no means desirous of interfering with you in the regular exercise of your judicial power. And this he said with a view of shifting off from himself an affair to which in the general he could be no stranger ;^e

31 Then said Pilate unto them, Take ye him, and judge him according to your law.—

^d *A notorious offender.*] So I render *κατανοητός* in this connection, because they had still the power of inflicting slighter punishments ; so that their bringing him to Pilate was a proof that they judged him to have incurred a *capital sentence*. The word *malefactor* has much the same sense in our ordinary speech.

^e With a view of shifting off from himself, &c.] Pilate could not be entirely ignorant of the case before him ; for he began his government at Jerusalem before Jesus entered on his public ministry ; and, besides many other extraordinary things which he must formerly have heard con-

cerning him, he had, no doubt, been informed at large of his *public entrance* into Jerusalem the beginning of the week ; and also of his *apprehension*, in which the *Jewish rulers* were assisted by a *Roman cohort*, which could hardly be engaged in that service without the *governor's* express permission. It plainly appears by his whole conduct how unwilling he was to engage in this cause ; he seems therefore cautious not to enter into the full sense of what the *Jewish rulers* intended when they called him *a malefactor* ; and answers them in ambiguous language, which they might have interpreted as a warrant to execute

and which he easily saw would be attended with many perplexing circumstances.

SECT.
CLXXXVI.

—The Jews therefore said unto him, It is not lawful for us to put any man to death.

Then the Jews said to him again, You well know that *it is not now lawful for us to put any man to death* without your concurrence (compare Mat. xxvii. 2, p. 510): but it is a capital crime of which the prisoner here before you is convicted, and as, after a fair trial, he has received such a sentence in the sanhedrim, we only wait your warrant to proceed to execution.

John
xviii. 31

LUKE XXIII. 2. And they began to accuse him, saying, We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Cesar, saying, that he himself is Christ, a King.

And, as Pilate could not but inquire of what crime he had been convicted, they resolved to mention that charge which might render him most obnoxious to the Roman power, and to represent the matter in its most malignant view; and accordingly *they began with great violence to accuse him, saying, It is not merely on a religious account that we have brought him before you, but we have also found this seditious [fellow] perverting the whole Jewish nation, from one end of the country to the other, and in effect forbidding to pay tribute to Cesar, by saying, that he himself is Messiah, a King, whom many of the Jews have expected to rescue them from all subjection to a foreign power: and this claim he has had the assurance to avow in open court; so that it is but a necessary piece of respect to thee, and to the emperor, whose lieutenant thou art, to bring him hither to be condemned, and indeed*

Luke
xxiii. 2

JOHN XVIII. 32. That the saying of Jesus might be fulfilled, which he spake, signifying what death he should die.

to leave him to be executed by you. And though they aimed at nothing more by this than to make sure of their murderous designs, and to add new circumstances of shame and agony to the execution, yet Providence was pleased to overrule it with a wise intent, *that the saying of Jesus might thus be fulfilled, which he spake more than once* (see John iii. 14; xii. 32, 33; and Mat. xx. 19), *signifying or implying by what kind of death he should die, even by being lifted up from the earth, or by crucifixion, which was a Roman punishment; whereas according to the Jewish law* (Lev.

John
xviii. 32

Christ, if they found it necessary, and yet, which would have left them liable to be questioned for doing it, and might have given him some advantage against them; which a man of his character might have wished. Their reply shews they were more aware of this artifice than commentators have generally been.

SECT. XXIV. 16) he would have been stoned (as his
clxxxvi. servant Stephen afterwards was), having been
impiously adjudged by them to have deserved
death as a blasphemer. (Compare Mat. xxvi.
65, 66, and Mark xiv. 64, p. 507, 508.)

Mat. And when he was thus accused by the chief
xxvii. priests and elders,^f who aggravated the matter

12 by the addition of many other things, either
entirely false, or grossly misrepresented; re-
proaching him as a blasphemer, a sabbath-
breaker, and a magician; and, in a word, omit-
ting nothing which they thought might blacken
his character, *he made them no answer at all.*

13 Then Pilate said to him, *Dost thou answer noth-*
ing to all this? Hearest thou not the several
charges they produce against thee, or hast thou
no concern to vindicate thyself from what they
have alleged? Behold, and consider, how
many and how great things they witness against
thee. But still, as Jesus knew how little all

14 his apologies would signify, he continued si-
lent, and *did not answer him to any one word;*
so that Pilate the governor was greatly aston-
ished, and knew not how to account for so un-
common a behaviour.

John But yet, as the governor had heard an hon-
xviii. ourable report of Jesus, and observed in this
33 silence an air of meek majesty and greatness
of spirit, rather than any consciousness of guilt
or any indication of a fierce contempt, he was
willing to discourse with him more privately
before he proceeded farther. *Pilate therefore*
entered again into the prætorium, which he had
quitted to oblige the Jews (ver. 29, p. 512),
and called Jesus in: and [as] Jesus stood before
the governor there, Pilate asked him, saying,
Art thou indeed the king of the Jews, and dost
thou really pretend to any right to govern them?

34 *Jesus answered him, Dost thou say this of*
thyself, from the knowledge of any seditious
practices which thou hast ever observed in
me? or is it only what thou hast gathered from
the present clamour made against me, and
have others told it thee concerning me?

MAT. XXVII. 12.
And when he was
accused of the chief
priests and elders
[of many things],
he answered noth-
ing. [MARK XV. 3.]

13 Then saith Pi-
late unto him, [An-
swerest thou noth-
ing?] Hearest thou
not? [Behold] how
many things they
witness against thee.
[MARK XV. 4.]

14 And [Jesus
yet] answered him
to never a word, in-
somuch that [Pi-
late] the governor
marvelled greatly.
[MARK XV. 5.]

JOHN XVIII. 33.
Then Pilate entered
into the judgment-
hall again, and call-
ed Jesus; [and Je-
sus stood before the
governor,] [LUKE,
and Pilate asked
him, saying,] Art
thou the king of
the Jews? [MAT.
XXVII 11.—MAR.
XV. 2.—LUKE
XXIII. 3.—]

34 Jesus answer-
ed him, Sayest thou
this thing of thyself,
or did others tell it
thee of me?

^f And when he was thus accused, &c.] other evangelists relate the story in such an order, as to shew the propriety of this little transposition.
The reader may perhaps observe that I have transposed Mat. xxvii. 11, and Mark xv. 2. But it is only because I think the

35 Pilate answered, Am I a Jew? do I know any thing of your peculiarities, further than I am informed by others? I do not at all pretend to it: but thou knowest that *thine own nation*, and those who are esteemed the most sacred persons in it, even *the chief priests* themselves, have delivered thee to me as a malefactor, and have charged thee, among other crimes, with treason against Cesar, in setting up for king of the country: tell me therefore freely *what thou hast done* to deserve such a charge? for the more frank thou art in *thine acknowledgment*, the greater favour mayest thou expect.

SECT.
CLXXXVI.
John
xviii. 35

36 Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence. *Jesus answered him, My kingdom is not of this world*, nor is it my business or design to erect a temporal dominion, and to establish any claim which should at all interfere with that of Cesar, or of which any prince has reason to be jealous. Indeed if I would have entertained such views, I might have found support and encouragement from the very persons who are now my accusers: and if I had asserted that *my kingdom was of this world*, and had favoured such methods of defence, *my servants*, who professed of late so great and so public a regard to me, *would* resolutely have fought, that *I might not have been delivered to the Jews*,[§] or would attempt even now to rescue me out of their hands: but *now my kingdom is not from hence*, nor to be erected here; and therefore I have been so far from arming my followers with secular weapons, that the guard who came to apprehend me know I forbade their making use of those they had.

§ *My servants would have fought; &c.*] Though our translation of *οἱ ἡμετέροις* may be more literal, yet, considering that our Lord was now actually in the hands of his enemies, I think it plain that it is to be taken in such an extent. It may be objected, that the number of Christ's disciples, had all the five hundred been assembled in arms, could have been no match for the Jewish and Roman power at Jerusalem. But it is to be remembered, that (as Dr. Lardner with his usual good sense observes) the populace appeared zealously on Christ's side but a few days before; and the reason of their turning against him was his not assuming a temporal kingdom, as they certainly expected he would have done. (See Lardn. Credib. part i. book i. chap. 5, Vol. I. p. 301.) And we may farther add, that a very small body of forces, under a leader endowed with such miraculous power as Jesus lately exercised, might have been sufficient to vanquish all the Roman legions. Compare note ⁱ on John vi. 14, Vol. I. p. 436.

SECT. *Pilate therefore said to him, Thou speakest* 37 *Pilate therefore*
 clxxxvi. *however of thy kingdom and thy subjects :* *said unto him, Art*
 John *art thou then really a king ?* *thou a king then ?—*

xviii. 37 *And Jesus answered him and said, therein* —[And] *Jesus an-*
courageously witnessing a good confession (1 *swered [LUKE, him,*
Tim. vi. 13), Thou sayest [right]; I am indeed, *and said], Thou say-*
as thou hast said, a King; the king of the Jews, *est that I am a king.*
and the appointed Head and Governor of the *To this end was I*
whole Israel of God ; nor will I ever basely *born, and for this*
seek my safety by renouncing my Divine claim *cause came I into*
to the most excellent majesty and extensive *the world, that I*
dominion : nay, for this purpose was I born, and *should bear witness*
for this end I came into the world from another *unto the truth. Eve-*
and much better abode, that I might bear wit- *ry one that is of the*
ness to the cause of truth in general ; and in *truth heareth my*
particular to this great and fundamental branch *voice. [MATTH.*
of it : and I have given such ample proof of *XXVII.—11. MARK*
this, that every honest and well disposed per- *XV.—2. LUKE*
son, who is indeed a friend of the truth, hear- *XXIII.—3.]*
eth my voice, and pays an entire deference to
my instructions.^h

38 *Pilate says to him, What is the truth which* 38 *Pilate saith un-*
thou referrest to, and speakest of as thy business *to him, What is*
to attest ? And when he had said this, as Jesus *truth ? And when he*
made a pause, and did not immediately make *had said this, he*
him any answer, his hurry would not allow him *went out again unto*
to wait for it : so he went out again to the Jews, *the Jews, and saith*
and said to the chief priests, and the people as- *[to the chief priests,*
sembled with them abroad, I have examined *and to the people],*
the prisoner you brought me in private ; and *I find no fault at all*
I must freely declare that I find no fault at all *[in this man.][LUKE*
in this man, nor can I perceive that he is any *XXIII. 4.]*
enemy either to the rights of Cesar, or the
tranquillity and happiness of the Jews ; and
therefore do not see how I can with any justice
condemn him to die. But his accusers refus-
ed to acquiesce in this, and advanced a more
circumstantial charge against him, which gave
occasion to that examination before Herod,
which will be related in the next section.

^h Every person who is a friend of the truth heareth my voice.] What our Lord here says incidentally is to be regarded as an universal maxim ; all sincere lovers of the truth will hear him : and accordingly St. John, with all simplicity, depending on the evidences which he and his brethren had given of their mission from Christ, lays down the same test. 1 John iv. 6, *We are of God ; he that knoweth God heareth us.*

IMPROVEMENT.

How much exactness in the ceremonials of religion may be found in those who have even the most outrageous contempt for its vital principles and essential duties ! Yea, how much of that exactness may be made subservient to the most mischievous and diabolical purposes ! These *wolves in sheep's clothing* would not enter into the house of a heathen, lest they should be polluted, and become unfit to eat the passover ; yet they contrive and urge an impious murder, which that very heathen, though he had much less evidence of *Christ's* innocence than they, could not be brought to permit without strong reluctance, and a solemn, though vain, transferring of the guilt from himself to them.

SECT.
CLXXXVI.
John
xviii. 28

Justly might our Lord say in the words of David, *They laid to my charge things which I knew not.* (Psal. xxxv. 11.) But what can defend the most innocent and excellent against malicious slanders and defamations ! Or who can expect, or even wish, wholly to escape, when such *accusations* are brought against *Christ*, even by the rulers of his nation, who should have been men of distinguished generosity and honour ! But instead of this they were all *an assembly of murderers*, and lay in wait for their prey, like so many devouring lions.

Luke
xxiii. 2
Mat.
xxvii. 12

Pilate would renew the examination of the cause ; and so far he acted a cautious and an honourable part. Yet, alas, how many that set out on such maxims, want courage and resolution to pursue them ! But the courage of *Christ* never failed. He witnessed before Pontius Pilate the good confession we have now been reading (1 Tim. vi. 13) ; and owned himself a King, though at the same time he declared (what it were to be wished all his followers had duly regarded) that *his kingdom is not of this world*. Greatly do we debase it, if we imagine it is ; and most unworthy is it of those that call themselves the ministers of his kingdom to act as if they thought it was. Yet such is the wickedness of some, and such the blindness of others, in the Roman church, that, though of all the churches in the world it is manifestly the most secular kingdom,¹ it arrogates to itself the name not only of a part, but of the whole, of *Christ's kingdom* here below.

John
xviii.
29—33

Christ came to bear witness to the truth ; and a careful attendance to his testimony will be the best proof we can give that we love the truth, and the best method we can take to make ourselves acquainted with it. And of so great importance is the truth, that it surely deserves the attentive inquiry and the zealous patronage of the greatest and the busiest of mankind. Let

¹ It is manifestly the most secular kingdom. [This Mr. Boyse of Dublin has finely illustrated in his most ingenious discourse on these words.]

SECT. us not therefore, when we begin to ask *what it is*, like *Pilate*,
 clxxxvi. hurry on to some other care before we can receive a satisfactory
 ver. 38 answer; but joyfully open our minds to the first dawns of
 that celestial day, till it shine more and more to irradiate and
 adorn all our souls. On the whole, imperfect as the character
 of this unhappy governor was, let us learn from him candidly to
 confess *the truth*, so far as we have discovered it; let us learn
 Luke more steadily than he to vindicate the innocent and worthy, and
 xxiii. 4 on no terms permit ourselves, in any degree, to do harm to
 those in whom, on a strict and impartial inquiry, we can find *no*
fault.

S E C T. CLXXXVII.

Pilate sends Jesus to Herod, who, having treated him with great contempt, sends him back again. Pilate in vain endeavours to persuade the Jews to consent to his release, who impiously prefer Barabbas, and persist in their demands of a sentence of crucifixion against Jesus. Mat. XXVII. 15—18, 20—23. Mark XV. 6—14. Luke XXIII. 5—23. John XVIII. 39, to the end.

LUKE XXIII. 5.

LUKE XXIII. 5.

SECT. IT was observed in the preceding section, that
 clxxxvii. when Pilate came out of the palace he bore
 Luke an open testimony to the innocence of Jesus,
 xxiii. 5 and declared to the priests, in the presence of
 the people, that “he found no fault at all in
 him:” *but they not only continued strongly to*
urge their accusation, but were more violent
than before, saying, We assuredly know that
he stirs up all the people, teaching the most dan-
gerous and seditious doctrines throughout all
Judea, beginning from Galilee, that factious
country, where he has been most busy, and
from thence making a progress even to this
place, and gathering up followers every where
by the way, to the apparent danger and dam-
age of the state.

AND they were the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place.

6 And when Pilate heard them speak of Galilee, he presently inquired if the man whom they had
 7 brought before him was a Galilean. And finding that he was of that country, and therefore that he properly belonged to Herod's jurisdiction, who was tetrarch of Galilee, he willingly embraced this opportunity to clear himself of so perplexing an affair, and immediately sent

6 When Pilate heard of Galilee, he asked whether the man were a Galilean.
 7 And as soon as he knew that he belonged unto Herod's jurisdiction, he sent

him to Herod, who himself was also at Jeusalem at that time.

8 And when Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was desirous to see him of a long season, because he had heard many things of him; and he hoped to have seen some miracle done by him.

9 Then he questioned with him in many words; but he answered him nothing.

10 And the chief priests and scribes stood and vehemently accused him.

11 And Herod with his men of war set him at nought, and mocked him, and

him away to Herod,^a who being himself a Jew, was also at Jerusalem in those days, having come up to celebrate the passover there.

And when Herod saw Jesus he rejoiced exceedingly; for he had a long time been very desirous to see him, because he had heard much concerning him in Galilee; (compare Luke ix. 7, 9, sect. lxxvii.) and he now hoped that he should have an opportunity so far to satisfy his curiosity as to see some miracle done by him, and might be able also to determine whether he was, as he had once suspected, John the Baptist risen from the dead. (Compare Mat. xiv. 2, Vol. I. p. 423.) And he examined him in many words, 9 concerning a variety of particulars, both as to his pretensions and the proof of his mission, as well as the tenor of his doctrine: but as Jesus knew this was not a proper time and circumstance to enter into those questions, of which Herod might long ago have been sufficiently informed, he made him no answer.

And the chief priests and scribes, whose malice 10 had prompted them to attend him thither, stood in the presence of the king, eagerly accusing him of the same crimes which they had before charged him with in their application to Pilate.

And Herod, with those of his soldiers who 11 now attended him as his lifeguard, looked upon Jesus with disdain, and treated him in a very contemptuous manner, like a poor inconsiderable creature, who no way answered the account they had heard of him, neither saying nor doing any thing to gratify their curiosity; and having derided [him] for pretending to be a king (as it was urged by his accusers he had done),

^a He sent him to Herod.] It may not be improper, for the sake of those who are less acquainted with the Jewish history, to observe, that this was Herod Antipas, the tetrarch of Galilee, by whom John the Baptist had been beheaded, and whom Christ had justly represented as a fox. (Luke xiii. 32, p. 137.) He was son to Herod the Great, under whom Christ was born; and uncle to Herod Agrippa (by whom James was beheaded, and Peter imprisoned),

who was eaten by worms (Acts xii. 2, 3, 23); and great uncle to that Agrippa who was by Paul's discourse almost persuaded to become a Christian (Acts xxvi. 28). Christ's arraignment before him, when he was sent back uncondemned, was a great additional proof of the falsehood of those accusations which the Jews had brought against him as a seditious person, and particularly as one who had stirred up the people in Galilee.

SECT.
clxxxvii.

Luke
xxiii. 8

SECT.
CLXXXVII.
Luke
xxiii. 11

in public contempt of that claim, whatever it was, Herod clothed him with a splendid robe,^b and sent him back to Pilate; thereby intimating, that he left him to do what he pleased with his prisoner, but that for his own part he apprehended his pretensions to royalty worthy of derision rather than serious resentment.

12 And, whatever Pilate's real intentions were, the compliment of sending Jesus to be examined by him, was so well taken by Herod; and Herod's sending him back to the Roman governor was, on the other hand, such a public instance of regard to him; that the same day Pilate and Herod became friends, and were reconciled to each other: for before this, they were at enmity between themselves.^c

13 And Pilate, having received an account of what had passed before Herod, called together the chief priests, and the rulers, and with them the rest of the people who had appeared against

14 him as his accusers; And said to them, you have brought me this man, Jesus of Nazareth, as one that has perverted the people, and taught doctrines injurious to your religion, and also to the civil peace and the Roman government; and behold, I have examined [him] both in your presence, and in private, and heard all that could be alleged against him; but I must solemnly declare that I have found no crime in this man as to the things that you have charged him with; nor can I in my conscience think that you have made good any of the accusations you have

15 brought against him: Nor yet has Herod been able to make any such discovery; for I sent

12 And the same day Pilate and Herod were made friends together; for before they were at enmity between themselves.

13 And Pilate, when he had called together the chief priests, and the rulers, and the people,

14 Said unto them, Ye have brought this man unto me, as one that perverteth the people: and behold, I have examined him before you, have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse him;

15 No, nor yet Herod: for I sent

^b *A splendid robe.*] This expression Εὐδαια λαμπραν does not so properly signify (as Le Clerc renders it) a white robe; nor was it, as he supposes, intended as a declaration of his innocence. It was rather some gorgeous garment which belonged to Herod or some of his officers, and was, perhaps, grown old, and they clothed him with it in derision of his having pretended to be a king. This usage was exceeding insolent: perhaps the remorse of conscience which Herod had felt on account of the murder of John the Baptist might render him cautious how he joined in any attempt on the life of Jesus, which we do not find that he did.

^c *They were at enmity between themselves.*]

The cause of this enmity can only be conjectured: perhaps it might be the slaughter which Pilate had made of some of the Galileans who had come up to sacrifice at Jerusalem. (See Luke xiii. 1, sect. cxvi.) But Mons. Saurin truly observes, that, considering on the one hand the jealousy of the Jews where any foreign power was concerned, and on the other the oppressive measures generally taken by those who are invested with commissions like this which Pilate bore over conquered countries, and especially the accounts we have of his own bad character and conduct, their reconciliation is much more wonderful than their enmity. See Saur. Serm.

Vol. X. p. 246, 247.

you to him, and lo, nothing worthy of death is done unto him.

you to him with the prisoner, that you might do your utmost to convict him before that prince, who being a person of your own religion, and well acquainted with your laws and customs, might have known more of the matter than myself; and yet behold, it appears to have been Herod's judgment, that *nothing worthy of death has been done by him*,^d for, instead of sending him back like one who deserves a capital sentence, he has treated him like an idiot rather than a traitor, so as plainly to shew that he thinks him merely the object of ridicule, or to deserve at most but some slight punishment.

SECT.
clxxxvii.

Luke
xxiii.15

16 I will therefore chastise him, and release him.

And therefore, when I have chastised him by 16 scourging, which will be an admonition to him for the future not to use those wild enthusiastical expressions which have given so much umbrage and suspicion, I will let [him] go: and I believe you may depend upon it that he will give us no farther trouble; nor would he have interest enough to do it if he were inclined to the attempt.

MARK XV. 6. Now at that feast [the governor was wont] [LUKE, and of necessity he must release unto the people] one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. [MATT. XXVII. 15 LUKE XXIII. 17.]

Now it was usual at the feast of the passover, [and] even was grown by custom in a manner necessary,^e for the Roman governor, when such multitudes were assembled from all parts, to release to the people any one prisoner, whom they desired to be set at liberty, whatever crime it was that he was charged with. And there 7 was then in Pilate's custody a very infamous and noted prisoner, whose name was Barabbas, that lay bound with some other ruffians who had made an insurrection in the city in conjunction with him, and who had also committed murder in the insurrection; and, besides the part he had acted in this seditious riot, he was a fellow of a most abandoned character, and known to be a robber, who had infested the highways with

Mark
xv. 6

7 And there was [then a notable prisoner] named Barabbas, which lay bound with them that had made insurrection with him [LUKE, in the city], who had committed murder in the insurrection [JOHN, and was a robber] [MATT. XXVII. 16. LUKE XXIII. 19. JOHN XVIII.—40.]

^d Nothing worthy of death has been done by him.] The phrase *οὐθέν τι θάνατον αὐτῷ* must here have this signification, as the margin of our Bible renders it; for though this is something of an unusual construction, yet as *Raphelius* (Annot. ex Polyb. p. 259) has produced many instances of the like nature, it would be much harsher to suppose that a capital sentence, or any treatment from Herod which should intimate he thought Jesus deserved it, should be called *ἐὐθιθάνατον*, something worthy of death.

^e Usual, — and in a manner necessary.] There was no law to oblige him to this; but as acts of grace are generally popular things, this seems to have been first freely used by the Romans to please their tributaries, and now by custom was in a manner established. I find no substantial reason to believe there was in the original of this custom any reference to the deliverance of Israel from the Egyptian bondage at this time.

SECT.
CLXXXVII.Mark
XV. 8

his villany ; so that it was generally concluded he would receive sentence of death, and would be executed that day. *And, as the power of reversing or executing such sentences then lay in the Romans, the people therefore, when they were gathered together about the tribunal, began with a great noise and clamour to demand of Pilate [that he would do] at this passover as he had always done to them upon the like occasions, and would discharge a prisoner.*

- 9 *And Pilate hoping that he might preserve the life of Jesus, whose innocence he so clearly saw, determined to attempt it by this method ; and accordingly, that he might induce them to choose him, he proposed no other alternative than that scandalous and outrageous criminal whom we have just now mentioned, and answered them, saying, You have indeed a custom, that I should release to you one at the passover, and I am ready now to oblige you in this affair : whom will you therefore choose that I release unto you ? Barabbas, that seditious and barbarous robber ? or this Jesus, who is called Christ, who in I know not what strange sense is pretended to be the king of the Jews, and whom you see before you in the fine robe in which Herod has thought fit to array him ?*

- 10 *For he knew that the chief priests and rulers had not delivered him up into his hands from a regard to justice, but merely out of envy at his popularity ; and therefore he was willing to make the proposal to the people in such a form as might be most likely to secure his life.*

- 11 *But the chief priests and elders, who were exceedingly solicitous to obtain their end, lest this artifice of the governor should defeat all their laboured scheme, excited the most forward of the people, [and] effectually persuaded the mob they had brought with them, that they should ask the governor, with a continual noise and clamour, that he would rather release Barabbas to them ; that by this means the point they had in view might be secured, and they might be sure to destroy Jesus.*

Mat.
XXVII. 21

And therefore when the governor answered them in this manner, and said to them again, Take notice that your choice lies only between these, and therefore now determine for

8 And the multitude [therefore when they were gathered together,] crying aloud, began to desire him to do as he had ever done unto them. [MAT. XXVII. 17.—]

9 But Pilate answered them, saying, [JOHN, Ye have a custom, that I should release unto you one at the passover:] [Whom] will ye [JOHN, therefore] that I release unto you ? [Barabbas ? or Jesus, which is called Christ,] the king of the Jews ? [MAT. XXVII. 17. JOHN XVIII. 39.]

10 (For he knew that the chief priests had delivered him for envy.) [MAT. XXVII. 18.]

11 But the chief priests [and elders] moved [and persuaded] the people, that they should ask [that he should rather release Barabbas unto them, [and destroy Jesus.] [MAT. XXVII. 20.]

MAT. XXVII. 21.
—The governor answered and said unto

them, Whether of yourselves, which of the two do you desire I should release unto you? Then, as their principles had prompted them, they all cried out again with one consent, in the same noisy and tumultuous way as before, saying, We will not have this [man], but Barabbas; away with this [man], and release unto us Barabbas. And thus, when Pilate would have let him go, they denied the holy One and the Just, and desired a murderer to be granted unto them. (Acts. iii. 14.)

SECT. clxxxvii.

Luke xxiii. 18

LUKE XXIII. 18. And [JOHN, then] they [JOHN, all] cried out [JOHN, again] all at once, saying, [JOHN, Not this man, but Barabbas:] Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas. [MAT. XXVII.—21. JOHN XVIII. 40.—]

MARK XV. 12. And Pilate answered, and said again unto them, What will ye then that I shall do [with Jesus, which is called Christ,] whom ye call the king of the Jews? [MAT. XXVII. 22.]

13 And they [all] cried out again, [and say unto him,] Crucify him: [Let him be crucified.] [MAT. XXVII.—22.]

LUKE XXIII. 20. Pilate therefore, willing to release Jesus, spake again to them.

21 But they cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him.

22 And [MARK, Pilate] said unto them the third

And Pilate, to divert them from the purpose they were so unreasonably set upon, again answered and said to them, What therefore would you have me do with this Jesus, who is called Christ, and whom, if I may believe your own rulers, so many of you are ready to call and own as the king of the Jews? And they all presently renewed their clamour, and cried out again, as before, [and] with one voice said to him, Crucify him: let him immediately be crucified; for he is fit to be treated as the vilest slave, rather than to be called our king.^e

Mark xv. 12

Pilate therefore, being still desirous to release Jesus, spake to them yet again; urging them seriously to consider what they did, in thus preferring such an abandoned miscreant as Barabbas to so innocent a person. But they, 21 without so much as offering any farther reason, persisted in their importunity, and cried out as before, saying, Crucify [him], crucify him.

Luke xxiii. 20

And Pilate was so intent on delivering him, 22 that he said to them the third time, Why will you be so cruel as to insist upon it? what evil has

^e Whom you call the king of the Jews.] Pilate often repeats this title; and it may seem strange that he should use it so frequently. Probably he might do it partly to ridicule those pretences, and bring contempt on the scheme of a Messiah; and partly to procure from the Jews, in their zeal against Jesus, the strongest and most public professions of their subjection to Cesar.

g Let him be crucified.] By this cry they declared the greatest degree of rage that can be imagined; for it was as if they had said, "Let him whom you call our king be treated like one of the vilest of

your slaves, who has committed the most enormous crime." To have inflicted such a punishment as this on any free Jew would probably have been sufficient to have thrown the whole city and nation into an uproar; but now they were deaf to every thing but the clamour of passion, and in their madness forgot with how dangerous a precedent they might furnish the Roman governor. And indeed it turned dreadfully on themselves, when such vast numbers of them were crucified for their opposition to the Romans, during the time of their last war. See note c in the next section, on Mat. xxvii. 25.

- SECT. *he done* ^h I declare to you all, as I told you but time, Why? what
clxxxvii. now (ver. 14, p. 520), that *I have found no* evil hath he done?
— Luke *capital crime in him: I will therefore, as I said* I have found no
xxiii. 22 (ver. 16), *chastise him* by scourging, and then cause of death in
I hope your rage will be moderated, *and* you him: I will there-
will be prevailed upon to agree that I should fore chastise him,
let [him] go without any farther punishment. and let him go.
[MAT. XXVII. 23.
—MARK XV. 14.—]
- 23 *But they*, without pretending to answer the 23 And they were
argument he had alleged, overbore it by a instant with loud
wild fury, and *were urgent* in pressing him voices, [MARK, and
with loud and importunate voices; and the more cried out the more
he opposed them, they *cried out the more abun-* exceedingly,] re-
dantly and violently, *demanding that*, whatever quiring that he
was the consequence of it, *he might be cruci-* might be crucified:
fied: and, on the whole, notwithstanding the and the voices of
farther remonstrance of Pilate on the admoni- them, and of the
tion of his wife (which will be mentioned in the chief priests, pre-
next section), *their voices*, and [those] of the vailed. [MAT. TH.
chief priests (who, to encourage the cry, had XXVII. —23. MAR.
so little sense of common decency as them- XV. —14.]
selves to join in it), *prevailed* with the gover-
nor, though contrary to the convictions of his
own conscience, to comply with their request.

IMPROVEMENT.

- Luke BEHOLD, how all imaginable circumstances seem to conspire
xxiii. to increase the *infamy* thrown on that *sacred head*, which now
7—10 most worthily wears a crown of eternal glory! *Of a truth*, O
Lord, *against the holy Child Jesus*, both *Herod and Pontius Pi-*
late, *with the Gentiles* and the chief priests, *and the people of*
Israel, *were gathered together*, to do *whatsoever thy hand and thy*
11 *counsel had determined before to be done* (Acts iv. 27, 28). The
wisest person on earth was by *Herod and his soldiers derided* as
a fool; the most deserving was *condemned* by the *chief priests*;
and the most innocent was treated as a criminal by *Pilate*, and
furiously demanded as a public victim by the *Jews*. All the
proofs of his innocence are overborne by a *loud* and a senseless
cry; and those *hosannas* with which the streets and temple
were so lately echoing, are exchanged into *Crucify him, crucify*
11—23 *him*. So uncertain is human applause, and so unrighteous may
human judgments be!

^b Why? what evil has he done?] T. ters, and particularly Xenophon, as an
γὰρ κακὸν ἐποίησεν; *Raphelius* (Annot. ex elegant *expletive*, especially to introduce a
Xenoph. p. 64) has well proved, that γὰρ is question.
often used by the correctest Greek wri-

But in the midst of all the blessed *Jesus* stands collected in himself. Firm as a rock he bears the violence of the storm, and is not moved by all the furious waves that beat upon him ; and when he saw a robber and a murderer preferred before him, and a sentence of the most cruel death clamorously called for and demanded against him, he silently commits himself to him that judgeth righteously, who ere long brought forth his righteousness as brightness, and his salvation as a lamp that burneth. (Compare 1 Pet. ii. 23 ; and Isa. lxii. 1.)

SECT.
CLXXXVII.
verse
18, 19
Mark
XV.
13, 14

Lord, if thou callest us out to share in thy sufferings, may the Spirit of God and of glory thus rest on us ! And may neither the scorn nor the rage of our enemies separate us from thee, who did so courageously bear all this for us ; nor may they ever sink us into any weakness of behaviour unworthy of those who have the honour to call themselves thy followers !

S E C T. CLXXXVIII.

Pilate, having again and again renewed his efforts to persuade the Jews to consent that Jesus should be released, at length yields to their importunity, and delivers him up to be crucified. Mat. XXVII. 19, 24—31. Mark XV. 15—20. Luke XXIII. 24, 25. John XIX. 1—16.—

JOHN XIX. 1.
TH E N Pilate therefore took Jesus, and scourged him.

JOHN XIX. 1.
TH E N, as the priests and people of the Jews continued their clamorous demand that Jesus should be crucified, Pilate thought it most advisable to seem at least to consent to it, and therefore took Jesus and scourged him ; hoping that, after he had been severely scourged, the rage of the populace would be something abated, and they might at last be prevailed upon to consent that he should be dismissed.

SECT.
CLXXXVIII.
John
xix. 1

MAT. XXVII. 27. Then the soldiers of the governor took that it was the Roman custom to scourge pris-

Mat.
xxvii. 27

* Then the soldiers, &c] The evangelist John so plainly speaks of their crowning our Lord with thorns, and these other indignities, as previous to Pilate's last attempt to save him, that I think it proper to transpose those verses in Matthew and Mark, which mention these circumstances as after his condemnation, and immediately preceding the execution. Some of them might probably be repeated after Pilate had delivered him to be crucified, while the instruments of death were preparing ; and therefore Matthew and Mark mention

the whole series of these cruelties together : or the word *τοτε*, then (which is used by Matthew), may only signify that it was done about that time, not determining the order of each particular so absolutely as to be inconsistent with the most accurate and distinct account which John gives of the whole process of this affair. Many instances of the indeterminate use of that particle occur in the evangelists. See Mat. ix. 14 ; xxiv. 40 ; Mark xiii. 14, 26 ; Luke xxi. 10, 21 ; and John xix. 16.

SECT.
CLXXXVIII.Mat.
XXVII. 27

oners just before they were put to death, interpreted Pilate's order on this head as a declaration that he was immediately to be crucified : and therefore they took Jesus [and] led him away into the common hall in Pilate's palace, which was called the *prætorium* (as being the place where the prætor, a Roman magistrate, used to keep his court) ; and there they gathered to him the whole band, or cohort, to insult and torment him, not being concerned to keep any measures with a person whom they looked upon as entirely abandoned to their will. And having stripped him of that splendid garment in which Herod had contemptuously dressed him, in order to vary the mockery and affront, they wantonly clothed him in a vest of imperial purple, [and] put on him a scarlet robe over it, that in this gaudy dress he might have something of a mock resemblance to a prince : And, farther to ridicule his pretensions to royalty, which they considered as an affront to their nation and emperor, the soldiers having maliciously platted a crown of thorns, put it upon his head,^b and put a large reed, or cane, into his righthand, to represent a sceptre : and then they began in a ludicrous manner to pay their homage and salutations to him, as to a new created prince on his coronation day ; [and] bowing the knee before him, they did him reverence in a scoffing way, and mocked him, saying, All hail, thou most magnificent king of the Jews ! Hail mighty Monarch ! we give thee joy on thine accession to the crown ! and then approaching him as if they would have offered him some present, as is usual on such occasions, they smote him with their hands ; And proceeded so far as to spit upon him, even in his very face ; and at last took the reed, or cane, out of his hand,^c and bar-

Jesus and [led him away] into the common hall [called prætorium], and gathered unto him the whole band of soldiers. [MARK XV. XIX. 16.]

28 And they stripped him, and [clothed him with purple, and] put on him a scarlet robe : [MAR. XV. 17.—] JOHN XIX. —2.]

29 And when [JOHN, the soldiers] had platted a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head, and a reed in his righthand : and they [began to salute him, and] bowed the knee before him, [and worshipped him,] and mocked him, saying, Hail, king of the Jews : [JOHN, and they smote him with their hands :] [MAR. XV —17, 18 —19. JOHN XIX. 2—3.]

30 And they [did] spit upon him, and took the reed, and

^b Having platted a crown of thorns, &c.] It is certain they intended hereby to expose his pretended royalty to ridicule and contempt ; but had that been all, a crown of straws might have served as well. They undoubtedly meant to add cruelty to their scorn, which especially appeared in their striking him on the head when this crown was put on. If the best descriptions of

the eastern thorns are to be credited, they are much larger than any commonly known in these parts.

^c Took the reed, or cane, out of his hand.] The word *καλαμῶ* does indeed sometimes signify a slender reed (Mat. xi. 7 ; xii. 20 ; and 3 John, ver. 13) ; but it includes all kinds of canes ; and it is most probable this was a walking staff,

smote him on the head. [MARK XV. 19.—] barously struck him with it on the head; and so, as it were, nailed down the thorns into his forehead and temples, and occasioned thereby exquisite pain, as well as a great effusion of blood: all which this holy Sufferer bore with the utmost meekness and composure, neither reviling nor threatening them, but silently committing himself to the righteous invisible Judge. (1 Pet. ii. 23.)

SECT. clxxxviii.
Mat. xxvii. 30

MAT. XXVII. 19. When he was set down on the judgment seat, his wife sent unto him, saying, have thou nothing to do with that just man: for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of him. In the mean time Pilate was taken up with trying and condemning some other prisoners who were to be executed that day; and while he thus was sitting on the tribunal he had erected, his wife, having by this time been informed that Jesus had been brought before him, and was going to be given up to death, sent a very importunate message to him,^d saying, I beseech thee see to it, that thou have nothing to do with the blood of that righteous One, against whom the Jews are now demanding judgment; for I have suffered many things today on his account in a dream,^e and have had such terrible views represented to my imagination in my sleep this very morning, that I cannot but look upon it as something Divine; and conclude that if thou doest upon any terms consent to his death, it will be attended with dreadful consequences to thyself and thy family.

Mat. xxvii. 19

JOHN XIX. 4. Pilate therefore went as this, went into the common hall himself to see what they were doing with the prisoner; and when he beheld with strong emotion all

John xix. 4

which they put into his hand as a sceptre, for a blow with a slight reed would scarce have been felt, or have deserved a mention in a detail of such dreadful sufferings.

^d His wife sent to him.] While Rome was governed by a commonwealth it was unusual for the governors of provinces to take their wives with them; but afterwards it grew customary, and the motion made against it in the fourth year of Tiberius was rejected with some indignation. See Tacit. Annal. lib. iii. cap. 33, 34.

^e I have suffered many things today on his account in a dream.] Perhaps the word *ονειρον*, today, may imply, that she had dreamt these things that morning, since Pilate rose; and as the Heathens imagined those dreams most significant which came

about break of day, she might on that account lay the greater stress upon them. Jansenius thinks she had now a representation of those calamities which afterwards befel Pilate and his family. (See note^s in the improvement.) But it is an unaccountable thought of Mr. Fleming, that the devil might be the author of this dream, by which he might endeavour to prevent the death of Christ according to the prophecies. His two arguments, from her calling Christ a man (which is merely taken from our version, for in the original it is only *τω δικαιο ενεστα*, that righteous One), and from the disquiet which this dream gave her, are too inconsiderable to need a particular reply. See Flem. Christol. Vol. II. p. 325.

SECT.
clxxxviii.

John
xix. 4

those indignities and torments which Jesus had borne, and saw how severely the soldiers had scourged him, thinking that the sight of him in so bad a condition might move the Jews to compassion, he determined to make one trial more. And accordingly he came out again to the public tribunal where the Jews were assembled, and having ordered Jesus to be led thither, he said to them, just before he appeared, *Behold I am bringing him out to you again, that ye may know and observe it, that I can find no fault in him*, though the tortures he has now undergone are such as must surely have brought him to confession, if he were indeed guilty.

- 5 Then, as he spake these words, *Jesus came out of the prætorium wearing the thorny crown, and the purple robe*, now also died in his own blood, which streamed forth from all parts of his body: and [Pilate] said to them, *Behold the man!* view him attentively; and when you see what dreadful things the poor unhappy creature has suffered, let that content you; for surely, considering his innocence, he has suffered already much more than enough.
- 6 When therefore the chief priests and [their] attending officers saw him, fearing lest the people should relent, they presently renewed their exclamations, and eagerly cried out as before, saying, We know the man sufficiently: away with him to the cross; crucify [him], crucify [him]; and immediately order the wretch to be executed.

Pilate on this said to them, If ye are thus resolute and inexorable, I leave him in your hands, to dispose of him as you think fit: take ye him therefore, if it must be so, and crucify [him] yourselves; but I desire to discharge myself from having any thing to do in it, either by myself, or by my Roman guards; for, as I have told you again and again, *I find no fault in him* worthy of any such punishment.

- 7 The Jews then answered him, There is no room to represent him as a faultless person, nor any reason to be backward to condemn him; but these objections you have made oblige us to mention one circumstance which, for the horror of it, we would willingly have
- 5 Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns, and the purple robe. And Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man.
- 6 When the chief priests therefore and officers saw him, they cried out, saying, Crucify him, crucify him.—
- Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him, and crucify him: for I find no fault in him.
- 7 The Jews answered him, We

have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God. SECT. clxxxviii.
John xix. 7

we have a Divine law which we received from heaven, by which blasphemy is forbidden on the highest penalties ; and by this our law he ought to die, though he were not chargeable with sedition and treason, because he has made himself the Son of the most high God, in such a sense as no creature can be ; and this he declared but this morning in open court. (Compare Mat. xxvi. 63, 64 ; Mark xiv. 62 ; and Luke xxii. 70, p. 507.)

8 When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he was the more afraid ;

When Pilate therefore heard this expression, he 8 was still more afraid than before ;^f for the Romans believed many poetical stories of men begotten by their deities, and thought them a kind of demigods, who could not be injured without engaging their divine parents in the quarrel. And therefore apprehending that his

9 And went again into the judgment hall, and said unto Jesus, Whence art thou ? But Jesus gave him no answer.

wife's dream might also take its rise from such a cause, he entered again into the palace, and taking him aside, he said to Jesus, Tell me plainly from whence thou camest, and from whom art thou descended ? and what is this Divine original which thou art charged with claiming ?^g But Jesus, knowing that his innocence was already apparent, even to the conviction of Pilate's conscience, gave him no answer to that question.

10 Then saith Pilate unto him, Speakest thou not unto me ? Knowest thou not, that I have

Then Pilate in surprise said to him, What, 10 dost thou make me no reply, and not so much as speak to me in such a circumstance as this, in which thy life is so evidently concerned ? Dost thou not know that I have power and

^f *He was still more afraid than before.]* Though I think, with Mr. Cradock, and several others, the interpretation given in the *paraphrase* the most natural ; yet I cannot forbear mentioning that of Dr. Lardner, who thinks *he was afraid of a sedition among the Jews, from his knowledge of their great obstinacy in any thing in which religion might seem to be concerned* : and he adds, he might be the more reasonably alarmed on this head, as since the beginning of his government he had met with two remarkable instances of their stiffness ; one in an attempt he made to bring the image of Cesar into Jerusalem ; the other in a design he had formed of supplying the city with water at the expense of the sacred treasury of the temple. See *Lard. Credib.* part i. Vol. I. p. 330—338.

^g *Whence art thou ?]* It is strange Mr. Locke should think (as he does in his *Reasonableness of Christianity*, Vol. I. p. 133) that Christ declined giving him an answer, lest, when he heard he was born at Bethlehem, he should have any such apprehensions as Herod had entertained. Pilate probably knew nothing at all of that prophecy, as Herod himself indeed did not, till he had learnt it from the Jewish scribes whom he consulted on *Christ's birth*. (Mat. ii. 4, 5, 6, Vol. I. p. 81.) The answer which our Lord had made to his former inquiries shewed how far he was from declining any danger ; and the true reason of his present silence was that Pilate's unsteady conduct rendered him unworthy of any farther information.

SECT.
clxxxviii.John
xix. 11

authority to crucify thee, and have power to release thee, if I please, notwithstanding all the clamorous demands of thine enemies.^h power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?

- Jesus calmly replied, Thou couldst have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above, from the God of heaven, whose providence I acknowledge in all these events: therefore he who has delivered me to thee, even the Jewish high priest with his council, having far greater opportunities of knowing him and his law, hath the greater and more aggravated sin; yet thou thyself canst not but know that on the principles of natural equity an innocent person ought not to be given up to popular fury.*
- 12 *And from this time Pilate was so far satisfied of the injustice of the prosecution, and of the innocence of Jesus, that he endeavoured the more earnestly to release him. But the Jews still insisted on his passing sentence on him to be crucified; and apprehensive of the governor's design, that they effectually might put a*
- 11 *Jesus answered, thou couldst have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above: therefore he that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin.*
- 12 *And from thenceforth Pilate sought to release him: but the*

^h *Dost thou not know that I have power to crucify thee? &c.] Even they who maintain that the Jews had a power of executing capital sentences in Christ's time, acknowledge that power to have been under the control of the Roman governor; and that it was in fact so often controlled, that at last the Jewish sanhedrim removed from the chamber in which alone they could regularly pass them, that they might not have the mortification of seeing continually how little their decisions availed, when the most notorious criminal, if he had but money, could buy a pardon from their common masters. So that the dispute, after all the noise it has made in the learned world, seems at last to terminate in this nicety, "whether the consent of the Roman governor were expressly asked before the Jews proceeded to an execution, or were taken for granted if the contrary did not appear?" Or, in other words, "Whether the efficacy of a sentence passed by the Jews were owing to the express consent or the connivance of the Romans?" The conduct of the Jews in this case seems to prove the former of these to have been the true state of the affair; and vindicates not only the substance of what Dr. Lardner has maintained, but the particular manner in which he expresses it. See note ^c on Mat. xxvii. 2, p. 511.*

ⁱ *Thou couldst have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above.] Some have thought that the word *above*, from above, refers to the situation of the temple, which stood much higher than the *pretorium*; and that it is as if Jesus had said, "I know that whatever thou dost against me is only in consequence of the sentence passed in yonder court held above; so that their guilt is greater than thine." But though this would very well account for the connection of the latter part of the *verse*, I cannot think it altogether just; for had Providence permitted Pilate to seize Christ as one dangerous to Cesar's dignity, he would have had as much power of putting him to death as he now had. It is therefore much more reasonable to suppose it refers to the permission of God's providence. No thought was more proper to the occasion; and I think the interpretation I have given to the latter clause in this view is natural, though not very common. But if any are not satisfied with it, they may consider whether *δια τούτο* may not be connected with the beginning of the *verse*, so that it might be translated, *Thou couldst have no power at all against me, unless it were given thee from above for this purpose.* (Compare note ^f on John vii. 21, sect. xcix.)*

Jews cried out, saying, If thou let this man go, thou art not Cesar's friend: who-soever maketh himself a king, speaketh against Cesar.

stop to his intention of discharging him, they eagerly cried out, saying, *If thou let this man go off with his life, thou art not Cesar's friend,* though thou bearest his commission, and representest his person; for every one that makes himself a king of Judea speaks against Cesar our emperor, and in effect arraigns the legality of his government here.

SECT.
CLXXXVIII.
John
xix. 12

13 When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat, in a place that is called the pavement, but in the Hebrew, Gabbatha.

When Pilate therefore heard that speech, he was very much alarmed, as he well knew how suspicious a prince Tiberius was, and how many spies he kept on all his officers, that nothing might be done or permitted by them in any of the provinces, which could at all interfere with his authority: ^k and, that he might not then be charged with any want of zeal for Cesar's interest, *he brought Jesus out of the palace again, and once more sat down on the tribunal,* which was then erected (as was said before, p. 512) without the palace, *in a place called in Greek, Lithostraton, or the Pavement,* on account of a beautiful piece of Mosaic work with which the floor was adorned: *but in Hebrew it was called Gabbatha, or the High place,* because it stood on an eminence, so that the judge, being seated there on his tribunal, might be heard and seen by a considerable number of people.¹

14 And it was the preparation of the passover, and about

And it was then the preparation of the pass- over, or the sixth day of the week, and consequently the day which fell before the paschal sabbath, which was observed with some peculiar solemnity; (see John xix. 31, sect. xcii.) *and the morning was so far advanced, that it [was] drawing on apace towards the sixth hour,* and was now about the third hour, or nine in the morning,^m which obliged them to dispatch,

^k As he well knew how suspicious a prince Tiberius was, &c.] Every body that knows the character of Tiberius, especially as illustrated by Suetonius in his excellent *History*, will see how naturally Pilate might be apprehensive on this head.

¹ In Hebrew, Gabbatha.] There are various etymologies of this word. I think the most probable is that which derives it from נָּבָּה *elevavit*, and so it intimates its being raised on high. It was, perhaps, a kind of stage, or scaffold, in the midst of a spacious area belonging to the palace, in which the

governor might place himself on public, and especially on judicial occasions. It plainly appears from the connection of the words that it was not in his house, but somewhere without, probably in some open place.

^m Was drawing on apace towards the sixth hour, and was now about the third hour, &c.] Difficulties, which seem to me quite invincible, attend the reading which is generally received, [*It was about the sixth hour,*] whether we reckon it, according to the Roman method of computation, six in

SECT.
clxxxviii.John
xix. 14

that they might have execution done, as usual, before noon. And Pilate, finding he must, after all, yield to the people, and consent to the death of Jesus, lest his former struggle should be misrepresented at Rome, was resolved to manage this incident so as to procure from the Jews a public acknowledgment of Cesar's authority: and therefore, pointing to Jesus, as he now appeared in this mock pomp of royalty, he says to the Jews, who were present in vast numbers, *Behold your king*, if you think fit to own him, as it is said many of you have done. But they again cried out with indignation and disdain, *Away with [him], away with [him]*; we are so far from owning him, that we desire thee to *crucify him*. Pilate says to them, *What, shall I crucify your king?* How strange, and how extravagant a demand is this! And the chief priests answered, in the name of all the people, *We have*

15 But they cried out, *Away with him, away with him, crucify him*. Pilate saith unto them, *Shall I crucify your king?* The chief priests an-

the morning, or according to the Jewish computation, twelve at noon. The best commentators I know (and among the rest of late Dr. Guyse) think the whole difficulty of reconciling these words of John with Mark, who tells us (chap. xv. 25, sect. clxxxix.) that Christ was crucified at the third hour; and with Matthew and Luke, who exactly agree with him in fixing the time of that darkness which happened while Christ hung upon the cross; (compare Mat. xxvii. 45; Luke xxiii. 44; and Mark xv. 33, sect. cxc.) is easily solved by understanding it, according to the Roman account, of six in the morning. But as John was a Jew, and elsewhere seems to use the Jewish account (John i. 39, iv. 6, 52), that very supposition is in general improbable. Or if, out of regard to the considerations which the learned, but here dubious and perplexed, Zeltnerus has urged, (see Zeltner. *Hor. Pilat.* p. 14, & seq.) we were to grant in general a supposable case, very strong objections will lie against supposing it here. For though we should, with many critics, take it for granted that the passover here fell late in April (which was the latest it could fall), the sun would not rise at Jerusalem till near five o'clock, and one cannot suppose the sanhedrim assembled till about break of day. How then is it possible that their condemnation of Christ, his arraignment and examination, first before Pilate, then before Herod, together with Pilate's repeated examin-

ations of him, and conferences with the Jews about him, as also the change of dress, scourging, crowning with thorns, &c. should be dispatched by six? The very contents of the preceding sections seem to demonstrate the contrary. On the other hand, it could not now be twelve at noon, since Mark assures us to the contrary, and his account is confirmed both by Matthew and Luke. (See the places just now quoted, and note ^d on Mark xv. 25, sect. clxxxix.) I cannot therefore but conclude with Columelus (*Observ.* p. 77), Beza, and Erasmus, that instead of the sixth we should read the third hour, that is, nine in the morning. For this we have the authority of the Cambridge manuscript, and of Peter of Alexandria, who expressly asserts it was τρίτη, the third, in the original copy, which he says continued till his time; and though, as Dr. Mill abundantly shews in his Annotation on this place, all the best manuscripts and ancient versions are on the other side, I am obliged here to follow the superior authority of common sense; however, in submission to the greatest number of copies, I have still retained the common reading in the version, and have only given what I apprehend to be the true reading in the paraphrase. Some other unsatisfactory hypothesis will be touched on in the note last referred to. See a large and accurate view of them in Wolf. *Cur. Phil.* Vol. I. page 969—976.

swered, We have no *no king but* the emperor Tiberius Cesar, whose SECT. clxxxviii.
king but Cesar. royal authority we all of us acknowledge, and
will always maintain. Mat. xxvii. 24

MAT. XXVII. 24. *And Pilate, seeing that it signified nothing*
When Pilate saw any longer to oppose the popular torrent, but
that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was
made, he took water, and washed his hands before the
multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just per-
son : see ye to it. *that they rather grew more tumultuous by the de-
lay, was determined however to do all he could
to make his own conscience easy in complying
with this their unjust request ; and therefore
he took water, and washed his hands in the pres-
ence of the multitude," saying, I call heaven and
earth to witness that I am innocent of the blood
of this righteous [man] ; look you [to] the con-
sequences of shedding [it], and remember you
are answerable for them, whatever they may*

25 Then answered all the people, and
said, His blood be on us, and on our chil-
dren. *prove. And all the people answered, saying, 25
We will venture those consequences : may his
blood, if innocent, be on us, and on our children !
and may the curse of shedding it lie upon us
throughout all generations !*

° *He took water, and washed his hands,* it undoubtedly was of many of their chil-
&c.] 'It is well known that the Jews in dren. For Josephus, who was an eyewit-
some cases were appointed to wash their ness, expressly declares, " that the num-
hands as a solemn token that they were not ber of those thus crucified was so great,
themselves concerned in the murder com- that there was not room for the crosses to
mitted by some unknown person (see Deut. stand by each other; and that at last they had
xxi. 6—9) : but, as this was also a rite that not wood enough to make crosses of." A pas-
was frequently used by the Gentiles in to- sage which, especially when compared with
ken of innocence, it is more probable that the verse before us, impresses and aston-
Pilate, who was a Gentile, did it in con- ishes me beyond any other which I recol-
formity to them. See Grotius, in loc. and lect in the whole story. If this were not
Elsner, Observ. Vol. I. p. 122, 123. the very finger of God, pointing out their
crime in crucifying his Son, it is hard to
say what could deserve to be called so.

° *May his blood be on us, and on our chil-* *Elsner* has abundantly shewn, that among
dren !'] As this terrible imprecation was the Greeks, the persons on whose testimony
dreadfully answered in the ruin so quickly others were put to death used, by a very
brought on the Jewish nation, and the calamities which have since pursued that
wretched people, in almost all ages and countries ; so it was peculiarly illustrated
in the severity with which Titus, merciful as he naturally was, treated the Jews whom
he took during the siege of Jerusalem ; of whom Josephus himself writes (*Bell. Jud.*
lib. v. cap. 11 (al. vi. 12), § 1), that *μαστιγισμένοι ἀνταυγέῳ*, having been scourged and
tortured in a very terrible manner, they were crucified, in the view, and near the walls of
this city ; perhaps, among other places, on mount Calvary : and it is very probable
this might be the fate of some of those very persons, who now joined in this cry, as
I should have thought it extremely proper to mention here, if any authority were pro-
duced to support it. But as I cannot meet with any such account in Josephus,
I am ready to ascribe what Grotius says of

SECT.
clxxxviii.Luke
xxiii. 24

And when they had said this, *Pilate*, who now was something easier in his own mind, and was desirous to satisfy the people,^p since he perceived it could be done no other way, pronounced sentence, that what they demanded should be done, and that Jesus should be put to death.

LUKE XXIII. 24. And Pilate [willing to content the people] gave sentence that it should be as they required. [MARK XV. 15.—]

25 And, in pursuance of that sentence, he released to them *Barabbas*, who (as was said before) was thrown into prison for sedition and murder; but whom, aggravated as his crimes were, they had importunately desired in preference to Christ: and having (as we related above, John xix. 1, p. 525) already scourged Jesus, he did not renew that torture;^q however, he delivered him to their will to be crucified, with such circumstances as they thought proper; and they soon shewed that their tender mercies were cruel.

25 And he released to them [Barabbas,] that for sedition and murder was cast into prison, whom they had desired: [and when he had scourged Jesus,] he delivered him to their will [to be crucified.] [MAT. XXVII. 26. MARK XV.—15. JOHN XIX. 16.—]

Mat.
xxvii. 31

And when the Jewish mob had thus prevailed, after they had mocked and insulted him for a while, just as the Roman soldiers had before done in the prætorium, deriding his pretences to a kingdom, and abusing him like the vilest slave, they took the purple robe off from him,^r and having dressed him again in his own garments,

MAT. XXVII. 31. And after that they had mocked him, they took the [purple] robe off from him, and put on his own raiment on him,

it to a slip of memory in that great critic; especially considering how improbable it was that so humane a prince as Titus should be guilty of such almost unexampled cruelty. On the contrary, in the only passage I recollect, where Josephus speaks of exposing the Jewish captives to wild beasts (*Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. vi. cap. 9. [al. vii. 16], § 2*), it is expressly said that Titus sold all who were under seventeen years old.

^p Desirous to satisfy the people: το μανωσισσαι. As his former administration had given them a great deal of disgust, he might very probably think it absolutely necessary thus to appease them: yet they afterwards followed him with their accusations to his ruin; and thus, by the righteous judgment of God, he lost all the advantage which he hoped to gain by this base compliance, as Felix did when he afterwards injured Paul on the same unworthy principles. Acts xxiv. 27.

^q Having already scourged Jesus: φραγλασας. Many critics, and among the rest *Elser* (*Observ. Vol. I. p. 125*), have shewn that scourging used to precede crucifixion;

but as John, who is most exact in his account of this part of the story, mentions his having been scourged before, and says nothing of the repetition of it (which, considering Pilate's conviction of his innocence, he would probably spare), I choose to interpret the word in this manner, which the original will very well bear.

^r They took the purple robe off from him.] It is observable, as we have seen above, p. 526, that Matthew (chap. xxvii. 28) mentions a scarlet robe, κοκκινεν χλαμυδα, and Mark (chap. xv. 17, as well as here) a purple garment, την πορφυραν. I take not upon me to determine whether either of these words be used for the other, waving, as in some other cases, the most exact signification; or whether there were two garments used, a purple vest, and over that a scarlet robe. However, it is probable, whatever they were, Pilate, or any of his chief officers, would not cover his bleeding body with any thing better than an old, and perhaps tattered habit, which answered their contemptuous purpose much better than the best which the governor's wardrobe could have afforded.

and led him away to they led him away to be crucified, in the manner crucify him. [MARK which we shall presently relate. XV. 20.]

SECT.
clxxxviii.

IMPROVEMENT.

LET us now, by a lively act of faith, bring forth the blessed Jesus to our imagination, as *Pilate brought him forth* to the people. Let us with affectionate sympathy survey the indignities which were offered him, when he gave his back to the smiters, and his cheeks to them that plucked off the hair; and hid not his face from shame and spitting. (Isa. i. 6.) Behold the man, wearing his purple robe and thorny crown, and bearing the reed which smote him in his right hand for a sceptre! Behold, not merely the man, but the Son of God, thus vilely degraded, thus infamously abused! Shall we, as it were, increase his sufferings, and, while we condemn the fury and cruelty of the Jews, shall we crucify him to ourselves afresh, and put him to an open shame? (Heb. vi. 6.) Or shall we overlook him with slight and contempt, and hide our faces from him, who for our sake thus exposed his own? (Isa. liii. 3.)

John
xix. 13

verse 1

Mat.
xxvii. 29

John
xix. 5

Let the caution even of this heathen judge, who feared, when he heard he so much as pretended to be the Son of God, engage us to reverence him, especially considering in how powerful a manner he has since been declared to be so. (Rom. i. 4.) Let us in this sense have nothing to do with the blood of this just Person. Let his example teach us patiently to submit to those sufferings which God shall appoint for us, remembering that no enemies, and no calamities we meet with, could have any power against us, except it were given them from above.

7, 8

Mat.
xxvi. 10

How wisely was it ordered by Divine Providence that Pilate should be obliged thus to acquit Christ, even while he condemned him; and to speak of him as a righteous person, in the same breath with which he doomed him to the death of the most flagitious malefactor! And how lamentably does the power of worldly interest over conscience appear, when, after all the convictions of his own mind, as well as the admonitions of his wife, he yet gave him up to popular fury. O Pilate, how gloriously hadst thou fallen in the defence of the Son of God! and how justly did God afterwards leave thee to perish by the resentment of that people whom thou wast now so studious to oblige!

John
xix. 11

Mat.
xxvii.
24, 26

Luke
xxiii.
24, 25

* Leave thee to perish, &c.] Josephus Eusebius tells us (*Hist. Eccles. lib. ii. cap. 7*), that quickly after (having, as others say, been banished to Vienne in Gaul) he laid violent hands upon himself, falling on his own sword. Agrippa, who was an eye-witness to many of his enormities, speaks of him in his oration to Caius Cesar as one

SECT.
CLXXXVIII.

Who can without trembling read that dreadful imprecation, *May his blood be on us, and on our children !* Words which, even to this day, have their remarkable and terrible accomplishment in that curse, which has pursued the *Jews* through *seventeen hundred years*. Lord, may it at length be averted, and even turned into a *blessing !* May they *look on him whom they have pierced, and mourn*, till all the obstinacy of their hearts be subdued : till they bow down in glad submission to that *King* whom God has *set on his holy hill*, and thus are brought themselves to *reign with him* in everlasting honour and joy !

S E C T. CLXXXIX.

Jesus, being delivered up by Pilate to the rage of the people, bears his cross to Calvary, and is there nailed to it. Mat. XXVII. 32—34, 38. Mark XV. 21—23, 25, 27, 28. Luke XXIII. 26—34.— John XIX.—16—18.

JOHN XIX.—16.

SECT.
CLXXXIX.John
xix. 16

NOW after Pilate had passed sentence upon Jesus, to satisfy the restless clamour of the Jews, and had delivered him to the soldiers to be crucified, his prosecutors, having gained their point, hastened his execution ; and having insulted and abused him (as was said before), *they took Jesus and led him away* to that terrible punishment.^a

Luke
xxiii. 32

And, to expose him to the greater ignominy and reproach, and to prejudice the people more strongly against him, *there were also two other [men, who were]* condemned to die upon the cross for a robbery, and were well known to be great malefactors, that were led out of Jerusalem

JOHN XIX.—16.
AND they took Jesus, and led him away.

LUKE XXIII. 32.
And there were also two other malefactors.

who had been a man of a most infamous character (*Philo. Jud. in Leg.* p. 1034) ; and by that manner of speaking, as Valesius well observes, it is plainly intimated he was then dead. Probably the accusations of other Jews following him, had before that proved his destruction.

^a *They took Jesus and led him away.* It is evident this text is parallel to Mat. xxvii. —31, and Mark xv.—20. But I have here, as in some other instances of two or more parallel passages, put one at the conclusion of a former section, and the other at the beginning of the next, for a better connection. I may also add that *this* seems to me

the exact place of Mat. xxvii. 3—10, in which the evangelist relates the tragical end of Judas ; but I hope I shall be indulged in transposing it, partly that I may preserve a better proportion in the length of the sections, and chiefly that I may not interrupt the important story of *Christ's passion* : and I more easily allow myself to do it, because probably the very same consideration engaged Matthew a little to anticipate it. Let it only here be observed, that the death of this traitor seems to have happened before that of his Master : so speedily did the Divine vengeance pursue his aggravated crime.

tors led with him, *with him, to be executed* at the same time ; that SECT. clxxxix.
to be put to death. in such company he might be thought to suffer
for the worst of crimes.

JOHN XIX. 17. *And Jesus, thus attended as a criminal, was led through the city, carrying a heavy part of his cross on his shoulders, according to the custom of those who were to be crucified : and in this manner he went out of the city to a place which lay on the western side of Jerusalem, but a little without the boundaries of it,^b which was called in the Hebrew language Golgotha, [or] the place of a scull ; because the bodies of many criminals, having been executed on that little eminence, were buried there.*

John
xix. 17

LUKE XXIII. 26. *And as they led him on, Jesus was now so faint with the loss of blood, so very sore with the lashes and bruises he had received, and so fatigued with the load of such a large piece of timber, that he was not able to proceed so fast as they desired, especially considering how little time they had before them to finish their work. And as he was advancing slowly to the place of execution, they met on the road a poor African, who was a native of Cyrene, named Simon, the father of Alexander and Rufus, who afterwards became Christians, and were of some note in the church : this Simon at that time was passing by, as he came out of the country to Jerusalem ; [and] they immediately laid hold on [him] as one fit for their purpose, finding him a strong man, and it may be suspecting that he was a favourer of Jesus ; [and] pretending that the authority of the Roman governor impowered them to press any they met for this service, they compelled him to carry at least one end of his cross ; and accordingly on him they laid the cross, that he might carry it after Jesus.*

Luke
xxiii. 26

27 And there followed him a great company of people, *And a great multitude of people crowded after him to see the crucifixion ; and particularly*

^b Carrying a heavy part of his cross, *went out of the city, &c*] Dr. Lardner has abundantly proved, from many quotations, that it was customary not only for the Jews (Numb. xv. 35 ; 1 Kings xxi. 13 ; Acts vii. 58), but also for the Sicilians, Ephesians, and Romans, to execute their malefactors *without the gates* of their cities, (See his *Credibility*, part i. Vol. I. p. 354, 355.) What our Lord carried, was not the whole cross, but only that transverse piece of wood to which his arms were afterwards fastened ; and which was called *antenne*, or *furca*, going cross the *stipes*, or *upright beam*, which was fixed in the earth. This the criminal used to carry, and therefore was called *furcifer*. See Bishop Pearson on the Creed, p. 203, 204.

- SECT. a considerable number of women, who had at- and of women, which
clxxxix. tended his ministry with great delight, *followed* also bewailed and
Luke him on this sad occasion; who were so tender- lamented him.
xxiii. 27 ly affected with the moving sight, that they not
only pitied him in their hearts, but also vented
their concern in tears, and *bewailed and lament-*
28 *ed him* in a very affectionate manner. But 28 But Jesus turn-
Jesus turning to them, said, Alas, ye daughters ing unto them, said,
of Jerusalem, weep not for me, who am willing Daughters of Jeru-
to submit to all the sufferings appointed for me, salem, weep not for
as what I know will issue in the salvation of me, but weep for
my people, and in my exaltations to the high- yourselves, and for
est glory; but rather *weep for yourselves, and your children.*
for your children, in consideration of the dread-
ful judgments that these crimes will quickly
bring upon this wretched people, whose calam-
ities will be of much longer duration than
mine. 29 For, let it be remembered by you as 29 For behold, the
my dying words, *behold the days are surely and days are coming, in*
quickly *coming,* and some of you may live to the which they shall
see them, *in which* the innocent blood which say, *Blessed are the*
this people have imprecated upon themselves barren, and the
shall come down upon their heads in so terrible wombs that never
a manner, that *they shall* have reason to say, bare, and the paps
Happy [are] the barren women, and the wombs which never gave
which never bare children, and the breasts that suck.
never suckled them: for as relations are multi-
plied, sorrows shall be multiplied with them,
and parents shall see their children subject to
all the miseries which famine, and pestilence,
and sword, and captivity can bring upon them.
30 Then shall they who are now triumphing in my 30 Then shall they
death be trembling with horror, in expectation begin to say to the
of their own; and, considering present calam- mountains, *Fall on*
ities as the forerunners of future, yet more us; and to the hills,
intolerable miseries, shall *begin,* in despair of *Cover us.*
the Divine mercy, *to say to the mountains, Fall on us; and to the hills, Cover us,* from the more
dreadful pressure of God's wrath, which is
kindled against us. 31 For if they do these 31 For if they do
things in the green wood, what shall be done in these things in a
the dry? If such agonies as these fall upon green tree, what
me, who am not only an innocent person, but shall be done in the
God's own Son, when I put myself in the stead dry?
of sinners, what will become of those wretches
who can feel none of my supports and consolations, and whose personal guilt makes them as

proper fuel for the Divine vengeance, as dry wood is to the consuming fire ?

SECT.
CLXXXIX.

MAT. XXVII. 33. And when they were come to [the] place called Golgotha, that is to say, [the] place of a scull, [LUKE, or Calvary], [MARK XV. 22. LUKE XXIII. 33.—]

At length they arrived at the place of execution : *and when they were come thither, even to the place which (we before observed) was called in Hebrew Golgotha, that is to say, the place of a scull,* a little without the city [on] mount Calvary (which was the usual place for executing criminals, and seemed a proper spot of ground for the purpose, as on account of its eminence the malefactors crucified there might be seen at a considerable distance, and by a great number of spectators) ; They proceeded to the fatal

Mat.
xxvii. 33

34 They gave him vinegar to drink, mingled with gall : and when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink.

purpose for which they came : and as it was customary to give to dying criminals a potion of strong wine mingled with spices, to cheer their spirits, and render them less sensible of their sufferings, the soldiers who attended him gave him nothing better to drink than vinegar mingled with gall, by that odious mixture farther expressing their cruelty and contempt : *and when he had tasted [of it],* that he might submit to every distasteful circumstance which Providence allotted to him, *he would not drink* any large draught of it, as knowing it would answer no valuable end to do it. And, as some

Mark
xv. 23

MARK XV. 23. And they [also] gave him to drink, wine mingled with myrrh : but he received it not.

And it was now the third hour of the day, or nine o'clock in the morning,^d when they thus brought him to mount Calvary ; and there, when

^c They gave him also wine to drink, mingled with myrrh.] Some think this was sour wine, called vinegar by Matthew ; but I apprehend the reasons which Dr. Edwards has produced (*Exercit. part. ii. No. 2, p. 178—188*) sufficiently prove that this wine mingled with myrrh was a different mixture from the vinegar and gall, which he received so far as to taste it. Probably those pious women, some of them (as the story shews) persons in plentiful circumstances, whose zeal engaged them to fol-

low him to Calvary, and afterwards so liberally to prepare unguents and aromatic drugs for his embalming, had provided on this sad occasion some rich wine tempered with choice spices, which with perfect propriety he refused to taste, lest malice should insinuate he intended thereby to render himself insensible of the terrors of death.

^d It was now the third hour of the day, or nine o'clock in the morning.] I can by no means agree with Vossius, and some other

SECT. all things were made ready, *they* nailed his [there] they cruci-
 clxxxix. hands and his feet to the cross, and crucified him :— [LUKE
 Mark XXIII.—33.—JOHN
 xv. 27 *him. And they also crucified with him the two* XIX. 18.—
malefactors, [or] robbers, that were mentioned
before, the one on his righthand, and the other on
the left ; and they placed Jesus in the midst, as a
mark of the greatest indignity, to prejudice the
multitude the more against him, and to induce
 28 *them to regard him as the most infamous crim-*
inal of the three. And thus the scripture was
remarkably fulfilled (Isa. liii. 12), in which
the prophet Isaiah, speaking with an amaz-
ing plainness of the sufferings of the Messiah,
saith, “ And he was numbered with the trans-
gressors.”^e
 Luke *And Jesus made no manner of resistance to*
 xxiii. 34 *this cruel violence, nor did he revile them even*
when they were distorting his limbs as on a
rack, and nailing his hands and his feet on the
full stretch to the accursed tree ; but, in the
midst of his anguish, he breathed out his soul in
a compassionate prayer for his murderers ; and
pleading the only excuse which the most exten-
sive charity could suggest, he said, Father, for-
give them, for they know not what they are doing.^f

critics, to read it here the sixth hour ; for
their ought to be very cogent reasons for
departing from the authority of all the best
copies and ancient versions. (See Dr. Mills,
in loc.) Nor can I think, with Heinsius,
that these words in Mark refer, not to the
hour of the day in which Christ was cruci-
fied, but to the length of time he had been
upon the cross when his garments were di-
vided, which Mark had spoken of just be-
fore in ver. 24. For as Mark mentions
the sixth and the ninth hour (ver. 33), this
interpretation would oblige us to conclude,
either that Mark used two very different
ways of computation within the compass
of a few verses, or else that Christ did not
expire till he had been nine hours on the
cross. And as these objections equally
lie against Godwyn's Hypothesis, (Moses
and Aaron, book iii. chap. i.) that we are
here to distinguish between the four larger
and twelve smaller hours into which the day
was divided, I do not think it necessary
more particularly to consider it, though
the learned Gerhardus in his Harmony pre-
fers it to all others. Compare note ^m on
 John xix. 14, sect. clxxxviii.

^e *And he was numbered with the transgres-*
sors.] I choose, in quotations from the Old
Testament, to keep as close to our English
version of the passage quoted as the Greek
will allow me, that the memory of the
hearer may assist him in distinguishing
the text ; else I should have rendered
ανομῶν, criminals, as the word פושעים,
which Isaiah uses, seems also to signify.
 The least offence is a *transgression* of
 the law of God, or a stepping over the bound-
 aries he has prescribed ; but this imports
 much more.

^f *Father, forgive them, &c.] This is one*
of the most striking passages in the world.
While they are actually nailing him to the
cross, he seems to feel the injury these
poor creatures did to their own souls,
more than the wounds they gave him ; and
as it were to forget his own anguish, in a
concern for their salvation. I render τὸ
ποιοῦσι, what they are doing, as thinking that
version most expressive of the present cir-
cumstance ; and indeed it is the exact im-
port of what grammarians call the present
tense.

The Roman soldiers, who were the immediate instruments of his death, having indeed but little knowledge of him ; and the Jews, who were the authors of it, through their obstinate prejudices not apprehending who he was ; “ for if they had known him, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory.” (1 Cor. ii. 8.)

SECT.
CLXXXIX.

IMPROVEMENT.

HERE let us pause a while, and make a few serious reflections on this amazing story, which the *evangelists* relate with so much simplicity. Behold *the Son of God bearing his cross*, fainting under the load of it, and at length extended upon it, and *nailed to it*. *Him they took, and with wicked hands crucified and slew him* (Acts ii. 23). Blessed *Jesus*, was it *for this* that thou didst honour our nature by a union to thine own, and come from thy throne of glory to visit these abodes of misery and guilt ! Was it *for this* that so many gracious discourses were delivered, and so many works of love and power performed ! *for this*, that thou mightest be treated as the *worst of criminals*, and suspended on a *cross* in the air, as if unworthy of a place on earth even to die upon ! Amazing and lamentable sight ! Justly, *O sun*, mightest thou blush to see it : justly, *O earth*, mightest thou tremble to support it !

John
xix.
17, 18

Mark
xv.
27, 28

Lord, like these pious women, who had the zeal and fortitude to attend thee, when thine own apostles forsook thee and fled, we would follow thee weeping : yet not for thee, but for ourselves ; that our guilt had brought us under a condemnation, from which we could be redeemed by nothing less than the precious blood of the Son of God : that Lamb without blemish and without spot (1 Pet. i. 19). We would behold herein the goodness and the severity of God (Rom. xi. 22) : for while the riches of his goodness are displayed in his providing a ransom for the redemption of lost sinners, an awful proof is given of the severity of his justice, in his not sparing his own Son, nor exempting him from the sorrows and sufferings due to sin, when he came to put himself in the stead of sinners : and may we not in such a view tremble for fear of him, and be afraid of his judgments ? (Psal. cxix. 120.) Who can support the weight of his indignation, especially when it shall come aggravated by the abuse of so much love ! If these things be done in the green wood, what shall be done in the dry ? And if such sufferings be inflicted, where there was not any personal guilt to kindle the flame, on one who only answered for the sins of others ; what then will be the end

Luke
xxiii.
27, 28

SECT. of those who, *by their own iniquities*, are become as *fuel* prepared
clxxxix. for the fire, and are as *vessels of wrath fitted to destruction* ?

ver. 33

How shocking is it to behold the vile indignities that were put upon a suffering *Jesus*, and to reflect upon the cruel treatment that he met with from his insulting enemies ! Yet have not *we* been *verily guilty* concerning this matter ? (Gen. xlii. 21.) Are we not chargeable with *despising Christ* ? and have we not *crucified the Son of God afresh*, and put him to an open shame ? (Heb. 34—vi. 6.) Oh may that *apology* be heard in our favour ! *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do !* For surely sinners *do not know what they do*, when they *pierce Christ* by their sins, and *turn away their faces from him*. But under all his sufferings, how amazing was his *meekness* ! and how compassionate the *concern* which he expressed for his most cruel persecutors ! May we learn *patience*, and *love to our enemies*, from so bright an example of it ! May we, like him, *bless them that curse us*, and *pray for them that despitefully use us*, and *persecute us* ! (Mat. v. 44.) Instead of being ingenious to aggravate their faults, and to paint them in the most shocking colours, let us rather seek for the best *excuses*, which even the worst of causes will fairly bear ; influenced by that *charity* which unconstrained *believes no evil*, and *hopeth all things* even against hope. (1 Cor. xiii. 5, 7.)

ibid.

Gracious Saviour ! thy dying *prayer*, and thy dying *blood*, were not like *water spilt upon the ground* : they came up in remembrance before God, when thy *gospel* began to be preached at *Jerusalem* : and *multitudes*, who were now consenting to thy death, gladly received thy word, and were baptized (Acts ii. 41) : and they are now in *glory*, celebrating that *grace* which has taken out the *scarlet* and *crimson dye* of their sins, and turned that *blood* which they so impiously shed into the balm of their wounds, and the life of their souls.

S E C T. CXC.

Christ's garments are divided by lot ; and while he is himself insulted on the cross, he shews his mercy to the penitent thief.
Mat. XXVII. 35—37, 39—44. Mark XV. 24, 26, 29—32.
Luke XXIII. —34—43. John XIX. 19—24.

JOHN XIX. 23.

SECT.
CXC.

THE soldiers therefore, when they had thus crucified *Jesus*, took his garments, which according to custom they had stripped off, that the shame of suffering naked might be added to

JOHN XIX. 23.

THEN the soldiers, when they had crucified *Jesus*, took his gar-

ments, and made all the agony of the cross; and, as it was usual SECT. 23
 four parts, to every soldier a part; for the executioners to have the garments of EXC.
 [MARK, casting lots the criminal whom they put to death, they made John XIX.
 upon them, what four parts of his clothes, assigning to each sold-
 every man should tier of the quaternion employed on that occa-
 take;] and also his sion a part, and casting lots upon them which of
 coat: now the coat the four each man should take: and they took
 was without seam, woven from the top also the vest, or inner garment; now the vest
 throughout. [MAT. XXVII. 35.—MARK XV. 24. L U K E had this curious circumstance attending it,
 XXIII.—34.] that it was without any seam at all, being woven
 from the top throughout in one whole piece.^a

24 They said there- And as this was considered by them as more 24
 fore among them- valuable than ordinary, they said therefore one
 selves, Let us not to another, Let us not spoil this coat, as we must
 rent it, but cast lots do if we go about to tear it into four parts, but
 for it, whose it shall let us cast lots for it, whose the whole of it shall
 be: that the scrip- be: and accordingly they did so, that the scrip-
 ture [spoken by the ture spoken by the prophet David in the person
 prophet] might be of the Messiah might thus be literally fulfilled,
 fulfilled, which saith, which saith (Psalm xxii. 18), "They divided
 They parted my rai- my garments among them, and casts lots for my
 ment among them, vesture."^b These things therefore the soldiers
 and for my vesture did, though with the utmost freedom as to
 they did cast lots. themselves, yet by the secret disposal of Provi-
 These things there- dence, which, by an undiscerned influence on
 fore the soldiers did. their minds, led them to act in a remarkable
 [MAT. XXVII. 35.] correspondence to the Divine oracle. And, Mat. XXVII. 36
 MAT. XXVII. 36. And sitting down, having done thus, they sat down near the cross,
 And sitting down, they watched him and guarded him, and the other two who were
 there: crucified with him, that none might come there
 to rescue them before they were quite dead.^c

^a Woven from the top throughout in one whole piece.] Perhaps this curious garment might be the work and present of some of the pious women who attended him, and ministered to him of their substance (Luke viii. 3). The hint here given of its make has set some mechanical heads to work to contrive a frame for weaving such a vest; and a good cut of it may be seen in Calmet's Dictionary, on the word vestments, Vol. III. p. 19.

^b They divided my garments among them, &c.] We are no where told that David's goods were thus divided; and there are several other passages in the xxii^d psalm, particularly that in which mention is made of piercing his hands and his feet, to which no circumstance of David's personal suf-

ferings seems to have borne any resemblance. It therefore seems to me exceeding probable that in this scripture, and some others, the mind of the prophet was thrown into a preternatural ecstasy, in which, on some secret intimation given to him that he therein personated the Messiah, he wrote expressly what the Spirit dictated, without any particular regard to himself; so that David might, for any thing I can find, with equal propriety have written such a psalm, if his whole life had been as prosperous and peaceable as the reign of Solomon his son. (Compare 1 Pet. i. 10—12.)

^c That none might come to rescue them, &c.] This was the more necessary in this kind of execution, because the wounds

SECT.
CXC.

Mat.
xxvii.

37

John
xix.19

And, as the usual method was in cases of crucifixion, *they put upon the cross over his head a superscription in capital letters,*^d containing the substance of his pretended crime, written in these remarkable words, *THIS IS JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE KING OF THE JEWS.* And indeed it was Pilate who wrote [this] title, and ordered them to put it on the cross; which, howsoever it was designed as a reproach to Jesus, was in effect a declaration of his real character; and by the secret providence of God was overruled in a remarkable and public manner to proclaim the kingdom of Christ, while it was only meant to

20 expose and ridicule his title to it. *Many of the Jews therefore that came up to the feast of the passover, read this inscription; because the place where Jesus was crucified was near to the city, and lay but just without the gates: and that the inscription might be generally understood, it was expressed by Pilate's order in three languages, and written both in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin letters, so that it might easily be read by Jews, Romans, and most other foreigners.*^e

21 Now when this inscription was drawn up, *the chief priests of the Jews were very much offended at the form in which it was expressed; and therefore objected against it, and said to Pilate, Do not write, The king of the Jews; for we entirely disown him under that character, as thou well knowest; but rather write, that he said, I am the king of the Jews.* But Pilate, who was very much displeased at the importunity by which, contrary to his inclination and judgment, they had extorted

37 And set up over his head [the superscription of] his accusation written, THIS IS JESUS [JOHN, OF NAZARETH,] THE KING OF THE JEWS. [MAR. XV. 26. LUKE XXIII. 38.—JOHN XIX.—19.]

JOHN XIX. 19.—And Pilate wrote [the] title, and put it on the cross.

20 This title then read many of the Jews: for the place where Jesus was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in [letters of] Hebrew, [and] Greek, [and] Latin. [LUKE XXIII. —38.]

21 Then said the chief priests of the Jews to Pilate, Write not, The king of the Jews; but that he said, I am king of the Jews.

22 Pilate answer-

given in crucifixion were not generally mortal. The person crucified died partly by the loss of blood, if any large vessel was pierced by the nails, when nails (as here) were used; but chiefly by the violent distortion of the limbs, which were stretched forth as on a rack; a circumstance which must, no doubt, occasion exquisite anguish.

^d They put over his head a superscription.] This Bishop Pearson (on the Creed, p. 205), and Dr. Lardner (*Credibility*, part i. book i. chap. 7, § 10, Vol. I. p. 347), have abundantly proved to be usual in cases of any extraordinary punishment.

^e In Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin letters.] It was written in Latin, for the majesty of the Roman empire; in Greek, for the information of the vast number of Hellenists who made use of that language, as indeed most provinces of the Roman empire did; (see Brerewood's *Inquiries*, chap. i.—iv.) and in Hebrew, as it was the vulgar language of the place. Thus the inscription set up in the temple, to prohibit strangers from coming within those sacred limits, was written in all these three languages. See Joseph. *Bell. Jud.* lib. vi. cap. 2 [al. vii. 4], § 4.

ed, What I have written, I have written.

from him the sentence of death he had passed upon Jesus, *answered* with some warmth, *What I have written, I have written*, and, whoever may object against it, I am determined it shall stand as it is.

SECT.
CXC.
John
xix. 22

MAT. XXVII. 39. And [LUKE, the people stood beholding: and] they that passed by, reviled him, wagging their heads, [MARK XV. 29 — LUKE XXIII. 35.—]

When therefore they were unable to procure any alteration, they were determined publicly to turn it into a jest; and therefore some of them went in person to Calvary to insult and scoff at Jesus even in his last moments. *And the common people, that stood beholding the execution, reviled him; and even they that passed by on the road blasphemed him, shaking their heads at him, in an upbraiding, scornful manner; And saying, Ah thou vain boaster, that*

Mat.
xxvii.
39

40 And saying, [Ah] thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days, save thyself; [and] if thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross. [MARK XV. —29, 30.]

wouldest destroy the temple, and build it again in three days! let us now see if thou canst save thyself; and if thou art indeed the Son of God, give us a proof of thy power now, and come down from the cross; for in thy present circumstances that will be the most proper miracle thou canst work in confirmation of thy pretended mission. And in like manner also the

40

41 Likewise also the chief priests, [LUKE, and the rulers also with them derided him, and] [mocking, said among themselves,] with the scribes and elders, [MARK XV. 31.— LUKE XXIII.—35.—]

chief priests, together with the scribes and elders, and the rulers also themselves, the malice of whose hearts had made them to forget the dignity of their characters, and to attend among the mob upon this base and barbarous occasion, joined with them in their scoffs, and with a scornful sneer derided him; [and] mocking, said one to another, Ay, this is he that saved others,

41

42 He saved others, himself he cannot save: if he be [LUKE, Christ, the chosen of God,] the king of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, [LUKE, and save himself,] [that we may see,] and we will believe him. [MARK XV. —31, 32.— LUKE XXIII.—35.—]

and undertook to give them perfect deliverance and everlasting happiness; [but] now you see he cannot save himself from the most infamous execution: if he be really the true Messiah, the Elect of God, and in consequence of that Divine choice be the king of Israel, as he has so often pretended, let him now come down from the cross, [and] save himself from death, that we may see a demonstration of his saving power, and we will then believe him.^f Nay, they were

42

^f *He saved others, &c.*] Nothing could be baser than thus to upbraid him with this *saving power*, which was not a vain pretence, but had produced so many noble and stupendous effects. And it was equally unreasonable to put the credit of his mission on his *coming down from the cross*: a vigorous spring might possibly have

forced the nails from the hands and feet of a crucified person, so that he might have leaped from the cross. What Christ had so lately done before their eyes, and in part on themselves in the garden, was a far more convincing display of a Divine power than merely to have descended now could have been. And though they promise

SECT. at once so profane and stupid as to borrow on 43 He trusted in
CNC. this occasion the words foretold by David God, led him deliver
Mat. (Psalm xxii. 8), and to say, "*He trusted in* him now, if he will
xxvii. *God*, and boasted of his interest in him ; *let him* have him : for he
said, I am the Son

43 *deliver him now, if he will have him, or if he de-* of God.
lighteth in him ;" for he has often said, *I am*
the Son of God: the priests themselves not ob-
serving that this was the very language which
the murderers of the Messiah are there de-
scribed as using.

Luke And the soldiers also, who kept guard at that LUKE XXIII. 36.
xxiii. 36 time, joined with the rest of the spectators, and And the soldiers al-
mocked him ; coming to him, and offering him so mocked him, com-
vinegar to drink in the midst of his agonies. ing to him, and offer-
ing him vinegar,

37 (Compare John xix. 29, p. 553.) And saying, 37 And saying, If
as the rulers and people had done, *If thou art* thou be the king of
really, as thou hast frequently pretended, *the* the Jews, save thy-
King of the Jews,^s before thou undertakest to self.
deliver them, *save thyself* from our power, and
so begin to assert thy claim to a supreme
authority.

39 And one of the malefactors also,^h who hung on 39 And one of the
the cross with him, regardless of that innocence malefactors [also]
and dignity which Jesus manifested under all which were hanged,
his sufferings, and unaffected with a sense of his [or crucified with
own aggravated guilt, *upbraided him with the* him, cast the same
same [reproach, and] scornfully blasphemed him in his teeth, and]
as an impostor, saying, *If thou art the Messiah,* railed on him, say-
why dost thou not *save thyself and us*, who are ing, If thou be Christ,
[MAT. XXVII. 44. MARK XV.—32.] save thyself and us.

40 now dying with thee ? But the other, awakened 40 But the other
to a sense of his sin, and convinced in his heart answering, rebuked
that Jesus was indeed the promised Messiah, him, saying, Dost not
answered his companion, and rebuked him, say- thou fear God, seeing
ing, Dost thou not fear God, even now when thou art in the same
thou thyself art in the same condemnation ? In condemnation ?

upon this to believe him, there is no room to think they would have yielded to conviction ; but all they meant was to insult him by it, as thinking it impossible he should escape out of their hands.

^e *If thou art the king of the Jews.*] As this claim seemed to them the most derogatory to the Roman authority, it is no wonder that the soldiers grounded their insults on this, rather than on his professing himself the Son of God.

^h *One of the malefactors also.*] We are told indeed by Matthew, in the plural num-

ber, that the thieves cast the same in his teeth ; and Mark also says, that they that were crucified with him reviled him ; and hence some infer that he who afterwards proved penitent, at first joined in the blasphemy : but had that been the case, surely Luke, in so particular a narrative as his, would not have omitted it. I therefore rather conclude, with most critics, that it is what is commonly called an *enallage of numbers*, the plural being (as elsewhere) put for the singular. (See note ^f on Mark xiv. 5, sect. cxlv. p. 276, and note ^a on Mark i. 21, sect. xxxv. Vol. I. p. 198.)

such an awful circumstance as this, dost thou dare to increase thy crimes with thy dying breath, and to behave thyself so insolently in the immediate view of God's righteous tribunal? *And we indeed are justly thus condemned;* SECT. CXC. Luke xxiii. 41

41 And we indeed justly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds: but this man hath done nothing amiss.

42 And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.

43 And Jesus said unto him, Verily, I say unto thee, To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise.

[When thou comest into thy kingdom.] Some have inferred from hence, that this malefactor had learnt something of Christ in prison, and have urged the possibility of his having exercised, perhaps, a long and deep repentance there, against the supposition of a sudden change that most have supposed in this case. But Christ's kingdom was now the subject of so much discourse, that he might, on that day, indeed in a few minutes of it, have learnt all that was necessary, as the foundation of this petition. I cannot therefore but look on this happy man (for such, amidst all the ignominy and tortures of the cross, he surely was) as a glorious instance of the power as well as sovereignty of Divine grace, which (as many have observed) perhaps, taking the first occasion from the preternatural darkness, wrought so powerfully as to produce, by a sudden and astonishing growth in his last moments, all the virtues which could be crowded into so

small a space, and which were eminently manifested in his confessing his own guilt, in his admonishing his companion for a crime which he feared would prove fatal to him, in his vindicating the character of Christ, and reposing his confidence in him as the Lord of a kingdom beyond the grave, when his enemies were triumphing over him, and he himself, abandoned by most of his friends, was expiring on a cross. The modesty as well as the faith of his petition may also deserve our attentive remark.

^k *Thou shalt be with me in paradise.*] Bos has shewn (in his *Exercit. Philol.* page 49, 50) that this expression, *μετ' εμῶν εἶσθαι*, thou shalt be with me, was the language used when inviting guests to an entertainment; and the word *paradise* originally signified a garden of pleasure, such as those in which the eastern monarchs made their magnificent banquets. See *Raphel. Annot. ex Xenoph.* p. 119.

SECT. and there shall thy departing soul, as soon as
CXC. thou hast breathed thy last, immediately begin
— to reap the fruits of that faith which breaks
through so dark a cloud, and honours me in
the midst of this infamy and distress.

IMPROVEMENT.

John How great and glorious does the *Lord Jesus Christ* appear in
xix. the midst of all those dishonours which his enemies were now
23,24 heaping upon him ! While these rapacious *soldiers* were divid-
ing the spoils, *parting his raiment among them, and casting lots*
for his *vesture*, God was working in all to crown him with a
glory which none could take from him, and to make the lustre
of it so much the more conspicuous by that *dark cloud* which
now surrounded him.

Mat. His enemies *upbraided him* as an *abandoned miscreant*, desert-
xxvii. ed both by God and man ; but he (though able to have come
39—43 down from the cross in a moment, or by one word from thence
to have struck these insolent wretches dead on the place, and to
have sent their guilty spirits to accompany the fiends under
whose influence they were), yet patiently endured all, and was
as a deaf man, who heard not their reproaches, and as a dumb man
that openeth not his mouth. (Psal. xxxviii. 13.) But as soon
the penitent thief addressed him with that humble supplication,
Luke the language of repentance, faith, and hope, *Lord, remember me*
xxiii.42 *when thou comest into thy kingdom*, he immediately hears and
answers him : and in how gracious and remarkable a phrase !

43 *This day shalt thou be with me in paradise !* What a triumph
was here, not only of mercy to the dying penitent, but of the
strongest faith in God, that when to an eye of sense he seemed
to be the most deserted and forgotten by him, and was on every
side beset with the scorn of them that were at ease, and with the
contempt of the proud, he should speak from the cross as from a
throne, and undertake from thence, not only to dispense pardons,
but to dispose of seats in paradise !

Most ungrateful and most foolish is the conduct of those who
take encouragement from hence to put off their repentance per-
haps to a dying moment : most ungrateful in perverting the grace
of the Redeemer into an occasion of renewing their provocations
against him, and hardening their hearts in their impieties : and
most foolish to imagine that what our Lord did in so singular a
circumstance is to be drawn into an ordinary precedent. This
criminal had, perhaps, never heard of the gospel before ; and now
how cordially does he embrace it ? Probably there are few saints
in glory who ever honoured Christ more illustriously than this
dying sinner, acknowledging him to be the Lord of life, whom

he saw in the agonies of death ; and pleading his cause when his friends and brethren forsook him, and stood afar off. (Compare Mat. xxvi. 56, and Luke xxiii. 49.)

SECT.
CXC.

But such is the corruption of men's hearts, and such the artifice of *Satan*, that all other views of him are overlooked, and nothing remembered, but that he was a notorious offender, who obtained mercy in his departing moments. The Lord grant that none who read this story here may be added to the list of those who, *despising the forbearance and long suffering of God*, and not knowing that his goodness leads to repentance, have been emboldened to abuse this scripture, so as to perish, either without crying for mercy at all, or crying for it in vain, after having treasured up an inexhaustible store of wrath, misery, and despair ; (Rom. ii. 4, 5.)

SECT. CXCI.

Jesus, having recommended his mother to the care of John, and suffered many agonies and indignities on the cross, expires ; amazing prodigies attending his death, and alarming the consciences of the spectators. Mat. XXVII. 45—54. Mark XV. 33—39. Luke XXIII. 44—48. John XIX. 25—30.

JOHN XIX. 25.

JOHN XIX. 25.

NOW there stood by the cross of *AND* while he suffered all these insults and sorrows, there stood near the cross of *Jesus*, his mother, and his mother's sister. *Mary his mother,^a and his mother's sister* (whose name was also *Mary*), who was [the wife] of *Cleopas,^b and Mary Magdalene* ; and with them *Magdalene*.

SECT.
CXI.

John
xix. 25

^a *His mother.*] Neither her own danger, nor the sadness of the spectacle, nor the reproaches and insults of the people, could restrain her from performing the last office of duty and tenderness to her *Divine Son* on the cross. Grotius justly observes that it was a noble instance of fortitude and zeal. Now a sword (according to Simeon's prophecy, Luke ii. 35) struck through her tender heart, and pierced her very soul ; and perhaps the extremity of her sorrows might so overwhelm her spirits, as to render her incapable of attending the sepulchre, which we do not find that she did ; nor do we indeed meet with any thing after this concerning her in the sacred story, or in early antiquity ; except that she continued among the disciples after our Lord's ascension, which Luke observes, Acts i. 14.

Andreas Cretensis, a writer of the seventh century, does indeed tell us she died with John at Ephesus, many years after this, in an extreme old age ; and it appears, from a letter of the council of Ephesus in the fifth century, that it was then believed she was buried there. But they pretend to shew her sepulchre at Jerusalem, and many ridiculous tales are forged concerning her death, and assumption, or being taken up into heaven, of which the best Popish authors themselves appear heartily ashamed. See *Calmet's Dictionary*, Vol. II. p. 141.

^b *His mother's sister, Mary [the wife] of Cleopas.*] It is not determined in the original whether she was the wife, or mother, or daughter of Cleopas ; but critics generally suppose she was his wife ; and that he

SECT. also John, his intimate friend, the relater of
EXCI. this story.

John Jesus therefore seeing his mother, and John 26 When Jesus
XII. 26 the disciple whom he peculiarly loved, standing therefore saw his
near, his affectionate care and regard to both mother, and the dis-
so wrought in his heart in the midst of all his ciple standing by
agonies, that he said to his mother, Woman,^c whom he loved, he
behold thy son; consider that dear friend of mine saith unto his moth-
as thy own child, and treat him with the same er, Woman, behold
affection and care which thou wouldest shew thy son.

27 to me under that near relation.^d And then 27 Then saith he
he said to that disciple, Behold thy mother, and to the disciple, Be-
entertain towards her that reverence and love hold thy mother.
which a child owes to a worthy parent; for I And from that hour
now solemnly with my dying breath bequeath that disciple took her
her to thy care. And from that hour that dis- unto his own home.
ciple took her home to his own [house], and main-
tained her most cheerfully and respectfully, as
if she had indeed been his own mother.

Mat. And Jesus having hung upon the cross about MAT. XXVII. 45.
XII. three hours, it was now near noon, or, accord- NOW [LUKE, it was
45 ing to the Jewish manner of expressing the time, about the sixth hour,
it was about the sixth hour; and from the sixth and] from the sixth
hour, there was an amazing and supernatural hour there was dark-
darkness over the whole land of Judea till the ness over all the land
ninth hour,^e or till three o'clock in the after- unto the ninth hour.
LUKE XXIII. 44.]

was also called Alpheus, and was the father, as this Mary was the mother, of James, and Joses, and Simon, and Judas, who are therefore called our Lord's brethren or kinsmen. (Mat. xiii. 55.) See note ^c on John xiv. 22, p. 441. Grotius indeed thinks that Cleopas was her father, and Alpheus her husband. After all, we cannot certainly determine it; but, like most other undeterminable points, it is a matter of no great importance. I know none who has set it in a plainer and juster light than Dr. Edwards, *Exercit.* part ii. No. 1, p. 163, & seq.

^c Said to his mother, Woman.] We have observed elsewhere that Joseph probably was dead some time before (compare note ^b on John ii. 1, Vol. I. p. 136, and note ^a on John vi. 42, Vol. I. p. 450); and as Jesus now shewed the tender concern he had for his mother in committing her to the care of John, so this concern that he expressed for her support must have affected her no less than if he had called her mother; which some have thought he might not

choose to do, to avoid exposing her to the abuses of the populace, by a discovery of her near relation to him. But woman was a title he before had used in speaking to his mother where no such caution was necessary; and it was frequently applied in ancient times, even to persons that were the most respected. See note ^d on John ii. 4, Vol. I. p. 137.

^d Behold thy son.] Some have explained these words as if they only signified, "Behold a person who will carry it to thee as thy son, and will take care of thee" But as the tenderness of Jesus for his mother is expressed in the next verse, in the direction that he gives to John to treat her as his mother, it seems more natural to understand this former exhortation as expressive of his kindness for John, and so take it as a direction given to his mother to regard him as her son with all the affection of a tender parent.

^e There was darkness over the whole land.] There are so many places in which *in* signifies a particular country, and not

noon; during which time it was as dark as if there had been a total eclipse of the sun, though in a natural way it was impossible, as it was now full moon.^f And this darkness, with

SECT.
cxc.
—
Mat.
xxvii.
46

46 And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying [Eloi, Eloi], lama sabachthani? that is to say [being interpreted], My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? [MARK XV. 34.]

which the face of nature seemed overspread, was a lively emblem of the darkness and distress of spirit with which the Lord of nature was then overwhelmed, and with which he struggled in the solemn silence, and unutterable bitterness of his soul. But about the ninth hour, Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying in the Hebrew, or rather in the Syriac language, *Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?* ^g that is, being interpreted into other words, *My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?* which was as if he had said, O my heavenly Father, wherefore dost thou add to all my other sufferings those which arise from the want of a comfortable sense of thy presence? Wherefore dost thou thus leave me alone in the combat, destitute of those sacred consolations, which thou couldst easily shed abroad upon my soul, and which

the whole earth, that I have chosen here to follow our translation; and the rather, because the farther we suppose this darkness to extend, the more unaccountable it is, that no Heathen writers should have mentioned it except Phlegon; if he is indeed to be excepted. A darkness over the whole earth at once must have been preternatural at any time; and it is morally impossible, that a multitude of accounts of it should not, even by a tradition of many hundred years, have been transmitted to posterity. What is said of the Chinese chronicles mentioning it, must be very uncertain; and as for Josephus, his omission of it, I think Dr. More with reason accounts for it, by his unwillingness to mention a fact which had so favourable an aspect on Christianity: and the Jews would, no doubt, disguise it as much as they could, and perhaps might persuade him, and others, who heard the report of it at some distance of time or place, that it was only a dark cloud, or a thick mist, which the followers of Jesus had exaggerated, because it happened when their Master died. Such representations are exceeding natural to hearts corrupted by infidelity.

^f As it was now full moon.] Mr. Shuckford, in his preface to the third volume of his excellent *Connection of the Sacred and*

Profane History of the World, has advanced some important considerations to prove, that it is at least very uncertain whether the Jewish months, according to the Mosaic institution, began with a new moon, and consequently whether their passover, which was fixed to the fourteenth day of the first month, must always happen at full moon. But he allows that, towards the decline of their state, it did. And indeed Josephus, who, being a Jewish priest, is an unexceptionable witness in this case, seems to put it beyond all possibility of doubt; expressly asserting, that the day of expiation, and consequently their other feasts, were reckoned by the age of the moon. (*Joseph. Antiq. lib. iii. cap. 10, § 3.* *Δεκαβητος μηνος ἡμέραν ἑβδόμη.*)

^g *Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?* It is evident these are Syro Chaldaic, and not properly Hebrew words; for in the original of Psal. xxii. 1, it is not, as here, *אלי אלי*, but *למה שבקתני אלי*, but Dr. Edwards thinks our Lord in his agony repeated the words twice, with some little variation, saying at one time, *Eloi*, and at the other *Eli*. This is possible; and if it were otherwise, I doubt not but Mark has given us the word exactly, and Matthew a false contraction of it. See Edwards's *Exercit. p. 193—196.*

SECT. thou knowest I have done nothing to for-
CXCI. feit ?^h

Mat.
XXVII.

47

Jesus by the use of these words, borrowed from the beginning of the twenty second psalm, gave the spectators a useful hint that the whole of it referred to him ; and it might well have led them to observe how many passages of it had then a literal accomplishment in him : but if this was any part of the design, it was not apprehended by them ; for the Jews took them in a different sense, and some of them that stood by there, hearing [that] sound of Eli, said in a scornful and insulting manner, Behold, this [man], who has been used to talk as if he had earth and heaven at command, resolves to keep up the air of the Messiah to the last, and therefore calls for Elijah his forerunner, as if he had any authority to bring that great prophet down from paradise to his assistance.ⁱ

47 [And] some of them that stood [by] there, when they heard that, said, [Behold] this man calleth for Elias. [MARK XV. 35.]

John
XIX.

28

Immediately after this doleful cry, Jesus knowing that all the grievous and terrible things he had to suffer in the way to death, were now upon the point of being perfectly accomplished, and finding himself parched with a violent

JOHN XIX. 28. After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now ac-

^h Why hast thou forsaken me ?] The pious and judicious Lord Chief Justice Hale has a strange reflection on these words ; " We may (says he) with reverence conceive, that at the time of this bitter cup, the soul of our blessed Redeemer was for the present overshadowed with so much astonishment and sorrow, as to overpower and cover the distinct sense of the reason of his sufferings, at least in some measure and degree." (*Hale's Contemplations*, Vol. I. p. 72.) But the sense given in the paraphrase is much more natural. Thus in a most humble and affectionate manner he reminds his heavenly Father, that he was only by imputation a sinner, and had himself done nothing to incur his displeasure. I choose not, with Dr. More (in his *Theological Works*, p. 292), to render it *How far*, or to what degree, *hast thou forsaken me !* because though this would be a just version of *ἄλλω*, the Greek word *ἄλλω*, which answers to it in Matthew, is not liable to such ambiguity. I conclude with adding, that this interruption of a joyful sense of his Father's presence (though there was, and could not but be, a rational apprehension of

his constant favour, and high approbation of what he was now doing), was as necessary as it was that Christ should suffer at all. For had God communicated to his Son on the cross those strong consolations which he has given to some of the martyrs in their tortures, all sense of pain, and consequently all real pain, would have been swallowed up ; and the violence done to his body, not affecting the soul, could not properly have been called suffering.

ⁱ And some of them that stood by, &c.] Whether this was, as Dr. Edwards (*Exercit.* p. 196—203), and Mr. Cradock (*Harm.* part ii. p. 256), suppose the mistake of some Hellenist Jews, who did not understand the Syro Chaldaic language ; or whether it proceeded from his being raised so high, that, amidst the rude noise around him, they did not distinctly hear ; I do not pretend to say. Perhaps the malice of those who did hear what he said, might misrepresent his words, to prevent any serious reflections on the psalm from which they were taken, and to expose him to farther contempt.

accomplished, that the scripture might be fulfilled, saith, I thirst.

drought, as the consequence of what he had so long endured both in mind and body, *that the scripture might be fulfilled* (Psal. xxii. 15, and lxix. 21), where the Messiah is described as crying out, "My tongue cleaveth to my jaws, and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink," to shew that he endured all that had been foretold concerning him, *said, I thirst.*

SECT.
CXCi.
—
John
xix. 28

29 Now there was set a vessel full of vinegar: [and straight-way one of them ran, and took a sponge, and filled it with vinegar,] and put it upon hyssop [on a reed], and put it to his mouth, [and gave him to drink.] [MAT. XXVII. 48. MARK XV. 36.—]

Now there was set, as usual on such occasions, 29 a vessel full of vinegar near the cross; and immediately upon his mentioning his thirst, one of them ran, and took a sponge, and filled [it] with this vinegar; and putting it round [a stalk of] hyssop, which they had fastened on the top of a kind of cane, or large reed, they put it up to his mouth, and in a contemptuous manner gave it him to drink. But the rest of them that

Mat.
xxvii.
49

stood by, *said, Let [him] alone, and let us see whether Elijah, whom he has just been calling upon, will come and save him from the cross; [and] indeed he must take him down quickly, if at all. So little were their hearts affected with this preternatural darkness, which had continued now three hours; and thus cruelly did they insult him, even in his expiring moments, which had been most inhuman, though he had really been the vilest malefactor.*

Let [him] alone, and let us see whether Elijah, whom he has just been calling upon, will come and save him from the cross; [and] indeed he must take him down quickly, if at all. So little were their hearts affected with this preternatural darkness, which had continued now three hours; and thus cruelly did they insult him, even in his expiring moments, which had been most inhuman, though he had really been the vilest malefactor.

JOHN XIX. 30.— When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It is finished.

When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, and thus had perfectly fulfilled the prophecies relating to his sufferings, he said, It is finished; the important work, for which I came into the world, is now completed, the demands of the law are satisfied, the justice of God is atoned, and my sufferings are now at an end.

John
xix. 30

LUKE XXIII. 46. And [when he had cried again with a loud voice,] he said, Father, into thy hands I commend

And crying out again with a great and strong voice, which plainly shewed that much of the strength of nature was yet in him; he said, with a lively faith and holy joy, Father, for so I will still call thee, though that claim is thus derided by mine enemies, I am now coming to thee, and into thy hands I commit my departing Spirit, depositing it with thee as a sacred trust, which I

Luke
xxiii.
46

* A vessel full of vinegar.] It is well known that vinegar and water (which mixture was called *posca*) was the common drink of the Roman soldiers; perhaps therefore this vinegar was set here for their use, or for that of the crucified persons, whose torture would naturally make them thirsty.

SECT. am confident thou wilt receive and keep. *And* my Spirit : and hav-
 CXCi *when he had said thus, declining his head, he* [JOHN, bowed his
 Luke voluntarily *dismissed* or delivered up *his Spirit*, head, and gave up
 XXiii. and expired.¹ the ghost.] [MAT.
 46 *And behold*, God by a very awful and mirac- XXVII. 50. MARK
 Mat. ulous interposition, avowed the relation which XV. 37. JOHN XIX.
 XXviii. his Son claimed, and evidently appeared to —30]
 51 take the charge of that dear and excellent Spirit MAT. XXVII. 51.
 which Jesus so solemnly recommended to him : And behold [LUKE,
 for immediately upon his death, [*while*] *the sun* while the sun was
was still *darkened*, as was observed before (ver. darkened], the veil
 45), *the veil of the temple*, which separated of the temple was
 between the holy and the most holy place, though rent in twain [LUKE,
 made of the richest and strongest tapestry, *was* in the midst], from
 miraculously *rent in two in the midst, from the the top to the bot-*
top to the very bottom ; so that while the priest tom
 was ministering at the golden altar, it being the was ministering at the golden altar, it being the
 time of evening sacrifice, the sacred oracle was time of evening sacrifice, the sacred oracle was
 laid open to full view :^m God thereby declaring, laid open to full view :^m God thereby declaring,
 as it were, the abolition of the whole Mosaic as it were, the abolition of the whole Mosaic
 ritual, which depended on a distinction between ritual, which depended on a distinction between
 those two parts of the temple ; and intimating those two parts of the temple ; and intimating
 that a passage was opened into the most holy that a passage was opened into the most holy

¹ *He dismissed* or delivered up *his Spirit*, and expired.] The evangelists use different words in expressing our Lord's death, which I a little wonder that our translators render in the same manner, *he yielded*, or *gave up the ghost* Mark and Luke say ἐξέπνευσε *he expired* ; John, παραδούς το πνεύμα, *he yielded up his Spirit* ; but Matthew's language is yet more singular, ἀφίκε το πνεύμα, *he dismissed his Spirit* (as the same word ἀφίκε is used, Mat. xiii. 36; Mark iv. 36; xi. 6, and elsewhere). Now this expression seems admirably to suit our Lord's words, John x. 18. *No man taketh my life from me, but I lay it down of myself, &c.* (see the paraphrase and note there, p. 209), shewing, as the strong cry which so much impressed the centurion did, that he died by the voluntary act of his own mind, according to the power received from the Father, and in a way peculiar to himself, by which he alone of all men that ever existed, could have continued alive even in the greatest tortures, as long as he pleased, or have retired from the body whenever he thought fit. Which view of the case, by the way, suggests an illustration of the love of Christ manifested in his death, beyond what is

commonly observed ; inasmuch as he did not use this power to quit his body, as soon as ever it was fastened to the cross, leaving only an insensible corpse to the cruelty of his murderers, but continued his abode in it, with a steady resolution, as long as it was proper ; and then retired from it with a majesty and dignity never known, or to be known, in any other death ; dying, if I may so express it, *like the Prince of life*.

^m While the priest was ministering at the golden altar, &c.] This being so high a day, it is probable that Caiaphas himself might now be performing the solemn act of burning incense just before the veil ; which if he did, it is inexpressibly astonishing that his obdurate heart should not be impressed with so awful and significant a phenomenon. There is no room to doubt, but many of the other priests, who had a hand in Christ's death, saw the pieces of the veil ; which, considering its texture, and the other circumstances, must as fully convince them of the reality of this extraordinary fact as if they had actually been present when it was rent.

tom ; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent ; [MARK XV. 38. L U K E XXIII. 45.]

place by the blood of Jesus, which was now poured out on Mount Calvary. And at the same time, to increase the terror, the earth trembled even to the very spot of ground on which the temple stood, and several of the rocks in the neighbouring parts were torn asunder :ⁿ

SECT. CXCI.
—
Mat. XXVII.

52 And the graves were opened, and many bodies of the saints which slept, arose.

And some of the tombs there were opened by the earthquake : and, which was much more astonishing, a little while after, while the monuments continued unclosed, many bodies of those holy men who were sleeping there were

53 And came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many.

raised from the dust of death,^o And came out of the tombs after the resurrection of [Jesus], and entered into Jerusalem, the holy city, and appeared unto many ;^p attesting the truth of that important fact, and declaring their own rescue from the grave, as a kind of first fruits

^o The rocks were torn asunder.] Mr. Fleming tells us (in his *Chrystology*, Vol. II. p. 97, 98), that a deist lately travelling through Palestine was converted, by viewing one of these rocks, which still remains torn asunder, not in the weakest place, but cross the veins ; a plain proof that it was done in a supernatural manner. Sandys, in his excellent *Travels*, p. 164, has given an accurate description and delineation of this fissure ; and Mr. Maundrel in his *Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 73, 74, tells us, that it is about a span wide at the upper part, and two spans deep ; after which it closes, but opens again below (as may be seen in another chapel below contiguous to the side of Calvary), and runs down to an unknown depth in the earth. He adds, that every man's sense and reason must convince him that it is a natural and genuine breach.

^p Many bodies of holy men were raised.] That ingenious writer Mr. Fleming, who abounds with a vast number of peculiar conjectures, thinks that these were some of the most eminent saints mentioned in the *Old Testament* ; and that they appeared in some extraordinary splendour, and were known by revelation, as Eve's original and relation was to Adam, or Moses and Elijah to the disciples at the transfiguration. He ventures particularly to conjecture who they were ; but does not mention David among them. (*Fleming of the First Resurrection*, p. 29—38.) But Mr. Pierce (on *Colos.* p. 68) maintains, that it is very improbable that, had other saints of

former ages risen, David should have been excluded ; and since Acts ii. 34, proves that he did not now rise, he concludes, that the saints who rose were some who died but a little before, perhaps such as had believed in Christ, and were well known to surviving disciples. It was to be sure a most surprising event, and Dr. Whitby supposes, John v. 25, was a prophecy relating to it.

^p And came out of the tombs after the resurrection of Jesus, &c.] Consequently it seems that the tombs stood open all the sabbath, when the law would not allow any attempt to close them. What an astonishing spectacle ! especially if their resurrection was not instantaneously accomplished, but by such slow degrees, as that represented in *Ezekiel's vision*. (*Ezek.* xxxvii.) Yet I do not take upon me to say that it was so ; for it is unprofitable too particularly to conjecture on such circumstances which are not recorded. For this reason also I pretend not to say what became of these persons ; though, as one can hardly imagine they either immediately returned to their graves, or that they continued to live on earth (because it is only said, they appeared to many), it seems most natural to imagine they ascended into heaven with, or after, our Lord ; perhaps from some solitude, to which they might be directed to retire during the intermediate days, and to wait in devout exercises for their changes ; for surely, had they ascended in the view of others, the memory of such a fact could not have been lost.

SECT. of his power over death, which should at
CXCI. length accomplish a general resurrection.

Mark And when the Roman centurion, who stood MARK XV. 39.
XV. 39 over against him, and guarded the execution, And when the cen-
saw that he so cried out with such strength of turion which stood
voice, and such firm confidence in God, even over against him,
at the moment when he expired; [and] also saw that he so cried
saw what was [then] done in so miraculous a out, and gave up the
manner, in those amazing prodigies that at- ghost, [LUKE, and
tended his death; he glorified God by a free he glorified God, say-
confession of his persuasion of the innocence ing, Certainly this
of Jesus, saying, Certainly this was a righteous was a righteous
man; [yea,] notwithstanding all the vile re- man,] truly this man
proaches which have been cast upon him, truly was the Son of God.
this man was what he declared himself to be, [MAT. XXVII 54—
even the Son of God himself.¹ LUKE XXIII. 47.] And the sold- MAT. XXVII. —
iers also that attended the centurion, even 54. And they that
they that were with him guarding Jesus on the were with him,
cross, seeing the earthquake, and those other watching Jesus, saw
things which were now done, feared greatly, and the earthquake, and
said in like manner, Truly this Jesus of Naza- those things that
areth, whom we have been thus insulting and were done, and they
murdering, was the Son of God; and his heav- feared greatly, say-
enly Father will certainly avenge his quarrel ing, Truly this was
very terribly on us, and on the whole nation of the Son of God.

Luke And all the multitude² that were come together, LUKE XXIII. 48.
XXIII. 48 on this remarkable occasion, to see this doleful And all the people
that came together

¹ Certainly this was a righteous man, &c.] The most learned Mr. Wasse of Aynho (whose death since the publication of my first volume is an irreparable loss to the commonwealth of letters) has a dissertation on these words of the centurion, in the first number of the *Bibliotheca Literaria*, to which I am indebted for several hints in the paraphrase on these verses; but I have ventured to depart from him, in not entirely incorporating Mat. xxvii. 54, with Mark xv. 39, and Luke xxiii. 47, as the two latter only mention the effect of this surprising sight on the centurion, while Matthew gives us also an account of the effect it had upon the soldiers, who very probably might repeat the words their officer had spoke but just before, in expressing their sentiments on this occasion. I shall only add, that *Elsner*, in a very learned note on this place, has shewn that some of the Heathens had a notion among them, that prodigies, espec-

ially storms and earthquakes, sometimes attended the death of extraordinary persons, peculiarly dear to the gods; and, among other passages, mentions that of Plutarch, in which he tells us, that when Ptolemy had crucified Cleomenes, while the body hung dead on the cross, a large serpent wound itself round his face, and defended it from birds of prey; from whence the Egyptians concluded he was a hero more than mortal, and a son of the gods. See *Elsn. Observ.* Vol I p. 126, 127.

² All the multitude.] That is, great multitudes; for it is no way necessary to suppose that every individual person present was thus impressed. The conviction produced by these prodigies undoubtedly made way for the conversion of such a multitude by the preaching of the apostles, on the descent of the Spirit, which was but seven weeks after, when these things were fresh in their memories. Acts ii. 41.

to that sight, behold-
ing the things which
were done, smote
their breasts, and re-
turned.

spectacle, even some of those who but a little before had been insulting him in his dying agonies, when they saw the things which were done, returned, beating their breasts for sorrow and remorse; in terrible expectation that some sad calamity would speedily befall them and their country, for the indignities and cruelties they had offered to a person for whom God had expressed so high a regard, even in his greatest distress.

SECT.
CXCi.

Luke
xxiii.

48

IMPROVEMENT.

AND surely we, when we *return* from such a view of it as this, have reason to *smite upon our breasts* too, and to be most deeply affected with what we have *heard and seen* in this lively description. Let us set ourselves as with the *mother of Jesus*, and the *beloved disciple*, at the foot of the *cross*; and *see* whether there be any sorrow like unto his sorrow, wherewith the Lord afflicted him in the day of his fierce anger (Lam. i. 12). Well might the sun grow pale at the sight; well might the earth tremble to support it! How obdurate must the hearts of those sinners be who could *make a mock* of all his anguish, and sport themselves with his dying groans! But surely the blessed *angels* who were now, though in an invisible crowd, surrounding the accursed tree, beheld him with other sentiments; admiring and adoring the various *virtues* which he expressed in every circumstance of his behaviour; and which, while this *sun of righteousness* was setting, gilded and adorned all the horizon. Let us likewise pay our homage to them, and observe with admiration his *tenderness* to his surviving parent; his *meekness* under all these injuries and provocations; his *steady faith in God* in an hour of the utmost distress; and his *concern* to accomplish all the purposes of his life, before he yielded to the stroke of death.

Luke
xxiii.

48

John
xix.

25, 26

Luke
xxiii.

44, 45

Mat.
xxvii.

49

John
xix.

26, 27

28-30

Yet with what amazement must the holy *angels* hear that cry from the Son of God, from the darling of heaven, *My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me!* Let not any of the *children of God* wonder if their heavenly Father sometimes withdraw from them the sensible and supporting manifestations of his presence, when *Christ* himself was thus exercised; and let them remember that *faith* never appears with greater glory than when, in language like this, it bursts through a thick cloud, and owns, the God of Israel, and the Saviour, even while he is a God that hideth himself from us (Isa. xlv. 15.) May we, in our approaching combat with the *king of terrors*, find him enervated by the death of our dear Lord, who thus conquered even when he fell! May we thus breathe out our willing and composed spirits into our

Mat.
xxvii.

46

Luke
xxiii.

46

SECT. *Father's hands, with a language and faith like his, as knowing*
 CXCi. *whom we believed, and being persuaded that he is able to keep what*
 ——— *we commit to him until that day ! (2 Tim. i. 12.)*

Mat. With pleasure may we survey the awful tokens by which God
 xxvii. owned his dying Son, and wiped away the infamy of his cross.
 51-53 The veil is now rent by the death of Jesus ; let us be encouraged to come boldly to the throne of grace, and to draw near to the holiest of all, into which he has entered with his own blood (Heb. iv. 16 ; ix. 12). May God render the knowledge of the cross 54 of Christ the blessed means of shaking the consciences of men with powerful convictions, and of raising them from the death of sin to a life of happiness ! And may we be so planted together in the likeness of his death, that we may at length also be planted in the likeness of his resurrection ! (Rom. vi. 5.)

S E C T. CXCII.

While Christ continues hanging on the cross, his side is pierced, but his legs are not broken: Joseph begs the corpse, and lays it with respect in his sepulchre. Mat. XXVII. 35—61. Mark XV. 40, to the end. Luke XXIII. 49, to the end. John XIX. 31, to the end.

LUKE XXIII. 49.

SECT.
 CXCii.

Luke
 xxiii.

49

AND while our Lord was thus expiring on the cross, all his familiar acquaintance mingled themselves with the crowd of spectators, and stood at a distance, viewing these things with weeping eyes and sympathizing hearts : and of this number there were many pious women,^a who had attended him when he was in Galilee, and had there ministered to him, and liberally assisted him and his disciples with their substance ; (compare Luke viii. 2, 3. Vol. I. p. 334, 335) [and] had now followed him from Galilee to Jerusalem, where they had

LUKE XXIII. 49.

AND all his acquaintance, and [many] women, [MARK, who, when he was in Galilee, followed him and ministered unto him, and] followed him from Galilee, stood afar off, beholding these things: [MAT. XXVII. 55. MARK XV. 40—41—.]

^a Many pious women.] I hope I shall give no offence by saying, what I am sure I say very seriously, that the frequent mention which is made in the evangelists of the generous and courageous zeal of some pious women in the service of Christ, and especially of the faithful and resolute constancy with which they attended him in these last scenes of his sufferings, might very possibly be intended to obviate that

haughty and senseless contempt which the pride of men, often irritated by those vexations to which their own irregular passions have exposed them, has in all ages affected to throw on that sex which, probably in the sight of God, constitute by far the better half of mankind ; and to whose care and tenderness the wisest and best of men generally owe and ascribe much of the daily comfort and enjoyment of their lives.

MAT XXVII. 56. Among which was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James [the less], and [of] Joses, and the mother of Zebedee's children, [and Salome, and many other women, which came up with him unto Jerusalem.] [MARK XV.—40,—41.]

constantly attended on his preaching in the temple, nor would they leave him in this great and last trial : *Among whom there was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James the less and of Joses ; and there was also the mother of the apostles James and John, whom we have so often mentioned as the sons of Zebedee the fisherman ;^b and Salome also,^c and many other zealous and affectionate women, who came up with him to this passover at Jerusalem, and who had the courage to attend him, even when his apostles themselves had forsaken him and fled.*

SECT.
CXCII.
—
Mat.
xxvii.

56

JOHN XIX. 31. The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbathday, (for that sabbathday was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.

Then, as the day was drawing to a close, the Jews were very solicitous, because it was now the preparation for the sabbath, that the bodies might not remain all night upon the cross, which their law expressly forbade (Deut. xxi. 22, 23) ; and more especially they were concerned that this profanation might not happen on the sabbathday (for that sabbath, being the first which followed the passover, was a great day of peculiar solemnity) :^d they went therefore and entreated Pilate that he would send an order to the soldiers, who were watching the crucified persons, that their legs might be broken, the more effectually to dispatch them, if they were not quite dead, and [that] they might then be taken away.^e

John
xix.
31

32 Then came the soldiers, and brake

And Pilate upon this 32 gave orders that it should accordingly be done :

^b *And the mother of the sons of Zebedee.* Though the construction of the original be dubious, yet I think it very rational to conclude that this mother of the sons of Zebedee, or of James the greater and John, was a different person from the mother of James the less and Joses ; both as the sons of Zebedee, though such distinguished friends of Christ are never called his brethren, as James and Joses are (Mat. xiii. 55, and Mark vi. 3, Vol. I. p. 403), and as some scriptures plainly intimate that no more than two of the apostles were the sons of Zebedee. (See Mat. x. 2 ; xxvi. 37 ; Mark iii. 17.)

^c *And Salome.* This Salome, who is mentioned here by Mark, is commonly supposed to be the mother of Zebedee's children mentioned by Matthew : but as it is expressly said there were many other women present, she might possibly be some other disciple, and there is no sufficient

reason to conclude they were the same. (Compare Mark xvi. 1.)

^d *For that sabbath was a great day.* It was (as Dr. Whitby in his paraphrase has well observed) not only a sabbath ; but the second day of the feast of unleavened bread, from whence they reckoned the weeks to pentecost ; and also the day for presenting and offering the sheaf of new corn : so that it was indeed a treble solemnity. See note ^b on Luke vi. 1, Vol. I. p. 280.

^e *Might be taken away.* It was customary, as bishop Pearson (on the Creed, p. 218) has abundantly proved, to let the bodies of persons who had been executed continue on the crosses or stakes till they were eaten up by birds of prey : but as this was forbidden to the Jews, the Roman governors probably used to oblige them by permitting such bodies as belonged to them to be buried.

- SECT. *the soldiers therefore, who guarded the execu-*
 cxcii. *tion, came and brake the legs of the first male-*
 — *factor, or of him that hung nearest the place*
 John *where they had been sitting ; and then passing*
 xix.32 *by Jesus, who hung in the middle, they went*
 33 *and brake the legs of the other who was crucifi-*
 33 *ed with him. But coming afterwards to Jesus,*
 33 *they did not break his legs, as they saw it was*
 33 *needless, since it was plain he was already dead ;*
 33 *and they were now impressed with some degree*
 33 *of reverence even to his corpse, by the amazing*
 34 *prodigies which they had just now seen. But yet*
 34 *one of the soldiers had so much boldness and in-*
 34 *humanity, that he pierced his side with a long lance*
 34 *or spear, which he had in his hand ; and immedi-*
 34 *ately there came out of the wound both blood and*
 34 *water mingled with it ;^f which made it plainly*
 34 *appear that, had he been living, the wound*
 34 *would have been mortal, having reached his*
 34 *very heart ; and consequently put it out of all*
 34 *doubt that he was really dead, before he was*
 34 *taken down from the cross.*
- 35 *And as this was so important, and indeed so*
 35 *fundamental a point,^g it may not be improper*
 35 *to add, that it was one who saw [it] who has*
 35 *bore [this] testimony, and recorded so remarka-*
 35 *ble a circumstance ; and therefore his witness*
 35 *is undoubtedly true : and now he is writing this*
 35 *he solemnly declares that he knows, by the most*
 35 *certain testimony of his senses, that what he*
 35 *saith is true ; and he makes this declaration*
 35 *that you, whoever you are, into whose hands*
 35 *this history may come sooner or later, may be-*
 35 *lieve, and may be confirmed in your adherence*
 35 *to that gospel which is established on the death*
 35 *and resurrection of Christ.*

the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him.

33 But when they came to Jesus, and saw that he was dead already, they brake not his legs.

34 But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came thereout blood and water.

35 And he that saw it, bare record, and his record is true : and he knoweth that he saith true, that ye might believe.

^f *There came out blood and water.] I do not pretend to determine whether this was, as Dr. Drake supposes (in his Anatomy, Vol. I. p. 106), the small quantity of water enclosed in the pericardium, in which the heart swims ; or whether the cruor was now almost coagulated, and separated from the serum : either way, it was a certain proof of Christ's death : for he could not have survived such a wound had it been given him in perfect health.*

^g *So important and fundamental a point.]*

The grand evidence of Christ's mission in his resurrection, which implies the certainty of his death : and thus crucifixion might have seemed, on a slight view, a less proper execution than some others, such as beheading, burning, and the like ; but this wound would effectually exclude all pretences of his having been taken down alive by his friends ; and accordingly that is an evasion which, false and malicious as his enemies were, we do not find they ever had recourse to.

36 For these things were done, that the scripture should be fulfilled, A bone of him shall not be broken.

For, however inconsiderable these things may appear, they were permitted in the course of Divine Providence to be done, that thus the scripture might be remarkably fulfilled, in what it says concerning the paschal lamb, which did in so many circumstances resemble Christ (Exod. xii. 46, and Num. ix. 12), "Not a bone of it shall be broken:"^h a precept which, among many others, was given on purpose to lead the minds of believers to reflect on the harmony and unity of design carried on (though by such a variety of persons, in no concert with each other) under the Old Testament and under the

SECT.
cxcii.
John
xix.
36

37 And again another scripture saith, They shall look on him whom they pierced.

New. And again, there is another scripture, which says, concerning the Jews, when they are to be converted to the Messiah in the latter days, "They shall look on him whom they have pierced" (Zech. xii. 10); for which reason God permitted them not only to pierce the hands and the feet of Jesus with nails, but also to open his side by that deep and large wound which we have now been mentioning.

MARK XV. 42. And now [JOHN, after this] when the even was come, because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the sabbath; [MAT. XXVII. 57.—JOHN XIX. 38.—]

And quickly after these things, as it was near sunset, and the evening was now come, because (as we have observed) it was the preparation, or the close of the day before the sabbath (John xix. 31), for it was Friday evening, and the sabbath, which would begin at six o'clock, was near at hand, in which no work could lawfully be done; Behold, there came to the governor's palace a certain rich man of Arimathea (a city of the Jews, anciently called Ramoth, which lay in the tribe of Ephraim, and was the city of Samuel, that celebrated prophet), and he was named Joseph, and was a person of considerable note, being an honourable counsellor, or member of the sanhedrim, who had a general reputation as a benevolent and upright man. The same was not concerned with the rest of his fellow senators in putting Jesus to death, and had not given

Mark
xv. 42
Luke
xxiii.
50

LUKE XXIII. 50. Behold, [there came a rich man of Arimathea,] [LUKE, a city of the Jews,] named Joseph, [MARK, an honourable counsellor,] and he was a good man, and a just: [MAT. XXVII.—57.—MARK XV. 43.—LUKE XXIII. 51.—]

—51 The same

^h *Not a bone of it shall be broken.*] Dr. Arthur Young (in his *Historical Dissertation on Revelation designed to prevent Superstition*, Vol. I. p. 196, 203, 204) has a particular thought on the reason of this prohibition, that it was intended to oppose the manner in which the Egyptians sacrifices were sometimes pulled to pieces: but I think the reason suggested in the paraphrase much more certain and important. It is very well illustrated in *An Essay on the several Dispensations of God, &c.* Pref. p. xxii. & seq.

- SECT. the concurrence of his vote to the counsel and
 cxcii. action of them that condemned him; [*but was*
 Luke one] who also himself humbly and affectionately
 xxiii. waited for the kingdom of God, being indeed a
 51 disciple of Jesus, though secretly; because he
 durst not openly profess his belief in him for
 fear of the Jews and their rulers, who were so
 52 strongly prejudiced against him. This man,
 awakened by the prodigies attending his death
 to greater courage than he had before, though
 he knew it must necessarily draw upon him the
 hatred and contempt of his brethren, yet went
 in boldly to the presence of Pilate,ⁱ and begged
 his permission that he might take away the body
 of Jesus, to preserve it from further insults, and
 bury it in a decent and respectful manner.
- Mark And when Pilate heard his request, consid-
 xv. 44 ering how lingering an execution that of the
 cross was, he thought it strange if he were al-
 ready dead, and would not easily believe it; and
 therefore, having called the centurion to him, who
 was appointed to guard the bodies, he asked him
 45 whether he had been dead any time. And when
 he knew [it] of the centurion, and was certainly
 informed that, besides all the appearances of
 his having been dead before, he was afterwards
 stabbed to the very heart, Pilate, without any
 further scruple, gave him leave, [and] command-
 ed the body to be delivered to Joseph: which he
 might be the more willing to do, as he was
 thoroughly convinced that Jesus was innocent;
 and it was generally thought by the heathens
 that the spirits of the departed received some
 advantage from the honours of a funeral paid
 to their bodies.
- 46 And Joseph therefore, being thus authorized
 by Pilate, having bought a large piece of fine
 linen, came to mount Calvary, and with proper
 assistance took down the body of Jesus from the
 cross, and wrapped it up in a kind of winding-
 sheet of clean linen cloth.
- had not consented to the counsel and deed of them; [*but was one*] who also himself waited for the kingdom of God, [JOHN, being a disciple of Jesus, but secretly, for fear of the Jews.] [MAT. XXVII.—57. MARK XV.—43.—JOHN XIX.—38.—] 52 This man went [MARK, in boldly] unto Pilate, and begged [JOHN, that he might take away the body of Jesus.]—[MAT. XXVII. 58. —MARK XV.—43. JOHN XIX.—38.—] MARK XV. 44. And Pilate marvelled if he were already dead; and calling unto him the centurion, he asked him whether he had been any while dead.
- 45 And when he knew it of the centurion, [JOHN, Pilate gave him leave,] [and commanded the body to be delivered] to Joseph. [MAT. XXVII.—58. JOHN XIX.—38.—]
- 46—And [Joseph] bought fine linen, and [JOHN, came therefore, and] took down [JOHN, the body of Jesus,] and wrapped [it in a clean linen cloth.] [MATTH. XXVII. 59. LUKE XXIII. 53.—JOHN XIX.—38.]

ⁱ Went in boldly to Pilate.] It was indeed a courageous act for this rich and noble senator thus publicly to own his friendship to Jesus in the midst of his greatest infamy; and a person of such sagacity could

not but know that, if a resurrection should happen, nothing would have been more natural than that he should have been brought into question as a confederate in the pretended fraud of conveying him away.

JOHN XIX. 39. And there came also Nicodemus, (which at the first came to Jesus by night,) and brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about an hundred pound weight. SECT. CXcii.
John xix. 39

40 Then took they the body of Jesus, and wound it in linen clothes, with the spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury. *And there came also at the same time with Joseph to the cross, Nichodemus, another member of the sanhedrim, of whom repeated mention has been made in the preceding story, and who was he that at the first beginning of his public ministry came to Jesus by night (John iii. 1, 2) ; and, as he was now grown more courageous than before, to testify his great regard for Jesus, he brought with him a mixture of myrrh and aloes, [that weighed] about an hundred pounds. To prepare then for his interment, they took the body of Jesus, without regarding the reproach to which it might expose them, and swathed it up in a great many folds of linen,^k together with the spices (according to the Jewish custom of burying), intending to embalm it in a more exact manner, as soon as the sabbath was over ; and hoping that in the mean time the spices lying near the body might preserve it from the least taint of corruption.*

41 — Now in the place where he was crucified, there was a garden ; and in the garden a new sepulchre.

42 There laid they Jesus therefore [in Joseph's own new tomb, which he had hewn,] [LUKE, in stone,] [MARK, out of a rock,] [JOHN, wherein was never man yet laid :] because [LUKE, that day was the] Jews [LUKE, preparation, and the sabbath drew on ;] for the sepulchre was nigh at hand. [MAT. XXVII. 60.—MARK XV. —46.—LUKE XXIII.—53, 54. JOHN XIX. —41.] *Now it happened very commodiously for his immediate interment, that in the very neighbourhood of the place where he was crucified, there was a garden ; and in the garden a new sepulchre belonging to Joseph. There laid they Jesus therefore in [Joseph's] own new tomb, which he had lately ordered to be hewn in stone out of a solid rock ; to which therefore there could be no passage but by the door, and in which no man was ever yet laid, so that there could be no room to imagine any other person rose from thence. And this they did without first carrying the body into any house to embalm it ; because (as we have said before) it was the Jewish preparation day, and the sabbath drew on, which did not allow their undertaking a work of so much labour and time : to be ready therefore for the rest commanded on the sabbathday, they used no farther ceremony in interring him, and chose a most convenient place to do it with dispatch, for the sepulchre was very near at hand. And Joseph having thus interred him in his own tomb, and so (as* Mat. xxvii. 60

^k Swathed it up in linen.] This I take to be the most literal translation of the words *συνέβη αὐτὸν ἐν σθόλοις* ; for *σθόλα* were a kind of linen rollers, in which, as *Elsner* has shewn (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 347), the easterns swathed up their dead. It was, no doubt, by miracle, that when Christ arose he disentangled himself from these swatches.

SECT. it was prophesied concerning the Messiah, Isa. great stone to the
CXCII. liii. 9) "made his grave with the rich in his door of the sepulchre, and departed.
— death,"¹ he took care to make all things [MARK XV.—46.]
Mat. secure, and having rolled a great stone to the
XXVII. door of the sepulchre, to block up the entrance,
60 he went away to his own home.

Luke And when Joseph and Nichodemus came, LUKE XXIII. 55.
XXIII. and took down Jesus from the cross, Mary [And Mary Magda-
55 Magdalene, and the other Mary, who (as was lene, and the other
said before) was the mother of James the less Mary,] [MARK, the
and Joses (Mat. xxvii. 56, p. 559), and the mother of Joses,]
rest of the women also who came with him from and the women also
Galilee, and so affectionately attended during which came with
the time of his crucifixion, were now desirous him from Galilee,
to see how they disposed of him; and therefore followed after, and
when they carried off the corpse, these pious [sitting over against
women followed after them, and sitting over the sepulchre,] be-
against the sepulchre, into which they saw them held [MARK, where]
enter, beheld with diligent observation where and how his body
56 and how his body was laid. And perceiving was laid. [MAT.
that they did not embalm him, but only wound XXVII. 61. MARK
him up in linen with the dry spices, they XV. 47.]

56 And they returned, and prepar-
ed spices and ointments; and rested
the sabbathday ac-
cording to the com-
mandment.

And perceiving that they did not embalm him, but only wound him up in linen with the dry spices, they resolved to perform this last office of duty and affection to him in the completest and most respectful manner they could; and therefore they immediately returned into the city, and before the day of preparation was quite finished, they provided a great quantity of spices and balms for that purpose, that nothing might prevent them from engaging in it as soon as the first day of the week should open; and, in the mean time, they rested on the sabbathday, according to the Divine commandment, which they would not violate even on so solemn an occasion as this.

¹ Made his grave with the rich in his death.] Let me here be permitted to mention the criticism of a celebrated divine on this passage of Isaiah, which having never (that I know of) been published, may be new to many, as it was to me. Observing that the word *שְׁנַיִם* may be the dual number, and that *אֶחָד* is the singular, he would suppose a kind of hendiadys in the construction, and render it, "His death and burial shall be with two criminals, and with one rich man; that is, after having expired between two malefactors, a rich man (that is Joseph of Arimathea) shall undertake the care of his funeral." But I must acknowledge that no version of the words pleases me so well on the whole as that of Dr. Sykes, which I read since I wrote the paraphrase above. ויתן Nevertheless he shall avenge or recompense his grave upon the wicked, and his death upon the rich: or, which is equivalent to the former, but perhaps more exact, He shall avenge his grave (that is, his death which brings him down to it) on the wicked, and on the rich when he dies, במתו. See Dr. Sykes on the Truth of Christianity, p. 256.

IMPROVEMENT.

WE have seen the sorrows of our expiring Lord: let us now, like these pious women, raise our eyes to him with an holy and unfeigned affection, and behold him pale and breathless on the accursed tree. Let us view him by faith, till the eye affects the heart, and till we learn to glory in nothing but his cross, whereby the world may be crucified to us, and we may be crucified to the world. (Gal. vi. 14.)

SECT.
xcvii.

Mat.
xxvii.
55, 56

How wonderfully does the providence of God appear to have regarded the body of Jesus, which had so long been the temple of the indwelling Deity; even when it was deserted of that Spirit which had lately animated it; and while it hung (amazing thought, that it ever should have hung!) between the bodies of two thieves on a cross, without the gates of Jerusalem! He, who has all hearts in his hand, interposed by a secret but powerful influence on the soldiers, who brake the legs of the malefactors, to spare those of Christ; that so nothing which looked like a prophecy of him should want its proper accomplishment. But his side was pierced; and how deep was the wound, when immediately there came out of it blood and water! Happy emblem of the blessed effect of his death! He came both by water and blood (as he who saw and testified this important fact leads us to improve it, 1 John v. 6); and by this means at once atones the injured justice of God, and purifies the souls of them that believe in him.

John
xix.
31, 32

33--36

34

35

37

Our indignation rises against the man that could, by such an outrage as this, abuse the dead body of our Redeemer: but oh, let us seriously remember the hand which our sins had in all that was now done. He was wounded for our transgressions; he was bruised for our iniquities. (Isa. liii. 5.) And therefore it is said concerning those on whom the ends of the world are to come, that they shall look on him whom they have pierced, and mourn. (Zech. xii. 10.) May we mourn over him with a genuine evangelical sorrow, when we consider whom we have pierced; and how deep and how often we have pierced him; and upon what slight temptations; and under how many engagements rather to have bathed his wounds with our tears, and even to have exposed our own hearts to the sharpest weapon by which the madness of sinners might have attempted to injure him.

The boldness of Joseph, and even of Nicodemus himself, deserves our notice on such an occasion. They are not ashamed of the infamy of his cross, but come with all holy reverence and affection to take down those sacred remains of Jesus; nor did they think the finest linen, or the choicest spices, too valuable on such an occasion. But who can describe their consternation

Mark
xv. 43

John
xix. 39

Mark
xv. 46

SECT. and distress when they saw *him*, who they *trusted should have*
 CXCII. *delivered Israel*, a cold and bloody corpse in their arms ; and left
 — *him in the sepulchre of Joseph*, whom they expected to have
 John seen on the *throne of David* ? We leave for the present his *ene-*
 XIX. *mies in triumph*, and his *friends in tears*, till *his resurrection* ;
 40 which soon confounded the rage of the former, and revived the
 Mat. hopes of the latter ; *hopes* which must otherwise have been for
 XXVII. ever entombed under that *stone* with which they now covered
 60 him. But happy and comfortable is the thought that this his
 transient *visit to the grave* has (as it were) left a perfume in the
bed of dust, and reconciled the believer to dwelling a while in the
place where the Lord lay !

S E C T. CXCIII.

Judas confessing his guilt, returns the money he had received from the chief priests, and then hangs himself. The Jews the next day demand, and procure a guard to be set on Christ's sepulchre.
 Mat. XXVII. 3—10, 62, to the end.

MAT. XXVII. 3.

SECT.
CXCIII.Mat.
XXVII.

HAVING thus finished the account of the death of Jesus, it may be convenient here to mention the miserable end of that perfidious disciple by whom he was betrayed into the hands of his enemies. The Jewish rulers having delivered Jesus to the Roman governor, and having prevailed upon him to give orders for his execution, *then Judas, who had betrayed him, when he saw to his surprise that he was condemned by Pilate*, and that they were leading him forth to die upon the cross, to which he seemed determined to submit, though he could so easily have rescued himself from it,^a was seized with great terror and

MAT. XXVII. 3.

THE N Judas which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented

* *Then Judas, &c.*] For the proper place of this story, which is here inserted out of its order, see note ^a on John xix. 16, p. 536. Matthew has introduced it immediately after the Jews had delivered Jesus to Pilate ; but after this the Jews were so intent on persuading Pilate to consent to his death, that there was hardly time for the *sanhedrim's* adjourning to the temple, where this occurrence happened, before they had prevailed with Pilate to condemn him : and as Judas must have often heard his Master say he should be crucified, Pilate's order for his execution

must have more sensibly affected him than the Jews passing sentence on him, who had not then the power of putting any one to death. The word τότε, then, with which the evangelist begins this story, may be taken in some latitude to introduce the mention of an occurrence which happened about that time, whether a little before or after, and need not be interpreted with so much rigour as to determine it to an assertion of observing the exactest order in all circumstances. See note ^a on Mat. xxvii. 27, p. 525.

himself, and brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders,

agony of conscience ; and *repenting* of the fatal bargain he had made, whereby he had brought such a load of guilt on his own soul, he *carried back the thirty pieces of silver* which they had given him *to the chief priests and the elders*, while they were together in the temple that morning ; for they resorted thither with a specious appearance of piety, before they followed the multitude to Calvary to see the execution.

SECT.
xciii.
Mat.
xxvii.
3

4 Saying, I have sinned, in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. And they said, What *is that* to us ? see thou *to that*.

And coming in among them in a wild disorder, 4 he *said* to them, Oh Sirs ! *I have sinned* in a most desperate manner, *in that I have betrayed innocent blood* to you ; for I am well convinced, that Jesus my Master has done nothing to deserve this punishment to which you have delivered him : and I am not able to bear the thought of the concern I have had in it. *And they answered* with the steady coolness of those who knew no shame or remorse for their wickedness, *What [is that] to us*, whether thou thinkest him innocent or not ? *See thou [to that]* : it is sufficient for us that we know he is guilty, whether such a wretch as thou art approvest or condemnest our sentence.

5 And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and departed, and went and hanged himself.

And throwing 5 *down the pieces of silver money in the temple*, in their very presence, with all the marks of agony and distress, *he withdrew ; and going away* to the brow of a hill, in some retired and melancholy place, *he there hanged himself* ; but the rope breaking by the force with which he threw himself off, he fell down the precipice, and burst asunder with the force of his fall, so that all his bowels gushed out ;^b and he lay expiring, in a most painful and terrible manner, a spectacle of horror to all that beheld him, alive, or dead, as a multitude of spectators did. (Compare Acts i. 18, 19.)

^b *And going away, he hanged himself ; but the rope breaking, &c.* This method which Mr. Le Clerc (*H. rm.* p. 527) and several other learned critics have taken, of reconciling Matthew with what is afterwards said of this fact (Acts i. 18), that *falling headlong, he burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out* ; appears to me much preferable to that of those who would render ἀπνέχθη, he was stifled, or

suffocated, with excess of grief (see *La Motte* of *Inspir.* p. 155) ; a version, which none of the authorities I have seen seem sufficient to justify. Nor is it necessary to suppose with Dr. Lightfoot (*Hor. Heb.* on Mat. xxvii. 5, and Acts i. 18), that Judas was carried away by the devil, and strangled in the air, and being thrown from thence in the sight of all the city, was dashed in pieces by the violence of the fall.

SECT.
CXCIII.Mat.
XXVII.

- And the chief priests, taking up the pieces of silver, were at some loss how they should dispose of them ; for they said, it is not lawful for us to put them into the chest which is called* 6 *Corban, or the sacred treasury, because it is the price of blood, and would in effect be offering to God the life of a man. And these hypocrites scrupled such a point of ceremony, while they still persisted in their resolution to destroy Jesus, which, if they had desired it, they might yet have prevented. But afterwards, when they met in a body about some other business, having consulted together what they should do with those pieces of money, they bought with them that close in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, which is called *The potters field,*^c for a burying place of foreigners who had no sepulchres of their own, and whose bodies they scrupled to lay with those of their own holy nation.*
- 8 *And therefore, by the way, that field was called, in the Syriac language, Aceldama, that is, The field of blood (Acts i. 19) ; and it bears that name even to this day, because it was purchased with that money which was the price paid for the blood of Jesus, and was in effect the purchase of the blood of Judas too.*
- 9 *Then was that fulfilled in a very remarkable manner, which was spoken by the prophet,*^d

6 And the chief priests took the silver pieces, and said, It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood.

7 And they took counsel, and bought with them the potters field, to bury strangers in.

8 Wherefore that field was called, the field of blood, unto this day.

9 (Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the

^c *The potters field.*] Thirty peices of silver may seem a very inconsiderable price for a field so near Jerusalem : but as Grotius well observes, the ground was probably much spoiled by digging it up for earth to make potters vessels ; so that it was now unfit for tillage or pasture, and consequently of small value.

^d *Which was spoken by the prophet.*] Most copies read it, by *Jeremiah the prophet* ; yet it is universally known that these words are found no where in Jeremiah, but in Zechariah (chap xi. 13) : it appears to me very unnatural to say with Dr. Lightfoot (*Hor. Heb. in loc.*) that all the prophetic writings might be called the book of Jeremiah ; because in ancient times the prophecy of Jeremiah was put at the beginning of the volume of the prophets : nor would the granting this fact account for the expression of its being spoken by him. Nor am I at all convinced by Mr. Joseph Mede's reasonings (see his *Works*, p. 963), that

these words, though recorded by Zechariah, or rather found in his book, were originally spoken by Jeremiah, and by some accident displaced : a principle on which the whole credit of the prophecies might be destroyed. It would be a much less dishonour to the sacred writings, to suppose a small error in the pen of some early transcriber, who might (as Bishop Hall prettily conjectures), by the mistake of one letter only (supposing the word to be contracted), write *Igis* for *Zgis*. And though it is certain that Jeremiah was the received reading, as early as Origen's time, yet there is room to doubt whether any prophet was named in the first copies, as the Syriac version, which is allowed to be made in the most early times, says only, *It was spoken by the prophet*, without mentioning by whom. On the whole, I think it more respectful to the evangelist, to suppose that some officious transcriber might either insert or change the

prophet, saying, And they took the thirty pieces of silver, the price of him that was valued, whom they of the children of Israel did value.

(Zech. xi. 13), saying, "And I took the thirty ^{SECT. xciii.} pieces of silver" (which sum, the reader will observe, was the usual price of one who was sold for a slave, or of one whom the children of Israel did sell, being esteemed among them on 9

10 And gave them for the potters field, as the Lord appointed me.)

an average but the equitable price of such a one; and was here the price of the blood of the Son of God himself, that infinitely valuable Person):^e "And they were given for the potters field, as (saith the prophet) the Lord commanded me in vision, in token of his just displeasure against those who had put such an affront on his pastoral care."^f

prophet's name, than to impute it, as Dr. Mill seems to do, to a slip in the author's memory.

^e The price of one who was sold, &c.] We may either render the words, [τὸ τίμημα μὲν, ὃν ἐτίμησαν ἀπὸ υἱὸν Ἰσραὴλ,] of one who was sold, even of one whom the children of Israel did sell; and so consider them as expressive of the common price a slave was rated at among them: or we may render them, of him that was sold, or valued (even their own Messiah) whom the very children of Israel sold at this shameful price. And I think, either of these versions would suit the original, and convey a lively and proper sense: I have therefore suggested both in the paraphrase, though in the version, which could not well be equally ambiguous, I have preferred the former.

^f And they were given for the potters field, as the Lord commanded me.] It is plain these words are not exactly quoted, either from the Hebrew or the Septuagint; yet I cannot think the difference so great, as it at first appears; since those words in the parenthesis (τὴν τιμὴν τὴν ἀξιωματικὴν, ὃν ἐτίμησαν ἀπὸ υἱὸν Ἰσραὴλ,) which are not in either, may be considered as the words of the evangelist himself (to which he was naturally led by those of the prophet, A goodly price that I was prized at of them); and if, which might easily happen, ἐδόκῃ be written for ἔδοκα, as ἐλάβην is ambiguous, it may be rendered yet nearer to the original, I took—and gave them, &c. As for the general propriety of applying these words to this occasion, I think it may well be vindicated; for the connection and sense of the prophecy in the Old Testament seems to be this. In order to represent to Zech-

ariah the contempt which Israel put upon their God, he had a vision to the following purpose. He thought God first appointed him to appear among them as a shepherd; (making him by that emblem a representation of himself:) after some time, he directs him to go to the rulers of Israel, and ask them, What they thought he deserved for his labour in that office? They give him the price of a slave, thirty pieces of silver; and this in the house of the Lord, where the court sat. On this, God, as resenting the indignity offered to him in the person of his prophet, orders him to throw it down with disdain before the first poor labourer he met, who happened to be a potter at work by the temple gates, as a fitter price for a little of his paltry ware, than a suitable acknowledgment of the favours they had received from God. Now surely, if there was ever any circumstance in which the children of Israel behaved themselves so as to answer this visionary representation, it must be when they gave this very sum of thirty pieces of silver as a price for the life of that very Person whom God had appointed their great Shepherd. And, in order to point out the correspondence the more sensibly, Providence so ordered it, that the person to whom this money went should be a potter; though the prophecy would have been answered if he had been a fuller, or of any other profession. It may also be farther observed, that God's ceasing to be the Shepherd of Israel, which was represented by the prophet's breaking his pastoral staves, was never fully answered till their final rejection after the death of Christ; which may farther lead us to refer the affront of their

- SECT. But to return *now* to the main story. When, MAT. XXVII. 62.
 CXCIII. notwithstanding the confession of Judas, the Now the next day
 — Jews had crucified Christ, and his friends had that followed the
 Mat. taken down his body from the cross, and laid day of the prepara-
 XXVII. it in Joseph's tomb on the evening of the sixth tion, the chief priests
 62 day of the week, *on the morrow*, or on the sab- and Pharisees came
 bath itself, *which followed the day of prepara- together unto Pilate,*
 tion, the chief priests, and other Pharisees who
 belonged to the grand sanhedrim, assembled to-
 gether in a body to wait upon Pilate, as with an
 63 address of solemn importance: *Saying, Sir,* 63 *Saying, Sir, we*
we remember that this notorious deceiver, who remember that that
 was yesterday put to death for his crimes, and deceiver said, *while*
 is well known to have practised many arts to he was yet alive,
 impose upon the people, *while he was yet liv- After three days I*
 ing, said, *After three days I will rise again from will rise again.*
 64 the dead: ^s We desire *therefore*, that since 64 *Command there-*
 his friends have been intrusted with the care fore that the sepul-
 of interring him, thou wouldst *order that the chre be made sure*
 sepulchre where he is laid may be strictly until the third day,
 guarded and secured till the third day is past; lest his disciples
 lest his disciples should come by night and steal come by night, and
 him away, and upon this should tell the people steal him away, and
 that, according to his own prediction, *he is ris- say unto the people,*
 en from the dead: and so the last deceit will be He is risen from the
 worse than the first, and the deluded populace dead: so the last
 will be more eager to profess their regard to error shall be worse
 him after his death, than they ever were while than the first.
 he was living.
- 65 *And Pilate said to them, You have a guard in* 65 *Pilate said un-*
waiting about your court in the temple; go to them, Ye have a
your way therefore, and order as many of them watch, go your way,
 as you think fit to march to the sepulchre, and make it as sure as
 to keep century there all night, and thereby you can.
- 66 *And accordingly they went and took a de-* 66 *So they went*
tachment of soldiers with them to the garden and made the sepul-
of Joseph; and having first satisfied themselves
that the corpse was there,^h they secured the

giving the pieces of silver to this event. I understood our Lord's expression of *rising*
 do not remember ever to have seen this after three days to be (as indeed it was)
 matter set in, what seems to me, its equivalent to a declaration that he would
 just and most natural light; but Grotius rise on the third day. See note ^f on Mat. xii.
 has some valuable hints upon it, which I 40, Vol. I. p. 347. Compare also Deut.
 wonder he did not pursue farther. xiv. 28, with xxvi. 12.

^g *After three days I will rise again.*] Their ^h Having first satisfied themselves that
 intending to make the sepulchre secure only the corpse was there.] Common prudence
 till the third day ended, shewed that they would teach them to do this; and perhaps

chre sure, sealing *sepulchre* as well as they possibly could, *sealing* the stone, and setting a watch. SECT. CXciii.

out a discovery of the fraud ;ⁱ and also setting a guard near it, who took care to place themselves so that they could not but take an immediate alarm if any had presumed to make the least attempt to open the sepulchre, and remove the body, or even to embalm it. Mat. xxvii. 66

IMPROVEMENT.

IN how fatal a manner does the *way of transgressors* deceive them ! *Judas*, no doubt, but a few hours before, was thinking with eager impatience of receiving this sum of money, which was the wages of unrighteousness : but though he might for a little while roll it as a sweet morsel under his tongue, yet how soon was it turned into the gall of asps within him ? (*Job* xx. 12—14.) Mat. xxvii. 3

We see the force of conscience, even in the worst of men. He that had slighted all the warnings that his Master gave him, and neither was affected by the remembrance of his goodness to him, nor by the fear of his displeasure, while he was set upon accomplishing his covetous design, no sooner comes to feel the sting of an awakened conscience, but he is filled with horror, and is

they might feed their cruelty with viewing the dead body, as *Herodias* did with that sad spectacle the baptist's head. See note ⁹ on *Mark* vi. 28, Vol. I. page 427.

ⁱ *Sealing the stone.*] Some have conjectured they might also cement it with lead, or bind it with iron ; but the sabbath would hardly have allowed this. The guard would prevent violence ; and the seal would be a security against any fraud of theirs in confederacy with the disciples, if that could possibly have been suspected. I have also hinted in the paraphrase above, that this precaution of sealing the sepulchre might prevent any attempt, not only to remove the body, but to embalm it. For it is to be considered, that they had great reason to believe, that when two such eminent persons as *Joseph* and *Nicodemus* had already paid such a public honour to the corpse, they would desire also to embalm it ; which accordingly they did really design. This would be such an additional reflection on the proceedings of the sanhedrim as they would certainly desire to prevent. A mandate from *Pilate* for this purpose they could not be sure of obtaining had they asked it ; nor would an

act of their own court have been free from uncertainty and inconvenience. This method of sealing the stone was therefore the most artful expedient that could be imagined ; which would effectually prevent it, without letting it be publicly known that they had the least suspicion of any such design. I state the matter thus largely, in regard to one of the most learned persons of the age, who seems to think this a very considerable difficulty. But with respect to the principal point of his rising from the dead, it is surely most senseless to say, with that wretched opposer of the miracles of Christ, who has brought upon himself such just infamy, that this sealing the stone intimated a contract between Christ and them, that he should rise in the sight of the Jewish rulers on the third day. Probably their design was on the fourth day to have opened the sepulchre, and have exposed the corpse to public view ; which, had it been in their power, had been the most prudent step they could have taken. But they do not seem to have been mad enough to think, that if Jesus rose from the dead, it must be just when they thought fit to attend.

SECT. unable to endure the cutting anguish of his own reflections. And
 exciii. thus could God, in a moment, drive the most hardened sinner
 — into all the agonies of remorse and despair, by letting loose *his own thoughts* upon him, to prey upon his heart like so many hungry vultures, and make him a terror to others, and an executioner to himself.

ver. 4 We must surely admire the wisdom of Providence, in extorting even from the mouth of this traitor so honourable a testimony of the innocence of Jesus, though to his own condemnation. And who could have imagined that the supreme court of Israel itself should have been so little impressed with it, as coldly to answer, *What is that to us ? See thou to that.* Is this the language of rulers, yea, of priests ? But they had cast off the fear of that God whose ministers they were, and had devoted themselves to gain and ambition. They therefore felt no remorse, even when Judas trembled before them, and appeared almost distracted under the sense of a crime in which they had been confederates with him. But their consciences were seared as with a red hot iron, and all their familiar converse with Divine things served only, in such a circumstance, to harden their hearts : as tempered steel gathers strength from the furnace and the hammer.

5 Judas repents ; he confesses his crime ; he throws away the reward of his guilt : yet was there nothing of godly sorrow in all this. Despairing, he becomes *his own executioner* ; and flies to death, and to hell, as a refuge from the rage and fury of an awakened conscience. Fatal expedient ! thus to seal his own damnation ! But the righteous judgment of God erected him as a monument of wrath, and verified our Saviour's declaration, *It had been good for that man if he had never been born.* (Mat. xxvi. 24 ; and Mark xiv. 21, sect. clxx.) Tremble, O our souls, at this thought ! that Judas, even one of the twelve, should fall into such depths of sin and ruin ! May we each of us be jealous over ourselves ! and may we never presume to censure whole bodies of men for the fault of particular members, when we find there was a traitor and reprobate among the holy band of the apostles.

63, 64 We see the restless and implacable malice of Christ's enemies, which pursued him even to his tomb, and there endeavoured to blast his memory by fixing upon him the character of an impos-
 65, 66 tor. They demanded, and procured a guard for his sepulchre. And here also we have a repeated instance of God's taking the wise in their own craftiness. (Job v. 13.) The seal and the guard served only more fully to attest the doctrine of Christ's resurrection, which they were set to overthrow, and to grace the triumph they were intended to oppose. Thus shall all the rage, and all the artifice of his enemies, at length promote the purposes of his glory : thus shall meat at length come out of the eater, and sweetness out of the strong. (Judg. xiv. 14.) The

wrath of man, O Lord, shall praise thee ; and the remainder of it shalt thou restrain, and shalt triumph over it, either by thy grace, or by thy vengeance. (Psal. lxxvi. 10.)

SECT.
xciii.

S E C T. CXCIV.

Christ rising from the dead, the guards flee away in astonishment : Mary Magdalene finding the sepulchre open, calls Peter and John, who having entered into it, return ; while Christ himself makes his first appearance to her. Mat. XXVIII. 1—4. Mark XVI. 1, 2—3, 4. Luke XXIV. 1, 2, 12. John XX. 1—17.

MARK XVI. 1.

AND when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and [the other Mary], the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him. [MAT. XXVIII. 1—]

MARK XVI. 1.

AND when the sabbath was over,^a which ended in the evening (as was often observed before), Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, who was [the mother] of James and Josés, and Salome, with Joanna, and some other pious women,^b were so intent on embalming the body of Jesus, that they had another consultation about it ; and, not satisfied with the preparation they had made before, they bought more spices and ointments,^c that, after a short repose, as soon as ever they could see to do it, they might go and anoint

SECT.
CXCIV.
Mark
xvi. 1

^a When the Sabbath was over.] This which Mark expresses by διαγενομενης το σαββατου, Matthew expresses by another phrase, οτε σαββαταν, in the end of the sabbath, or when the sabbath (and consequently the preceding week, of which the sabbath was the last day), was over ; as in Philostratus, οτε μυστηριων is, when the mysteries were ended. So that the controversy between Maijus and Wolfburg, on this subject, seems needless ; as the criticism of the former, who supposes these words in Matthew to belong to the close of the former chapter, and to refer to the time of sealing the sepulchre, is very unnatural ; as Wolfius has shewn in his learned note on Mat. xxviii. 1.

^b Mary Magdalene, &c. with Joanna, and some other pious women.] In the account the evangelists have given of the women who first came to the knowledge that Jesus was risen, Mary Magdalene is mentioned by all, the other Mary by the three first,

and Salome only by Mark : but I have named Joanna here with the rest, as it appears from Luke xxiv. 10, in the next section, she was among the other women who went to the sepulchre, and was one of those who told these things to the apostles.

^c They bought more spices, &c.] Luke had before observed (chap. xxiii. 56, page 564), that they prepared spices and ointments, and then rested the sabbathday according to the commandment : and Mark here says, that διαγενομενης το σαββατου, when the sabbath was over, ηγορασεν, they bought [not, they had bought] spices, and then (verse 2, very early in the morning) came to anoint him. This I look upon as a strong intimation, that sometime after six in the evening (on what we call Saturday night), when the sabbath was over, as it was then lawful to perform any common work, their generous hearts prompted them to purchase a larger quantity of aromatic drugs for this pious purpose.

SECT. him with them, and pay him all the respect of
CXCIV. an honourable interment.

Mark Now Mary Magdalene, with the other Ma-
xvi. 2 ry and Salome, were ready before it was day;
and setting out *very early in the morning*,
while it was yet dark, as it began to dawn to-
wards the first day of the week, they went to
take a view of the sepulchre,^c to see if all things
were as they had left them: and not long after
they were followed by Joanna and the rest
who were to meet them there, who came at
the appointed time, bringing the spices with
them, which (as was said before) they had pre-
pared to embalm the body of Jesus, and which
indeed were a considerable weight; and some
[others] of their female friends went also with
them to assist on this occasion.^f

2— And very ear-
ly in the morning,
[JOHN, when it was
yet dark,] [as it be-
gan to dawn towards
the first day of the
week,] [LUKE, they
came] [to see the
sepulchre,] [LUKE,
bringing the spices
which they had pre-
pared; and certain
others with them.]
[MAT. XXVIII.—1.
LUKE XXIV. 1.
JOHN XX. 1—.]

^a Setting out *very early in the morning*.] The learned and ingenious Mr. West (of whose accurate *Observations on the Resurrection of Christ* I have given an extract at the end of the preface to the third volume of this work) supposes Mary Magdalene, with the other Mary and Salome, to have set out to view the sepulchre before the time they had agreed to meet Joanna and the other women there, who were to bring the spices, and to come about sunrise to embalm the body: and as the word *πρωι*, made use of in this place both by Mark and John (which we have rendered *early*), sometimes signifies *over early*, or *before the appointed time*, he naturally conjectures it has this signification here, and concludes that the women came to the sepulchre at different times; the first setting out before the time agreed on, just as the day began to break, whereas the others came not thither till the sun was risen. (See *West's Observ.* p. 45, 46.) The difference between this and the scheme here given, chiefly consists in Mr. West's supposing the women to have made two different visits to the sepulchre, and in consequence of that, two distinct reports to the disciples, whereas I have united them; though I do not suppose them to have all come together to the sepulchre, but only to have met there. Yet such advantages attend the scheme this author has proposed, that if it had been published to the world before I had composed this *Harmony*, I should have chosen to have formed it in a nearer agreement to it, but have now left it to appear with no material alteration in its order.

^e They went to take a view of the sepulchre.] I have rendered the word *πρωι*, went (and have likewise explained the word *ελθεσαι* in the same manner in the first verse of this section), which agrees better with the order of the story, and is frequently the sense in which our translators have rendered it elsewhere. See Mat. xii. 9; xiii. 36; xiv. 12; Mark iii. 19; Luke ii. 44; xiv. 1; John iv. 45; vi. 17; Acts iv. 23; xxviii. 14. The true import of the word *βιασθαι* is to take a view; and thus implies their going to see if all things were in the same condition as before, when they had seen the body laid in the sepulchre. (Luke xxiii. 55, p. 564.) I think *Maijuss* and *Elsner* justly observe, that the xxiii^d chapter of Luke should not have ended at the place it does; for here, as in several other places, a sentence is divided: [Το μεν σαββατον ησυχασαν, —τη δε μια των σαββατων — ηλθον, &c.] Such divisions are great instances of negligence in the person by whom they were first made; but in a work like this *Harmony*, they are less material, and hardly in some cases avoidable.

^f Some others of their female friends went also with them.] It was indeed a circumstance of decency, considering the office they were intending to perform, that the men and the women should perform their respective parts in it by themselves; which accordingly the evangelists plainly intimate they did. Their setting out alone was a remarkable instance of their zeal and courage: perhaps some appointment might be made with Peter

3 And they said *among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?* *And as they were advancing towards the sepulchre, they were not under any apprehension from the soldiers that were set to guard it, who had been stationed there without their knowledge on the sabbathday* (sect. cxciii. p. 566); *but remembering the stone that was placed at the mouth of it, they said among themselves, Who shall roll away the stone for us from the door of the sepulchre,* which all of us together have not strength to remove? *For they had* 4

SECT. CXCV.

Mark xvi. 3

—4 For it was very great. *seen Nicodemus and Joseph stop up the entrance with it; and it was indeed very large and heavy.*

MAT. XXVIII. 2. *And behold, there was a great earthquake; for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it.* But this perplexity of theirs was altogether needless; for God had provided a very extraordinary way to remove that obstruction. 2 *And behold, with due regard and admiration, it was this: There was, but a little before they arrived there, a great earthquake* (which would naturally awaken the guards, if any of them had fallen asleep); and very awful and astonishing were the circumstances that attended it; *for an angel of the Lord descending from heaven, had approached in sight of the guards, and rolled away the stone from the door, and sat down upon it.* And, at the very same time, Jesus, like a sleeping conqueror awaking on a sudden, burst asunder the bands of death, and sprung

Mat. xxviii.

3 His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow. *up to a new and immortal life. But none of the guards saw him rise, being struck into the utmost consternation at the sight of the angel, who appeared to remove the stone: and well indeed they might be so; for his countenance was like the brightness of lightning, and his long flowing garment was as white as snow, glittering with extraordinary lustre beyond what their eyes could bear. And the guards, though Romans and soldiers, trembled for fear at the sight of him, and became like so many dead men, falling down on their faces in a most helpless condition. But quickly after, presuming to lift up their eyes, and finding he had disappeared, and had left the sepulchre open,*

and John (who were early up, as it should seem, on this occasion), either to meet them, or come after them, to assist in re-

moving the stone, though not in embalming the body.

SECT. they fled to some distant place, to consult their
CXCIV. own safety in so surprising an occurrence.⁵

John By this time the women, who had set out as
XX.—1 it began to dawn, were near the place; and
Mary Magdalene, transported with the distinguishing ardour of her affection, advanced a little before the rest; and, it being now light enough to discern objects, she looked forward, and saw, to her great surprise, *that the stone was already taken away from the sepulchre*,^h

JOHN XX.—1. And *Mary Magdalene* seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre.

Luke And that the tomb was open. And she was
XXIV. 2 greatly astonished and alarmed at the sight, and presently concluded that the body was removed. She therefore stepped back, and informed her companions of this circumstance; upon which *they* [also] looked, and plainly found that it was as she represented, and that *the stone was indeed rolled away from the entrance of the sepulchre*.

LUKE XXIV. 2. And [when they also looked,] they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre. [MAT. XVI. 4.—]

John And, not reflecting on the assurance Jesus
XX. 2 had given them of his rising again from the dead, they knew not how to account for the

JOHN XX. 2. Then she runneth,

⁵ They fled to some distant place, &c.] As nothing is said of any interview between them and the friends of Christ, there is great reason to believe that this was the case, as indeed it is on other accounts probable it should be.

^h *Mary Magdalene saw that the stone was taken away, &c.*] Every attentive reader may have observed how difficult it is to form the *evangelists* into one coherent story here; and to reconcile some seeming contrarieties in their accounts: nevertheless I hope, on a careful examination of this and the following sections, it will be found not impracticable. I shall not mention the very different schemes other critics have taken, nor the particular objections against them; but would only add a word or two concerning that of Dr. Guyse, which is both new and ingenious, yet not to me satisfactory. He supposes (in his note on John xx. 2) that there were two appearances of the angels to the women; and that Mark and Luke speak only of the first, and Matthew and John of the second; that is, in other words (as I understand it), That as soon as it was light these good women came to the sepulchre, and saw an angel, who told them, "He knew they sought Jesus, but that he was risen;" and,

inviting them "to come and see the place where he was laid," charged them "to go and tell his disciples that he would go before them into Galilee." Upon this they go immediately and tell the disciples (without saying any thing, that we find, of the vision.) "that some unknown person had taken away the Lord, and laid him they knew not where:" and then returning again to the sepulchre, in less than an hour, they see another, or the same angel as before, who, as if it were perfectly unknown by any other declaration, tells them just in the same words, "He knew they sought Jesus, but he was risen; and, inviting them again to come and see the place where he had lain," charges them again "to go and tell his disciples that he went before them into Galilee." This is such a similarity of words and actions immediately succeeding each other as I believe can no where be paralleled. The scheme I offer here (which is that which twice, at the distance of several years, presented itself to me on view of the *evangelists* alone) is incumbered with no such difficulty, nor indeed with any worth naming, except what arises from the transposition of Mark xvi.—2, and Luke xxiv. 12, on which see note¹ in this section, and note² in the next.

and cometh to Simon Peter, and to the other disciple whom Jesus loved, and saith unto them, They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him. removal of the stone ; but Mary Magdalene and her companions having consulted a little together, as well as the confusion they were in would admit, it was thought best that some of the disciples should be immediately acquainted with it : *she therefore runs back to the city with all possible dispatch,ⁱ and, knowing where they lodged, she comes to Simon Peter, and to John, that other disciple whom Jesus peculiarly loved* (by whom this part of the story is most exactly and circumstantially recorded) ; *and finding them already up, and full of solicitude about the event of this important day, she says to them, O my friends, the sepulchre is broke open, and some or other must have been there, who have removed the stone ; nor is there any room to doubt but they have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him ;^k so that I, and my companions, whom I have left behind me, cannot find any method of performing that last office of respect and affection which you know we intended.*

SECT.
CXCIV.

John
xx. 2

LUKE XXIV. 12. *And, upon hearing this, without so much as* Luke
—Then arose Peter *staying to make any reply, Peter, whose heart* xxiv.
was struck with such a circumstance, arose in a 12
transport of various passions,¹ and that other

ⁱ *She therefore runs back to the city, &c.]* It is not expressly said whether the women with whom she came thither staid any where near the sepulchre, or whether they returned to the city with her ; but considering that John, who was an eyewitness, has mentioned only Mary Magdalene as running with the news, her companions in the mean while might stay at some distance till Peter and John came, and had viewed the sepulchre ; and might be joined there by the other women who were to bring the spices, upon whose coming they might go into the sepulchre. (Compare Mark xvi. —2, and Luke xxiv. 3, in the beginning of the next section.) John hints nothing at all of Mary's having looked into the sepulchre before she ran back to him ; and his narration being the last, and most circumstantial, must guide us in adjusting what is ambiguous in the rest.

^k *They have taken away the Lord, &c.]* It is difficult to suppose, with Dr. Clarke, Dr. Guyse, and many other critics, that she

would have spoken thus if the angels had before this expressly assured her of Christ's resurrection, and sent her away with such a message as they did to the disciples. Compare note P on ver. 13.

¹ *And Peter arose.]* These words in Luke come in after the account given by the women to the eleven, and all the rest of the disciples (Luke xxiv. 9), or the angels appearing to them, &c and so make the chief objection against the scheme here offered to the reader : but the word then, with which this verse is introduced by our translators, does not well answer to δὲ in the original ; and as we have often shewed before, that Luke is not always so exact in his order as not to admit of some transposition, so it will run us into greater difficulties not to allow it in the present case, in which it is apparently reasonable to follow John's order, who was an eyewitness, and who gives the last and largest account. And indeed, if no transposition may be allowed, it is absolutely impossible in many

- SECT. *disciple whom we mentioned before, [and] went* [and went forth, and
 CXCIV. *directly out, and never stopped till they came to* that other disciple,
 ——— *the sepulchre.* And, not contented with the and came to the sep-
 John *swiftest pace with which they could walk, they* ulchre.] [JOHN XX.
 XX. 4 *both ran together ; and as that other disciple was* 3.]
the younger man, he outran Peter, who had the JOHN XX. 4. So
start of him at the beginning, and came first to they ran both togeth-
 5 *the sepulchre : And stooping down [to look into er : and the other*
it], he saw the linen clothes, or rollers, in which disciple did outrun
the corpse had been wrapped up, lying there by Peter, and came first
themselves ; but he did not at first enter in to the sepulchre.
 6 *the sepulchre. Then came Simon Peter, very* 5 And he stooping
quickly following him, and having stooped down down, and looking in,
to look into the sepulchre, as John had done saw the linen clothes
before, he was not satisfied with this ; but that lying ; yet went he
he might examine this important affair with not in.
such exactness as it deserved, he went into the 6 Then cometh Si-
sepulchre, and found the body was gone, but mon Peter following
saw the linen clothes, with which it had been him, and [stooping
covered, laid by themselves, as John had ob- down, he] went into
 7 *served from without. And he discovered* the sepulchre, and
another material circumstance, which had not seeth the linen
been remarked before, namely, that the napkin clothes [laid by them-
which was about his head was not laid with the selves ;] [L U K E
linen clothes, but was folded up in a place by it- XXIV.—12—.]

passages of the gospel history to make any consistent harmony of the evangelists at all ; as every attentive reader must have often observed. This was the view in which I formerly considered the account that Luke has given (ver. 12) of Peter's visit to the sepulchre, which I have incorporated here with that of John, who at large relates their going there together, as soon as they received the first report from Mary Magdalene of the sepulchre being open, and the body gone : and, as Luke does not mention Peter's visit till after the report the women who had seen the angels made to the disciples, it could not any way agree with that of John, without allowing the necessity of a transposition. But, on considering the observations made by Mr. West, I am now satisfied that Luke refers not to the visit which Peter made with John, but to a second visit which he made afterwards upon the women's coming with the report that they had seen two angels who had assured them Jesus was risen. These women Mr. West supposes to have been Joanna and the other women who came

with the spices ; upon whose coming to the disciples before the arrival of the two Marias and Salome, and telling them that they had seen two angels at the sepulchre, who had informed them Jesus was alive, Peter, willing to see if the angels were there, immediately arose and ran again to the sepulchre, and without entering in (as he had done before), but only stooping down and looking into it, as he could see no angels there, but only the linen clothes lying (for so it is that the words *τα οβνια κειμενα μωρα* should be rendered), came back again in great astonishment. (See West's Observ. p. 52, & seq.) This I now think to be the best solution of this difficulty, and there is thus no need of any transposition ; of which I could not but inform the reader, as it is the principal circumstance in which the scheme that Mr. West has given differs from mine, though I have left the harmony to stand as before, that it may still be seen what I had offered, as it will either way be found sufficient to acquit the evangelists from any charge of absurdity or contradiction.

self,^m in such an orderly manner, as plainly shewed that the body was not hastily hurried away, either by friend or enemy; but made the sepulchre appear rather like a bedchamber,

John
xx. 7

8 Then went in also that other disciple which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw, and believed.

had leisurely quitted. *Then that other disciple who came first to the sepulchre, and being less adventurous than Peter, stood hitherto without, went in also to view it; and when he saw the several parts of the funeral dress in this situation, he was immediately convinced, and believed it now to be at least very probable that his dear Master was indeed revived.ⁿ*

9 For as yet they knew not the scripture, that he must rise again from the dead.

For hitherto they did not know the full meaning of those various intimations of scripture to which Jesus had so often referred to convince them that he must certainly rise from the dead (compare Mat. xvi. 21, Vol. I. p. 487, and Luke xviii. 31—34, Vol. II. p. 257); which if they had considered they would cheerfully have expected the sure accomplishment of them, and would not have been so much surprised at the news which Mary brought them.

10 Then the disciples went away again unto their own home, [Peter wondering in himself at that which was come to pass.] [L U K E XXIV.—12.]

Then both the disciples went away again to their companions in the city,^o [Peter] not being so thoroughly satisfied as John was, yet greatly wondering in himself at what had happened, and

^m But folded up in a place by itself.] Perhaps our Lord himself folded up the napkin; and this remarkable circumstance might be intended to signify the perfect calmness and composure with which he arose, transported with no rapture or surprise at his awaking out of this long sleep. It would be very impertinent to inquire whence he had his clothes; the angels, no doubt, furnished him with them; and perhaps the diversity of their colour or form might prevent his being known by his friends at first sight.

ⁿ He saw, and believed.] Many interpreters explain this only of his believing that the body was not there; but that he must have believed before, on looking into the sepulchre: I rather understand it as a modest intimation that he, first indeed of all others, believed the truth of Christ's resurrection, inferring it, as he reasonably might, from the order in which he found the sepulchre. These words have a force and a grace, on this interpretation, which I think no other can

give them. Much of the beauty of John's manner of writing consists in such hints as these, which shew the temper of that excellent man; and, were he to be considered merely as a human historian, add great weight to his testimony. See note^d on John xxi. 20, sect. cci.

^o Went away again to their companions.] So *προς ταύτας* seems evidently to signify. (Compare Elsner, *Observer*. Vol. I. p. 348.) Accordingly soon after this the women found the eleven and the rest together. (Luke xxiv. 9.) *Ἀπελθὲν πρὸς αὐτὸν* never that I know of signifies to come to one's self, or to the exercise or possession of one's own mind, as some have strangely interpreted these words. Luke's expression in that case is different; Luke xv. 17, where he says of the prodigal, *εἰς αὐτὸν ἐλθὼν*, when he came to himself. It was very prudent in Peter and John to retire immediately, lest they should have been questioned by the rulers, if found near the sepulchre.

SECT. very much concerned as to the event of so surprising a beginning.

John
xx. 11

- But Mary, who was now returned, stood near the sepulchre after Peter and John were gone from it, not indeed going into it as they had done, but weeping without, in great perplexity at her not knowing what was become of Jesus : and as she wept, she also stooped down, [and looked] very wishfully into the sepulchre :*
- 12 *And there she saw with great surprise two angels in the form of men, clothed in white habits, sitting, one at the head, and the other at the feet, of that niche in the sepulchre where the body of Jesus had been laid. And they said to her, with a tender regard, Woman, why dost thou weep thus ? And she said to them, Alas, I have reason enough to weep ; it is because they have taken away the body of Jesus my dear Lord, and I know not where they have laid him, or how the sacred corpse may be neglected or abused.*^p
- 14 *And just as she had said this, hearing a sudden noise behind her, she turned back, before the angels could give her any answer ; and she saw Jesus himself standing near her : and she knew not at first that it was Jesus, his habit being changed, her eyes also overflowing with tears, and her mind being so far from any expectation of his appearance, and so much distressed, that she did not so much as look up to the face of the person who appeared.*
- 15 *Then Jesus said to her, with a gentle voice, Woman, why dost thou weep thus ? and whom dost thou seek ? And she, supposing him to be the gardener,^a said to him, Sir, if thou hast for any unknown reason borne him away from hence,*
- 11 *But Mary stood without at the sepulchre, weeping : and as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepulchre,*
- 12 *And seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain :*
- 13 *And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou ? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him.*
- 14 *And when she had thus said, she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus.*
- 15 *Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou ? whom seekest thou ? she, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou have borne him*

^p *They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him*] This expression may very easily be accounted for in our manner of ranging this story ; but it is very harsh to suppose she should speak in this manner if one of the angels had a few minutes before told her that *Jesus was risen*. She perhaps thought they came to do a kind of homage to the place where he had lain, if she apprehended them to be *angels* ; which, whether she did or did not, we do not certainly know.

^a *Supposing him to be the gardener.*] It is very probable that Jesus might speak low, or in a different way from what he usually did ; and her taking him for *the gardener* seems to intimate there was nothing very splendid in his dress : accordingly when he appeared to the two disciples in their way to Emmaus, they seem to have taken him for a person of a rank not much superior to their own. Her eyes might also be withheld at first from knowing Jesus by some supernatural restraint, as theirs were. Luke xiv. 16.

hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away. where the master of the sepulchre saw fit so honourably to lay him but a few hours ago, I earnestly beg thou wouldst immediately tell me where thou hast put him, and I will remove him, and take effectual care that his corpse shall be decently interred elsewhere, without giving any farther trouble here.

SECT.
CXCIV.

John
xx. 15

16 Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni, which is to say, Master. *Jesus, on this, said to her, with a loud and distinct voice, in his usual affectionate way, Mary, dost thou not know me? [And] Mary thereupon turning directly towards him, and eagerly fixing her eyes upon him, immediately discovered who it was; and, transported with a mixture of unutterable passions, she said to him, Rabboni; that is to say, [My great] Master and Teacher! and so much was her heart affected, that she could say no more, but immediately prostrated herself at his feet to embrace them.*

17 Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not: for I am not yet ascended to my Father: but go to *But Jesus said to her, Do not stay here to embrace me [now], either to pay thine homage to me, or to confirm thy faith; both which thou wilt have other opportunities of doing: for I am not yet withdrawn from your world, and ascended to the heavenly court of my Father, as you may imagine I should presently do;^s but*

* *Sir, if thou hast borne him hence*] It is observable that she accosts this stranger in respectful language, even when she took him for a servant (for *κρητος* cannot, I think, signify the owner of the garden); prudently reflecting that an error on that hand would be more excusable than on the other, supposing he should have proved one of superior rank in a plain dress: and also that she does not name Jesus, but speaks in indefinite terms, *if thou hast borne him hence*; intimating that he was the one person of whom her own thoughts and heart were so full, that she took it for granted every one must know who she meant. Such language in such a circumstance was perfectly natural. If there was any hedge or arbour near the sepulchre, so that while she spake to Jesus she was not visible to her companions; or if this avenue was such that, while they came up to it, the sepulchre was between her and them; or if they were now waiting at some distance, or coming up with a slower pace, being charged with the weight of the materials

for embalming (any one of which might very possibly be the case); a difficulty with respect to the time of their coming to the sepulchre, which may offer itself to the sagacious reader, in the disposition of the following section, when compared with this, will disappear at once.

* *Do not embrace me now, for I am not yet ascended to my Father.*] Mr. Chandler, in his Answer to the Considerations on the Trial of the Witnesses, has given such convincing reasons in the present case for rendering the word *απλς*, embrace (which I before apprehended to be the sense of it), that I think myself warranted in changing the version. We find indeed in the next section, that presently after this, when Jesus appeared to the women who were fleeing from the sepulchre, they were permitted to embrace him. (Compare Mat. xxviii. 8, 9, and Mark xvi. 8.) But this is well accounted for by Mr. West, as graciously designed to calm their minds, and to remove the terror they were under; while Mary, who was under no such terror, had

SECT. I shall yet continue for a little while upon the my brethren, and
 CXCIV. earth, and give you further opportunities of say unto them, I as-
 ——— seeing me again : let nothing therefore now cend unto my Fath-
 John er, and your Father,
 XX. 17 detain thee any longer, *but go immediately to and to my God and
 my dear brethren, for whom I have still the your God.*
 the same affectionate regard as ever, and say unto
 them, I am risen from the dead, and after I
 have paid some visits to you, am shortly indeed
 to ascend into heaven, from whence I came :
 yet grieve not at that separation, but remem-
 ber, that as I am going to him who is in a very
 peculiar sense my Father, so I shall still be
 mindful of your interest, and am also going to
 your Father, and [to] my God and your God ; for
 such he is now become, through that covenant
 which he has established with you in me :^t on
 the whole, therefore, you have infinitely greater
 reason to rejoice than to mourn.

And upon saying this he immediately disap-
 peared for the present ; and the other women,
 advancing to the sepulchre, where the angels

her grief dispersed at once, and was im-
 mediately convinced that it was Christ
 upon his calling her by her name. And,
 to induce her not to wait for any thing
 more at present, it was a very proper con-
 sideration that our Lord subjoins, *For I am
 not yet ascended to my Father* ; in which he at
 once assured her that he was not yet quit-
 ting this world, and plainly intimated his
 intention of seeing her and his disciples
 again, and paying frequent visits to them
 before his final departure, when what he
 had lately said to his disciples, of his going
 to the Father (John xvi. 28), should be ful-
 filled by his ascension into heaven. (See
West's Observ. p. 167, & seq.) The sense
 is obvious and easy in this view, and Dr.
 Whitby (in his *Note* on this place), Mr.
 Fleming (*Christol.* Vol. III. p. 502), Mr.
 Cradock, and others, interpret these words
 as I have done in the *paraphrase* ; and it is
 strange that Mr. Whiston should think this
 text inexplicable, unless we suppose "that
 Christ was immediately to ascend to his Fa-
 ther, before he could at all converse with
 any of them, or receive the expressions of
 their homage to him." (See the *Appendix*
 to his *Sermons* at Boyle's Lect. p. 298—300.)
 If there had been any necessity for his as-
 cending immediately, he surely would not
 first have appeared to Mary, and then to the
 other women on their way to the city. The
 interpretation here given suits the words as

well, and other *scriptures* much better. She
 probably thought that if he was risen he was
 also returned back to his heavenly Father,
 to keep up his stated abode with him
 again, as he quickly after did : to assure
 her therefore of the contrary was exceed-
 ing proper, and the best reason that could
 be given to persuade her to wave any far-
 ther discourse now, with which to be sure
 she must otherwise have been earnestly
 desirous to detain her dear Lord. To sup-
 pose, with Messrs. L'Enfant and Beausobre,
 that she meant this adoration as homage to
 a temporal prince, and that our Lord's answer
 was chiefly intended as a declaration that
 he must ascend to his Father before he received
 his kingdom, appears to me very unnatural.

^t Go to my brethren, &c.] By calling the
 disciples his brethren, and God their Father
 and their God, he intimates in the strongest
 manner the full forgiveness of their fault
 in leaving him, even without ever men-
 tioning it ; just as the Father of the prodi-
 gal son (Luke xv. 22, & seq.) intimated
 his forgiveness of his undutiful behaviour,
 by calling for the best robe, &c. without any
 direct reply to what his penitent child had
 said of his unworthiness to be called his
 son. These exquisite touches, which ev-
 ery where abound in the evangelical writ-
 ings, give inexpressible delight to a well
 turned heart, and shew how perfectly
 Christ knew our frame.

continued, received the news of his resurrection from them, and were directed, as Mary Magdalene also was, to report it to the disciples, with a variety of additional circumstances, which will be mentioned in the following section.

SECT.
xciv.

IMPROVEMENT.

How fit is it that we should *sing unto the Lord a new song* ! Mat. and with what thankful hearts should we join, on *his own day*, xxviii. and on every day, to congratulate the triumph of his *rising* 1—4 *from the dead*, and to rejoice in this *birthday* of our hopes ! Now is the *justice of God* amply *satisfied*, or the prisoner had never been released. Now is the *reproach of the cross* ceased, and turned into proportionable glory. *That reproach was rolled away* at once by the *descending angel*, who *appeared*, not to awaken *Christ* from his sleep, or to bring him a *new life*, for he had himself a *power*, whenever he pleased, to resume that which he had voluntarily resigned (John x. 18) ; but he came to add a solemn pomp to his revival, and to strike the *guards* with such a *terror* as would effectually prevent any mad attempt on this glorious *Conqueror*, when he was bursting the bonds in which he had for a while been held.

O Lord, we acknowledge the truth of thy promise : *thou didst not leave his soul in hell, neither didst thou suffer the flesh of thine Holy One to see corruption* (Psal. xvi. 10). Now is *Christ* indeed *risen from the dead*, and become the *first fruits of them that slept* (1 Cor. xv. 20) : may we, in conformity to his holy example, be *dead to sin*, and to the world ; that like as *Christ* was *raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father*, even so we also may *walk in newness of life* ! (Rom. vi. 4.) Then will he that *raised up Christ from the dead*, ere long, *quicken our mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwelleth in us*. (Rom. viii. 11.)

Let the faith of what has been done with regard to our glorified *Head*, and shall at length be accomplished with respect to all his *members*, daily gladden our hearts. When our eyes are *weeping*, and our souls sinking within us, let us raise our thoughts to *Jesus*, our *risen*, and now *ascended Redeemer* ; who says to all his *brethren* these gracious words (which may justly be received with transports of astonishment, and fill our hearts at the same time with joy unspeakable, and full of glory), "*I ascend to my Father and your Father, and to my God and your God.*" John xx. 13

The God and Father of our Lord *Jesus Christ* is now, through the death and resurrection of his dear Son (whom by *raising him from the dead* he has so solemnly owned under that relation), become our *Father* and our *God*. As such let us honour him,

SECT. love him, and rejoice in him : and when we must leave this
CXCIV. world, which *Christ* has long since left, let it delight our souls to
John think that we shall likewise ascend after him, and dwell *with*
XX. 17 *him* in this propitious Divine presence. In the mean time, *if*
we are risen with Christ, let us seek those things which are above,
where *Christ* now sitteth at the right hand of God (Col. iii. 1) ;
and let us be willing, in whatever sense God shall appoint, to be
made conformable to his death, that we may also be *partakers* of
his resurrection and glory. (Phil. iii. 10, 11.)

S E C T. CXCIV.

Christ having appeared to Mary, the other women come to the sepulchre, and are informed of his resurrection by the angels. He appears to the women as they return to the city ; but neither their testimony, nor that of Mary, is received by the disciples.
Mat. XXVIII. 5—10. Mark XVI. —2, 5—11. Luke XXIV. 3—11. John XX. 18.

MARK XVI. 9.

MARK XVI. 9.

SECT. WE have just now seen in the preceding
CXCIV. section, that *when [Jesus] was risen*
Mark from the dead, very early on the first day of the
xvi. 9 week (which day was afterwards observed by
his followers in commemoration of this important fact), he made his first appearance to *Mary Magdalene, out of whom* (as was formerly said) *he had some time before ejected* no less than seven demons, who by an awful providence were permitted to join together in afflicting her. (Compare Luke viii. 2, Vol. I. p. 334.)

NOW when *Jesus* was risen early, the first day of the week, he appeared first to *Mary Magdalene*, out of whom he had cast seven devils.

—2 But it is now time to return to the women, her companions, from whom she had parted when she went to inform Peter and John that the sepulchre was open (John xx. 2, p. 576). These were now joined by *[the other women]* who had brought the spices, and, while *Mary* was engaged in this interview with *Christ*, came up together to the sepulchre : and it was now about the time of the rising of the sun.^a

—2 And they [*i. e. the other women*] came unto the sepulchre at the rising of the sun.

^a About the rising of the sun.] We have seen before, that *Mary Magdalene*, with the other *Mary* and *Salome*, set out while it was yet dark, and came within sight of the sepulchre for the first time, just as it grew light enough to discern that it was opened (compare Mat. xxviii. 1, and John xxi. 1, p. 574) ; but by that time *Mary* had called Peter and John, and they had viewed the sepulchre, and *Joanna* was come with the other women who were to bring the spices, which might all pass in less than an hour, the sun was up. These circumstances well agree with each other, and are presumptions in favour of the order which we have laid down.

LUKE XXIV. 3. *And having found the passage open without* SECT. CXXV.
And they entered any obstruction in the way, and observed as
[into the sepulchre], they stood at a distance that Peter and John
and found not the had done the like, they *entered into the sepulchre* Luke xxiv. 3
body of the Lord Je- themselves ; but, as they had before suspected
sus. [MARK XVI. on seeing it open, *they found not the body of the*
5.—] Lord Jesus.

4 And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold [they saw] two men [who] stood by them in shining garments ; [one of them a young man, who had been sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment.] [MARK XVI.—5.—] *And it came to pass, that as they were in great perplexity on this account, and knew not what to think was become of the body, behold, to their inexpressible astonishment, they saw the two angels whom Mary had seen but a little before (who had disappeared upon their coming to the sepulchre, but now rendered themselves visible at once), in the form of men, arrayed in splendid habits, [who] came and stood by them, the women being unable to discover how they came in : and [one of them] appeared like a young man, with a beautiful and cheerful aspect, clothed in a long white robe, glittering with lustre like the purest snow : and this was the angel who appeared at first to the guards, and [who had been] afterwards seen by Mary, sitting on the right side of the entrance into the sepulchre. And they were greatly ter-*

5—And [they were affrighted], and bowed down their faces to the earth. [MARK XVI.—5.] *rified at this extraordinary and surprising sight ; and, stepping back to the very door,^b they bowed their faces to the ground, and fixed their eyes upon it, in token of the profoundest respect.^c*

MAT. XXVIII. 5. *But the angel, in a most mild and condescending manner, answered and said unto the women, Do not be terrified at what you see ; for we appear to comfort rather than afflict you, and have the best tidings to bring you that ever you heard : I know, that in the strength of your* Mat. xxviii. 5

^b Stepping back to the very door.] This it was natural for them to do ; and from the angel's afterwards inviting them to come in and view the sepulchre, we may infer that they were now precisely in this attitude.

^c They bowed their faces to the ground, and fixed their eyes upon it, &c.] The words *πλουνσαν το προσωπον εις την γην*, do not intimate their prostrating themselves before the angels, but a respectful and reverential declining their heads, and looking downward, that they might not appear to gaze ; which is well known to have been forbidden to

the Jews upon the sight of a celestial vision. (See Exod. xix. 21 ; and compare Judg. xiii. 20.) And it was also considered as dangerous by the heathen, when their deities, or any celestial messengers from them, were supposed to make themselves visible ; as *Elsner* has finely shewn in his learned and entertaining note here. *Elsn. Observ. Vol. I. p. 284.*

^d But the angel answered, &c.] I entirely agree with Mr. West, that the particle *δε* should here be rendered *but*. See West's *Observ. p. 23.*

- SECT. affection you are come to seek that holy and Jesus [of Nazareth,]
CXXV. excellent Person, *Jesus of Nazareth, who was* which was crucifi-
— crucified the other day, and buried here : but ed : [LUKE, Why
Mat. *why seek ye the living among the dead ?* and why seek ye the living a-
XXVIII. among the dead ?]
5 are you come hither with materials for embalm- [MARK XVI. 6—
Luke ing one who is possessed of an immortal life ? LUKE XXIV.—5.]
xxiv.6 *He is not here, but is risen this morning, as he* LUKE XXIV. 6.
said that he should : *behold, the tomb where they* He is not here, but
laid him ; the body is not here : *come in, and* is risen, [as he said ;]
satisfy yourselves by the strictest inquiry ; and [MARK, behold
view, with all the mixture of holy affections where they laid
which are suitable to such a circumstance, *the* him :] [come see
place where the Lord of life and glory, the the place where the
Prince of angels and men, lay for a while a Lord lay :] remem-
breathless corpse : but he has now triumphed ber how he spake
over the grave ; and you have no reason to be unto you, when he
surprised to hear it ; for it not only was most was yet in Galilee,
probable in itself that this would be the case, [MAT. XXVIII. 6.
but he also often foretold it. Remember particu- MARK XVI.—6.]
larly *how he spake unto you, when he was yet*
in Galilee with you, where I know with what kindness you attended and ministered to him ;
7 Recollect that remarkable saying of his which 7 Saying, the Son
was so often repeated, *The Son of man must be of man must be de-
delivered into the hands of sinners, and be cruci- livered into the
fied, and the third day he shall rise again* (see hands of sinful men,
Mat. xvi. 21, Vol. I. page 487 ; xvii. 22, 23, and be crucified, and
Vol. II. p. 15 ; and xx. 18, 19, p. 257) : now the third day rise
this, as you well know, is the third day ; again.
and what he said is most exactly verified.
8 (And, while the angel spake thus, *they* called 8 And they remem-
to mind what they had heard from Jesus, bered his words.
and perfectly remembered his words. But MAT. XXVIII. 7.
Mat. go quickly, added he, and communicate to your [But] go [your way]
XXVIII. quickly, and tell his
7 friends the joy which you now feel ; yea, go disciples [and Peter]
and tell his mourning disciples, and particularly that he is risen from
tell Peter, who is so overwhelmed with his pe- the dead ; and be-
culiar sorrows, *that he is risen from the dead :* hold, he goeth be-
and acquaint them also, in further confirmation fore you into Galilee,
of the truth of it, *Behold, he is shortly going be- fore you into Galilee ;* for I am commissioned

* Remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee.] This familiar manner in which the angel speaks of what passed between Jesus and them in Galilee, seems to intimate, that he had then been present, though invisible, and heard what Jesus said. The hint suggests many agreeable reflections, which the pious reader will dwell upon at leisure. The mention which he afterwards makes of Peter, whether it were or were not by a particular charge from Christ, is also observable in the same view.
† He is going before you into Galilee.]

there shall ye see to assure you, that *there ye shall all see him*, SECT. CXCv.
 him, [as he said un- *as he said to you* that he would meet you there.
 to you :] Lo, I have (Compare Mat. xxvi. 32 ; and Mark xiv. 28,
 told you. [MARK p. 476.) *Lo, I, who am one of the angels that*
 XVI. 7.] stand in the presence of God, *have told you* 7
 this, and my associate is here ready to attest
 it ; and therefore, important and wonderful as
 the message is, you need not at all scruple to

MARK XVI. 8. report it.
 And they went out *And upon this, instead of making any farther* Mark
 quickly, and fled *scrutiny, they went out quickly,^s and fled from* xvi. 8
 from the sepulchre ; *the sepulchre as fast as possible ; for they trem-*
 for they trembled, *bled, and were amazed at this angelic vision :*
 and were amazed : *and, whoever they met by the way, they said*
 neither said they any *nothing to any one of them, for they were very*
 thing to any man, for *much affrighted ; [but] with hearts full of fear*
 they were afraid ; *at what they had seen, and with a mixture also*
 [and with fear and *of great joy at this happy news which they had*
 great joy did run to *received in so awful a manner,^h they ran with all*
 bring his disciples *the speed they could to bring his disciples word.*
 word.] MATTH. XXVIII. 8.] *And as they were going on their way to* Mat. xxviii.
 MAT. XXVIII. 9. *tell his disciples,ⁱ behold, Jesus himself met* 9
 And as they went to *tell his disciples,ⁱ behold, Jesus himself met* 9
 tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met

When we consider this expression of the angel to the women, as Mark has related it, [αγγελοῦ—αγγελισσας υμας, &c.] the construction shews, as the learned Bos observes (*Exercit.* p. 23), that these words are the message which the angel puts into the mouth of these women, to be delivered by them to the apostles. But what is added [*there shall ye see him*] may, consistent with this criticism, be understood as in the paraphrase, which makes the sense more complete, by adding a very material, and, to them who so tenderly loved Jesus, a very delightful circumstance ; namely, that they should see him themselves, and not merely receive the most credible assurances of his resurrection from others.

^s *They went out quickly.*] This is the exact import of the word ἐξελθσαι, which is the same in both the evangelists, but is properly rendered here in Matthew, *they departed.* (See *West's Observ.* p. 36.)

^h *With fear and joy.*] It was so natural for such a mixture of passions to arise on this grand occasion, that I think very little stress is to be laid on Mark's mentioning their fear alone, and Matthew's mentioning their joy with it, to prove they relate different stories. I have since the pleasure to find, that this is represented in the same

light by Mr. West, who has clearly shewn that both these sacred writers speak of the same fact. (See *West's Observ.* p. 37—40.)

ⁱ *And as they were going on their way to tell his disciples.*] Admitting what is here supposed, that there was but one vision of angels (besides that to Mary Magdalene), and one message sent by them, this will I think establish the order in which we have ranged this story. For if (as Dr. Clarke and many other critics strangely suppose) Mary's interview with the apostles (John xx. 2) had happened between the angelic vision and this appearance of Christ to the women, such a connection as this would have been very unnatural. Matthew would on that hypothesis rather have said, *And when they had told his disciples [and they believed them not], Jesus met them, &c.* But Mr. West, who apprehends that there were several distinct appearances of angels, and two distinct appearances of Christ to the women (the first to Mary Magdalene, and the second to the other Mary and Salome, when the other women were not present), concludes, that these several facts were reported to the apostles at different times, and by different women ; and that Joanna and the other women, who had only seen the angels after the two Marias and Salome were gone from the sepulchre,

SECT. *them*,^k saying, in the usual form of congratulatory salutations, *Hail, my friends!* I give you joy of the day. And upon this, beginning to recover from their fear, as they saw it was Jesus,

them, saying, All hail. And they came, and held him by the feet, and worshipped him.

Mat. 28. 9 *they drew near* in the most respectful manner, and, prostrating themselves before him, took hold of his feet, and embraced them, and paid their homage to him on this joyful occasion.

10 Then Jesus, as he saw that they were still in a great deal of confusion, did not long permit them to continue in that posture, but comforted and dismissed them (as he had done before with respect to Mary); and said to them, *Be not any more afraid*, for you have indeed no reason for it; [but] as you have now the fullest proof that I am actually risen from the dead, go ye therefore and tell my dear brethren, whoever of them you may meet here in the city,¹ that they go away into Galilee, to the place I formerly appointed (see note ^b on Mat. xxvi. 32, p. 476); and when a proper number of them is met there, they shall see me appear publicly among them, to remove all the remaining doubts which any of them may entertain as to the certainty of my resurrection.

10 Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid: go tell my brethren, that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see me.

Luke 24. 9 Now after Jesus had spoken these words, he immediately disappeared; and the women ran on to carry the news: and when they were returned from the sepulchre to Jerusalem, they told

LUKE XXIV. 9. And [they] returned from the sepulchre, and told all these

made their report to the apostles before the arrival of the two *Maries* and *Salome*; and by thus representing the story in a different order he obviates the difficulty arising from the account which the two disciples that were going to Emmaus give of the report they had heard from the women. Luke xxiv. 22—24. (See *West's Observ.* p. 77, 86, & seq.)

^k *Jesus himself met them.*] I cannot think, with Dr. Lightfoot, (*Hor. Heb. in loc.*) that this relates to his interview with Mary Magdalene described before; for though an *enallage* or *exchange of numbers* be sometimes used (see note ^b on Luke xxiii. 39, p. 546), yet it is not to be admitted without necessity. Now it is certain Mary was alone when Christ appeared to her; and that appearance was at the sepulchre, this between that and the city, and probably after they dispatched some consider-

able part of the way in their flight. The words [*as they went to tell his disciples*] are indeed wanting in many ancient versions and manuscripts, as Dr. Mill has shewn in his note on this place; but Dr. Whitby, with considerable reason, contends that they are genuine (see his *Examen. Millii*, p. 91); and the sense of them seems implied in the close of the preceding verse.

¹ *My brethren.*] The reader will observe our Lord speaks the same language here which he had used John xx. 17. (See note ^c on that text, p. 582.) No doubt these affectionate friends of Christ were exact in reporting this circumstance, that their injured Lord called them *his brethren* still. And both Matthew and John, to whom the glad tidings were immediately brought, felt it strike so powerfully on their hearts, that they could not but record it.

things unto the eleven, and to all the rest.

all these things to the eleven apostles, and to all the rest of the disciples, whom they met with then, or on the following days,^m having it much at heart to deliver this important message in the most punctual and effectual manner.

SECT.
CXCv.
—
Luke
xxiv.
9

10 It was Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary the mother of James, and other women that were with them, which told these things unto the apostles.

And they were Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary [the mother] of James and Joses, and Salome, and the other women that had gone with them to the sepulchre, as above, with an intent to embalm Christ's body (p. 574, 575), who were the persons that were thus honoured with this message from the angels, and from Christ himself; and who accordingly came and told these things to the apostles, who had none of them as yet seen any thing more themselves than that the sepulchre was empty, and the linen clothes laid in order.

10

MARK XVI. 10. And [Mary Magdalene] went and told [the disciples] that had been with him, as they mourned and wept, [that she had seen the Lord, and that he had spoken these things unto her.] [JOHN XX. 18.]

And Mary Magdalene in particular went with the other women, and told the disciples that had been so constantly with him, as they were mourning and weeping for the loss of their dear Master, that she also had seen the Lord; and that indeed he had appeared to her the first of all the company, and had spoken these gracious things unto her as well as to them relating to his resurrection from the dead, and had expressly ordered her to acquaint them with his purpose of ascending ere long to his Father and their Father, and to his God and their God. (Compare John xx. 17, p. 581.)

Mark
xvi. 10

11 And they, when they had heard that he was alive, and had been seen of her, believed not: [and their words seemed] But such were the prevailing prejudices that had possessed the minds of his disciples, and so entirely were their spirits dejected, and their hopes blasted by the death of their Lord, that though they could not think this was related with a design to impose upon them, yet they were ready to impute it to the power of imagination; and even when they heard that he was actually alive, and had been seen by her, and by the other women who also testified the same, they did not in general believe it; but their words seemed to most of them as an idle

11

^m And to all the rest.] This I think refers not only to one report, but to the repetition of the testimony to any of their pious friends who believed in Jesus: and if that be admitted, it will be an additional proof that what is said in verse 12 should be transposed in such a manner as is necessary for reconciling it with the scheme we have proposed in the preceding section. Compare note ¹ on Luke xxiv. 12, p. 577.

SECT. *tale*, and they determined to suspend their be- to them as idle tales.]
 CXCv. lief of so important a fact till they were satis- [LUKE XXIV. 11.]
 ——— fied of it by the testimony of their own senses ;
 Mark which, through the great condescension of
 xvi. 11 their Lord, several of them were before the
 end of that day, as we shall quickly relate.

IMPROVEMENT.

Mat. WE are now again called, as by the *angel's* voice, *to come and*
 xviii. *see the place where the Lord lay*, and to take an affectionate sur-
 6 vey of that *sepulchre* which *our rising Saviour* had left, and
 where he had laid aside the *dress of death*, as a token that he
 should return to it no more. How wonderful that he should
 ever have *lain there* ! that the *Lord of life* should have dwelt
 among the *dead*, and from the glory of the *throne* of God should
 have sunk down to the abasement of the *grave* ! But he has
 burst its prison doors, and has *abolished death*, and *him who had*
the power of it ; abolished it for himself and us. How are all
 its terrors now disarmed ! *O death, where is thy sting ! O grave,*
where is thy victory ! (1 Cor. xv. 55.)

7, 8 With what pleasure did the *angels* deliver this gracious mes-
 sage of *their Lord* as well as *ours* ! and with what transport did
 the pious *women* receive it ! Behold the tender care of *Christ*
 over his people ! *Angels* have it immediately in charge to send
 the glad tidings to *his disciples* ; and *Jesus* repeats and confirms
 10 them. *Go tell my brethren*, I am risen from the dead. *Lord* !
 Is this thy language concerning those who but a few hours be-
 fore had *forsaken thee* ! and one of them, with such dreadful im-
 precations, *denied thee* ! Yet even *that disciple* is not excluded ;
 Mark nay, to *him* is it peculiarly addressed : *go tell thy brethren*, and
 xvi. 7 in particular tell *Peter*, that he, poor mourner, may especially be
 comforted. *Compassionate Redeemer* ! thou hast brought up
 from the tomb with thee that tenderness and goodness which
 laid thee there !

9 Such is the freedom and glory of thy grace, that thou some-
 times dost *first manifest thyself* to those who were once in the
 most miserable bondage to *Satan*. Whenever this is the case,
 may the peculiar obligation be remembered ! May every re-
 mainder of *unbelief* be subdued in our souls ! and may we joy-
 10 fully *communicate* to all around us the tidings of a *risen Saviour*,
 and the merciful discoveries of his presence to us !

S E C T. CXCVI.

The guards, returning to Jerusalem, make their report to the chief priests ; and are bribed to say that the disciples stole the body of Christ while they slept. Christ appears to Peter, and then to two other disciples. Mat. XXVIII. 11—15. Mark XVI. 12, 13.

MAT. XXVIII. 11.

NOW when they were going, behold, some of the watch came into the city, and shewed unto the chief priests all the things that were done.

MAT. XXVIII. 11.

NOW while these extraordinary things were transacting, and [the women] were going to tell the disciples what they had heard and seen, behold, some of the guards, who had fled from the sepulchre in great consternation, began a little to recollect themselves, as to the excuse they should make for its being broke open, and the body being gone, as it would soon be known that it was : they came therefore into the city, and told the chief priests, from whom they had received their immediate charge, all that had happened ; and urged how impossible it was for them to make any opposition in the presence of the angel, who shook the very earth with the terror of his appearance, and therefore might be easily supposed to take away all power of resistance from them. And thus these ignorant and stupid heathens became in effect the first preachers of Christ's resurrection, and were witnesses of the truth of it to the most inveterate of his enemies.^a

SECT.
CXCVI.

Mat.
XXVIII.
11

12 And when they were assembled with the elders, and had taken counsel, they

This report could not but strike the chief 12 priests into some amazement and confusion ; and therefore they immediately convened the sanhedrim ; and having met together with the elders of the people, they deliberated upon it, and consulted among themselves what they should do in so perplexing an emergency ; and particularly whether they should dismiss the guards with a charge to conceal the story they

^a These ignorant and stupid heathens became in effect the first preachers, &c.] Such news, coming from such persons, must undoubtedly throw the priests into inexpressible confusion ; but it is remarkable, that neither the soldiers nor the priests were converted by what the one saw or the other heard. Perhaps the soldiers might think that Jesus was, like some of their fabulous heroes, the son of some deity, who

brought him to life again ; but, instead of imagining themselves concerned in the purposes of his resurrection, they might perhaps abuse their knowledge of it, to confirm their belief of some superstitious tales of their own priests, which bore some little resemblance to it ; as those of Alcestis, Hippolytus, Hercules, and many others did. See Valer. Max. lib. i. cap. viii. § 12 ; and Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. vii. cap. 52.

SECT. had told them, or should accuse them to the gave large money
CXCVI. governor, and attempt to punish them for ne- unto the soldiers,
glecting their duty : but, considering the man-

Mat. ner in which the governor had appeared affect-
xxviii. ed towards Jesus, and the many prodigies
12 which had attended his death, by which Pilate's

conscience must have been in some degree awakened ; and also knowing they had no positive proof of any negligence or treachery in the soldiers, *they resolved to commence no prosecution against them, and to pass it over without any complaint ; but, apprehending that the most effectual method they could take would be to endeavour to pervert their evidence, they gave [a] large [sum of] money to the soldiers,*^b

13 *Saying, Since this strange thing has happened, whether there really was any sorcery in it, or whether it was merely your dream,^c it must for the public safety be concealed, or the whole nation will be deluded and undone : we must therefore insist upon it, that neither you, nor your companions, say any thing of what you imagine you saw ; but if any should question you about it, and pretend that this Jesus is risen, say ye only in the general, We were weary with so long a watch, and dropped asleep ; and we conclude, that his disciples came by night,*

13 *Saying, Say ye, His disciples came by night, and stole him away while we slept.*

14 *and stole him away while we slept.^d And you have no need to be afraid of being punished for your negligence ; for if this should come*

14 *And if this come to the gover-*

^b *They gave a large sum of money to the soldiers.]* Mr. Ditton very well observes (in his unanswerable *Demonstration of Christ's Resurrection*, p. 296), that had they not been afraid to put them to death, as they were Romans, it is very probable that Caiaphas's maxim (John xi. 50), *That it is better one man should die than all the people perish*, would have cost some of them their lives ; at least the *commanding officer*, had he been fully in their power, would have been in imminent danger. Could they have proved any neglect, no doubt these *soldiers* would have been prosecuted to the utmost (as *Peter's guards* were afterwards, Acts xii. 19). But, as they were destitute of all proof, it was prudence not to prosecute them at all ; for, had Pilate acquitted them, it would have been in effect a public declaration, that he was convinced Jesus was indeed *risen*.

^c *Whether there really was any sorcery in it, &c.]* They must, to be sure, be

puzzled to account for this strange event ; and, laying it down as a first principle, " that Jesus must be an *impostor*," they would, of course, incline to impute *his resurrection*, as they had ascribed *his miracles*, to some *diabolical operation*. It is however probable, that such artful men might speak of it in such loose terms as the *paraphrase* represents, though they could not seriously endeavour to persuade the *guards* they were in a *dream*.

^d *And stole him away while we slept.]* It was ridiculous to pretend to say with any certainty what passed *while they were asleep* ; so that this was in effect only hiring them to say, that *they knew nothing of the matter*, and did not observe any thing more than ordinary had passed that night. How absurd this pretence was, a thousand circumstances concur to shew ; as most *writers in defence of Christianity* have demonstrated, and perhaps none, in few words, better than Bishop *Burnet on the Articles*, p. 64.

nor's ears, we will persuade him, and secure you. *to be heard by the governor, and he should blame you for sleeping on your guard, we will persuade him to make no farther inquiry about it, and by our interest with him will make you easy and secure.* SECT. CXCVI.
Mat. xxviii.
14

15 So they took the money, and did as they were taught: and this saying is commonly reported among the Jews until this day. *And they took the money that was offered them, 15 and did as they were taught; and, according to their instructions, they concealed what they had seen, and pretended that some of the disciples must have taken the advantage of their weariness and neglect, and so have carried off the body while they were fallen asleep. And such are the prejudices of that unhappy people, that this story, wild and senseless as it was, is commonly reported among the Jews even to this day: and they still choose, in opposition to the most certain evidence, to believe this extravagant suggestion, rather than yield to the truth of Christ's resurrection, though solemnly attested to them, by many who saw and conversed familiarly with him after he was risen from the dead; of which number "Peter was one, who was early distinguished by the favour of seeing him, and to whom indeed he appeared first of all the apostles."*^f (See 1 Cor. xv. 5.)

^c *Reported among the Jews even to this day.*] This seems to intimate, that Matthew wrote his gospel several years after our Lord's resurrection. As to the industry of the Jews in propagating this report, it is very observable that Justin Martyr (*Dialog. cum Tryph.* p. 368, *Edit. Thirlb.*) expressly asserts, "that the Jews sent chosen men of considerable rank over all the world, not only in the general to represent Christianity as an impious sect, but to assert that the body of Jesus was stolen out of his tomb by night, and that the persons who thus fraudulently conveyed him away, took occasion from thence to report that he rose from the dead, and ascended into heaven" And this message is spoken of, as having been sent before the destruction of Jerusalem. Compare note ^a on Acts xxviii. 22, Vol. III. sect. lx.

^f Peter was one, — to whom he appeared first of all the apostles.] Though the evangelists have not recorded the particular circumstances of our Lord's appearance to Peter, yet it is evident that he appeared first to Peter, before he was seen by the rest of the apostles. (Compare 1 Cor. xv. 5, and Luke xxiv. 34.) Dr. Lightfoot therefore supposes, that Peter was one of the two disciples to whom Christ appeared as they were going to Emmaus; and imagines, he was so earnestly desirous to obtain a sight of Christ, that, upon hearing from the women (Mat. xxviii. 7, 8) that he would go before them into Galilee, where they should see him, he presently set out with Cleopas for Galilee; but, having seen him in their way to Emmaus, they hastened back to Jerusalem to acquaint the disciples with it; upon which the rest of the eleven, as they knew of Peter's journey, when they saw him return so suddenly and unexpectedly, cried out, *Certainly the Lord has appeared to Simon, else he would never have come back so soon.* (See Lightfoot, *Hor. Hebr.* on Mark xvi. 13; and Luke xxiv. 34.) But, had Peter been one of these two disciples, it is no way probable that, in the large account which Luke has given of this matter, (chap. xxiv. 13, & seq.) his name would not have been mentioned as well as that of Cleopas; or that

SECT. Now this account that Jesus was risen was MARK XVI. 12.
 CXCVI. brought to the disciples by the women soon After that, he ap-
 — after his resurrection, on the first day of the peared in another
 Mark form unto two of
 XVI 12 them, as they walk-
 ed, and went into
 the country.
 13 bouring village.^h And they went back direct- 13 And they went
 ly, and told it to the rest of their companions; yet and told it unto the
 they did not all immediately believe them, till at residue: neither be-
 length he appeared to all his apostles together lieved they them,
 once and again, and gave them such convincing
 evidence as they could not withstand. But
 these facts are of so great importance, that we
 shall give a particular narration of each, and
 first of that which happened on the way to Em-
 maus, in the next section.

IMPROVEMENT.

Mat. SURELY there is nothing in the whole *sacred story* which does
 xxviii. in a more affecting manner illustrate the deplorable hardness of
 11—15 the human heart in this degenerate state, than the portion of it
 which is now before us. What but the testimony of an *apostle*

a person of his forwardness would have continued silent, and have left Cleopas to carry on the conversation as the *chief speaker*; nor does it suit with the circumstances of the story, that, after *Peter's going to the sepulchre* had been related just before, it should be only spoken of in this conversation (verse 24) as what was done, not by one of themselves, but by *certain of them that were with them*; or that it should be said, when they returned to Jerusalem (ver. 33), that they found the eleven gathered together, if one of those that returned belonged to that number, and was one of these eleven. (Compare note ^b on Luke xxiv. 34, sect. cxcviii.)

^g *He appeared to two of them, &c.*] The only reason which Masius has for suspecting (*Supplem. Critic.* Vol. II. p. 1788) that this appearance was different from that which Luke describes as made to the two disciples, that were on their journey to Emmaus (chap. xxiv. 13, & seq.) is this: the companions of these two disciples are represented here by Mark as *not believing* the resurrection of Christ when attested by them; whereas when the two disciples from

Emmaus came to make this report, *the rest*, before they could tell their story, saluted them with that joyful declaration, *The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon.* (Luke xxiv. 34.) But I apprehend these seemingly different accounts may be reconciled, by observing, that various persons in the same company were variously impressed: and that some of those to whom the travellers from Emmaus came, had, even after their story was told, some remaining doubts, appears from Luke himself. See Luke xxiv. 37, 41, sect. cxcviii. and note ^a on Mat. xxviii. 17, sect. ccii.

^b *Into the country to Emmaus, &c.*] Emmaus was a village about sixty furlongs distant from Jerusalem, as we are told by Luke (chap. xxiv. 13), and Josephus gives the same account of its situation, *Bell. Jud.* lib. 7, cap. 6 (al. 26), § 6. And therefore, though they have been frequently confounded, this must have been a different place from that which was afterwards called *Nicopolis*, which lay near the *Lake of Gennesareth*, at a much greater distance from Jerusalem. See *Reland. Palestin.* lib. ii. cap. vi. p. 427, & seq.

could have been sufficient to persuade us, that men who had been but a few hours before the witnesses of such an awful scene, who had beheld the *angel descending*, had felt the *earth trembling*, and had seen the *sepulchre* bursting open by a Divine power, and had *fallen down* in helpless astonishment and confusion, perhaps expecting every moment to be themselves destroyed, should that very day, yea, that very morning, suffer themselves to be *hired by a sum of money* to do their utmost to asperse the character of *Christ*, and to invalidate the evidence of his *resurrection*, of which they were in effect *eyewitnesses* ?

SECT.
CXCVI.
—
verse
11..15

Nay, how astonishing is it, that the *chief priests* themselves, the public *ministers* of the *Lord of hosts*, could act such a part as this ! They hear this full evidence that *he, that Jesus* whom they had murdered, was *risen from the dead* ; and they well knew and remembered that he had himself put the *proof of his mission* on this very fact ; a *fact* to which the *prodigies* at his death, which they themselves had seen and felt, added an inexpressible weight of probability. Who would not have expected that they should have been alarmed, convinced, and humbled ; that they should have turned the remaining days of the *passover* into a public *fast*, and have solicitously sought out him who was so powerfully *declared to be the Son of God*, to cast themselves at his feet, and entreat his pardon and grace ? But instead of this, with invincible and growing malice, they set themselves to oppose him, and *bribe the soldiers* to testify *a lie*, the most to his dishonour of any that hell could invent. And surely, had not *Christ* been kept out of their sight and power, they would, notwithstanding all this, have endeavoured to bring him down to the *tomb* again, on the very same principles on which they would have *slain Lazarus* after his resurrection. (John xii. 10.) So true does it appear, in this renewed and unequalled instance, that *if men hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead*. (Luke xvi. 31.)

No question but these very men, when pressed with the evidences of *Christ's resurrection*, answered, as succeeding *infidels* have presumptuously done, “ that he should have *appeared to them*, if he expected they should believe *he was risen*.” But what assurance can we have that the same *prejudices* which overbore the *testimony* of the *soldiers*, might not also have resisted even the *appearance* of *Christ* himself ? Or, rather, that the *obstinacy* which led them to overbear conscience in one instance, might not have done it in the other ? Justly therefore did God deny what wantonness, and not reason, might lead them to demand : justly did he give them up to dishonour their own understandings, as well as their moral character, by this mean and ridiculous *tale*, which brought men to testify what was done while they were *asleep*.

SECT.
CXCVI.

The most that common sense could make of *their report*, had they deserved the character of honest men, would have been, that they knew nothing of the matter. And we have a thousand times more reason to admire the condescension of God, in sending his *apostles* to these wicked *rulers* with such additional proofs and messages, than to censure his providence in preventing Christ's public appearance. May he deliver us from the treachery and corruption of our own hearts ! May he give us a holy tenderness and integrity of soul, that we may see *truth* wheresoever it is, and may follow it whithersoever it leads us ; lest God should *choose our delusions*, and give us up in his righteous judgment to *believe a lie*, and to think ourselves wise in that *credulous infidelity* which is destroying its ten thousands amongst us !

S E C T. CXC VII.

Christ appears to the two disciples on their way to Emmaus, and, having opened the scriptures to them, makes himself known in breaking of bread. Luke XXIV. 13—33.—

LUKE XXIV. 13.

SECT.
CXC VII.Luke
XXIV.

WE are now to give some farther account of that fact which was hinted at in the close of the preceding section, of our Lord's appearing to two of his disciples on a journey :
 13 *and the case was this. Behold (for it is a very observable story), two of them were travelling that very day on which Jesus rose from the dead to a village called Emmaus, which was about sixty furlongs, or somewhat more than*
 14 *seven miles, from Jerusalem. And as they walked along, they discoursed together of all these wonderful and important things which had lately happened, and which could not but*
 15 *lie with great weight on their spirits. And it came to pass, that as they talked about the sufferings and death of their beloved Lord, and the report which had been spread that morning of his resurrection, and argued the point together with visible marks of the greatest concern,*^a

LUKE XXIV. 13.

AND behold, two of them went that same day to a village called Emmaus, which was from Jerusalem about threescore furlongs.

14 And they talked together of all these things which had happened.

15 And it came to pass, that while they communed together, and reasoned,

^a *Argued the point together.*] The word συζητεῖν (as Mr. West observes) signifies to discuss, examine, or inquire together ; and it appears, from the connection, that as they were discoursing on the sufferings, and death, and resurrection of Jesus, the scope of *their inquiry* was how to reconcile these events with what had been foretold concerning the Messiah, which, by the message that the women had but just before brought from the angels, they were particularly called to remember. (Com-

Jesus himself drew near, and went with them. *Jesus also himself drew near, as one come from Jerusalem who was going the same way, and travelled on with them.*

SECT.
xcvii.

16 But their eyes were holden, that they should not know him. *But that they might not presently discover who he was, and be prevented by this means from expressing their own thoughts with freedom, he appeared to them in something of a different form and habit from what he usually wore (compare Mark xvi. 12, p. 594); and besides what there might be of an uncommon vigour and majesty in his countenance, their eyes were so affected and restrained by a secret but powerful influence on them, that they did not look upon him with that attention and recollection which might have been expected; so that, on the whole, though they were some considerable time in his company, yet they did not know him.^b*

Luke
xxiv.
16

17 And he said unto them, What manner of communications are these that ye have one to another, as ye walk, and are sad? *And he joined himself to them, as it were by accident, and, after the usual salutation, said to them, May I inquire what are these matters which you are conferring upon between yourselves, as you walk, and about which you seem to be so much concerned? for I perceive you to be very earnest in discourse, and see that you appear with a sorrowful countenance.*

18 And the one of them, whose name was Cleopas, answering, said unto *And one [of the two], whose name was Cleopas,^c answered and said to him, You seem to be come from Jerusalem, and though you may perhaps be no more than a stranger there, yet is it possible that you should be at any loss to know what is the subject of our conversation, and*

pare Luke xxiv. 6, 7, p. 586, and xviii. 31—33, p. 256, 257.) Accordingly when Jesus had inquired, ver. 17, *What arguments are these that ye are debating one with another?* (for so Mr. West would render it) this is the point he took occasion to illustrate and explain (ver. 26, 27), by shewing them it was necessary, in accomplishment of what was foretold, that the Messiah should suffer these things, and so should enter into his glory; and with this view he expounded to them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. (See *West's Observ.* p. 69—73.)

^b *They did not know him.*] A different habit, and their having no expectation of seeing him, might, in part, prevent their knowing him: yet, as it is said *their eyes were restrained from knowing him*, I am ready to think there was something more

than this, even some particular agency of God, to divert their eyes from looking stedfastly upon him, or so to affect their memories as to render them incapable of recollecting who he was. Compare Gen. xxi. 19; Numb. xxii. 31; and 2 Kings vi. 17, 18.

^c *One of the two whose name was Cleopas.*]

It has already been observed that Cleopas was the same with Alphaeus, the father of James the less and Judas, who were two of the apostles. (Luke vi. 15, 16.) See note ^c on John xiv. 22, p. 441, and note ^b on John xix. 25, p. 549. Some suppose that the other was Luke; but Dr. Lightfoot endeavours to prove it was Peter. (See note ^f on Mat. xxviii. 15, p. 593.) It seems more probable that he was not one of the apostles, but might possibly be one of the number of the seventy, whose name is uncertain.

SECT. what it is that gives us such concern? *Are you* him, Art thou only
CXCvii. *the only person that sojourns in Jerusalem, and* a stranger in Jeru-
is unacquainted with the extraordinary things^d salem, and hast not
Luke known the things
XXIV. which have been done there in so public a man- which are come to
18 ner within these few days, that they engross pass there in these
the conversation of the whole city?

19 *And he said to them, What are those things that you refer to? And they said to him, Those that relate to Jesus, who was called the Nazarene; a man who was a prophet of the most illustrious character, and greatly powerful both in actions and in words; for he wrought the most astonishing miracles, and taught the most instructive and excellent doctrine, which raised him to the highest honour before God, and all the people of Israel, among whom he publicly*

20 *appeared for several months and years. And have you not then heard, how our chief priests and rulers delivered him up to the Roman governor, and compelled him by their importunity to pass a sentence of death upon him, and so crucified him between two robbers?* And this

21 *must needs be an unspeakable affliction to us, who are two of his disciples: for we not only thought him a Messenger from God, as the old prophets were, but we verily hoped that he had been the Messiah himself, even the very person who should have delivered Israel from the power of their enemies, and have established the long expected kingdom of God among us: but now are we ready to give up all our hopes; for we have seen him on a cross instead of a throne: and besides all these melancholy [occurrences], though he had given us intimations of his rising again on the third day, yet this is now the third day since these things were done, or since he was condemned and crucified, and we have not yet received any convincing evidence*

22 *of his being risen from the dead. It is true indeed, some women among us, of our society, have greatly surprised us with an account they brought this morning; who tell us, they were very early at the sepulchre in which he was laid,*

23 *with an intent to embalm him; And, not having found his body there, they came away*

19 And he said unto them, What things? and they said unto him, Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet, mighty in deed and word before God, and all the people:

20 And how the chief priests and our rulers delivered him to be condemned to death, and have crucified him:

21 But we trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel: and beside all this, today is the third day since these things were done.

22 Yea, and certain women also of our company made us astonished, which were early at the sepulchre:

23 And when they found not his body,

^d *Are you the only person that sojourns in Jerusalem, and is unacquainted, &c.* This *συ μόνῳ παροικῶν—καὶ ἐν ἑνὶ, &c.* is the emphatical import of the original,

they came, saying, in haste to acquaint us with it; and besides that they had also seen a vision of angels, which said that he was alive. SECT. CXCVII. Luke xxiv.

24 And certain of them which were with us, went to the sepulchre, and found it even so as the women had said; but him they saw not. 23 24

who were with us, of our own company, went themselves to the sepulchre, and found [it] to be even so as the women had said, that is, that the body was gone, and saw the funeral linen laid in order there; but him they did not see: though we are informed that since we left the company some women have come to them, who affirm that he has actually appeared to them himself, and declared that he was risen, and would shew himself to his disciples: but still we have received no certain proof of it ourselves, so that as yet we know not what to think of it, and cannot but be under great concern about it.

25 Then he said unto them, O fools, *And upon this our Lord, without discovering who he was, said to them with some warmth,*

And say that they saw also a vision of angels.] According to the order in which the story is digested in the preceding section, the women did not come to the disciples with the report of what they had seen between the appearance of the angels and that of Christ to them; but had first seen both, and therefore must undoubtedly have mentioned both: it may however be concluded, that (as Luke says on their relating what they had seen, ver. 11, *their words seemed to them as an idle tale, and they believed them not*) these travellers might apprehend that what the women took for an appearance of Christ was at most but a vision of angels (as some imagined with respect to Peter, Acts xii. 15); and what is added in the next verse, with relation to the men there spoken of [*but him they did not see*], may perhaps imply that the women pretended also to have seen Jesus himself. But I am now inclined to acquiesce in Mr. West's solution of this difficulty, who supposes it was Joanna, and the other women with her, who only saw the angels and did not see Jesus, that came with this report to the disciples before Mary Magdalene, and those to whom Jesus appeared, arrived with the account that they had seen the Lord. For notwithstanding it is certain that Mary Magdalene on Christ's appearing to her went and acquainted the disciples with it (Mark xvi. 10, and John xx. 18), yet, as they might be now assembled together by Peter and John at a different place from that where she met with Peter before, it is no way improbable that by Mary's going to Peter's lodgings, who was now gone to meet the disciples elsewhere, or by some other accident unknown to us, Joanna and those with her might get thither first with the report of their having seen a vision of angels, who had declared that Jesus was alive. Immediately on hearing which, some men (of whom it was probable Peter might be the first) went away to the sepulchre, and found things in the same order as the women said, but had no sight of Jesus. On whose return these two disciples that were going to Emmaus left the company; and though as they were setting out some might inform them that a report was brought by Mary Magdalene and some other women that they had seen the Lord, they might be as backward to believe it, and as ready to impute it to the power of imagination, as those in whose presence the report was made. I am obliged to Mr. West for this view of the matter, which represents it in a clearer light than any other scheme proposed before. (See *West's Observ.* p. 106, 107.)

SECT. *O ye thoughtless [creatures], and slow of heart* and slow of heart to
 xcvi. *to believe all the things that the prophets have so* believe all that the
 — frequently and clearly spoken ;^f which, if you prophets have spoken!

Luke xxiv. had attentively considered and believed them,

25 would have prevented this surprise ! Was 26 Ought not

26 *it not necessary*, in order to accomplish those Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory ?
 sacred oracles, “ which testify beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow ” (1 Pet. i. 11), *that the Messiah should suffer all these things*, at which you are so much stumbled, and [so] by his rising from the dead *should enter into his glory ?*

27 *And hereupon beginning from the writings of Moses, and supporting his discourse with the authority of all the prophets,^g he interpreted to them, in a much clearer light than they had ever seen them in before, the principal things which either had been typified or were foretold concerning him in all the scriptures.* 27 And beginning at Moses, and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures, the things concerning himself.

28 *And by this time they drew near to the village whither they were travelling ; and when they came to the house where they designed to tarry, Jesus, like one that was a stranger, began to take his leave ; and making no offer to turn in with them, he seemed as if he were going* 28 And they drew nigh unto the village, whither they went : and he made as though he would have gone further.

^f *O thoughtless creatures, &c.]* The word *ἀνοήτοι* is by no means of so bad a sound as that of *fools*, by which we translate it. (See note ^m on Mat. v. 22, Vol. I. p. 217.) Yet, as Dr. Bullock justly observes (in his *Vindication of Christ's Resurrection*, p. 174), if the *prophecies of the Old Testament* had been (as Mr. Collins pretends) only *allegorical*, there could not have been room for such a heavy charge of *stupidity* against these *disciples* for not understanding them. It is, by the way, very weak in Mr. Collins, and some other *deists*, to urge the *slowness of Christ's friends to believe his resurrection*, as an argument that the proofs of it were defective : on the contrary, as Bishop Chandler well replies (in his *Vindication of Christianity*, p. 45, 46), their *believing afterwards* carries the greater weight ; for it removes all suspicion of a collusion between Christ and them in his lifetime ; and also implies an impartial examination of the fact, and the strength of those proofs that vanquished this incredulity.

etc.] It is no way necessary (with Mr. Mede in his ingenious discourse on these words) to suppose that *Christ's sufferings, resurrection, and exaltation*, are each of them distinctly foretold in each of those *parts of the sacred writings* which are mentioned here. It is enough, if Moses gives some intimations concerning him, which succeeding *prophets* carry on ; and if, when all their testimonies are taken together, all these events are expressed by some one or other of them. It was very unbecoming the character of an honest writer to represent our Lord as here attempting to prove *his resurrection from scripture* ; which Mr. Collins pretends to have been the case. The precise point in view plainly was to convince them that there was no reason to be scandalized at the death of one whom they took to be the Messiah ; nor in general to look on the report of his *resurrection* as a monstrous and incredible tale. But that he was actually *risen* was to be proved another way ; which accordingly our Lord immediately used by discovering himself to them.

^g *Beginning from Moses, and all the proph-*

29 But they constrained him, saying, Abide with us; for it is towards evening, and the day is far spent. And he went in to tarry with them.

farther, intending indeed to do it, if he were not prevented by their request. *But they even compelled him* by their friendly importunity to go in with them,^h saying, Let us prevail upon you to *continue* this night *with us*, where we assure you of a most hearty welcome: and as indeed we are so greatly delighted and edified with your company, that we cannot part with you, it may also be inconvenient for you to travel much farther; *for it is now towards evening, and the day declines apace.* And he complied with their request, and *went in to continue with them.*

SECT.
cxcvii.
—
Luke
xxiv.
29

30 And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them.

And it came to pass, as he sat down to table with them, he took a cake of bread; and though he only appeared as a guest there, he assumed the office of the head of the family, *and looking up to heaven blessed*, or gave thanks over it; *and then brake it, and gave [it] to them*, just in the manner he had formerly been used to.

31 And their eyes were opened, and they knew him, and he vanished out of their sight.

And they were so surprised at this circumstance, that they now looked upon him more intently than they had done before; and their eyes were then opened,ⁱ and, to their unutterable astonishment and joy, they knew him, and plainly saw that it was Jesus their dear Master: *and as they were preparing to acknowledge him as such, he suddenly became invisible, and withdrew himself from before them in a moment.*^k

32 And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn

And they said one to another, How strange is it that we should discover him no sooner! Sure we might easily have known him, even by that inimitable spirit and energy in his discourses, so peculiar to himself; for did

^h *They compelled him, &c.]* It might be rendered, *they pressed him.* (See note ^g on Luke xiv. 23, p. 147.) Every body easily sees how little room there was for any proper compulsion in such a case as this. Probably one of them dwelt at Emmaus, or they were going to an inn, or to some friend's house, where they could use the freedom to introduce this unknown stranger, for whom they had so high a veneration.

ⁱ *Their eyes were opened.]* I see no reason to conclude (with Cradock and Brennius) that his undertaking this office of *breaking bread*, or (with others) that some peculiar action or gesture in performing it, was the thing that made the discovery.

(See note ^b on ver. 16.) The evangelist strongly intimates that the *miraculous influence*, which before prevented their knowing him, was removed, though the other circumstances mentioned might awaken them to more attentive observation.

^k Became invisible, and *withdrew himself from before them.]* Erasmus justly observes that the word *vanished* leads the mind to think of the person vanishing as a mere *spectre*; he would therefore render ἀφανίσθαι ἐσεῖν as we have done. Beza also observes that ἀπ' αὐτῶν is more expressive than αὐτοῖς, and signifies *our Lord's being separated from them by a swift and sudden motion.*

SECT. *not our very hearts glow, and burn within us,*¹ within us, while he
 CXCvii. *while he was talking to us by the way, and while* talked with us by
 — *he was opening the scriptures to us?* the way, and while
 Luke he opened to us the
 xxiv. scriptures?
 33 And they were not able to conceal such good 33 And they rose
 news, or to defer the publication of that which up the same hour,
 would give their brethren such a holy trans- and returned to Je-
 port as they felt in their own breasts; and rusalem.—
 therefore, late as it was, *they presently rose up*
from their unfinished meal that very hour,
and with cheerful speed returned to Jerusalem,
and told it to the rest of their compan-
ions (compare Mark xvi. 13, p. 594); among
whom they had soon after the pleasure of see-
ing their Lord again, in the manner related in
in the next section.

IMPROVEMENT.

Luke How delightful a close of so melancholy a day to these pious
 xxiv. travellers! A day surely long to be remembered by them and by
 13, 14 us! They were on a journey; but they did not amuse themselves
 on it with any trifling subject of discourse. Their hearts were
 set upon Christ, and therefore their tongues were employed in
 15 speaking of him. And behold, Christ himself, the dear theme
 of their discourse, makes one among them; he enlightens their
 30, 31 eyes and warms their hearts, and at length makes himself known
to them in the breaking of bread.

So may we often be *speaking of Christ*, from the fulness of our
 hearts, *when we go out, and when we come in!* So may he still,
 in some degree, *join himself with us* in spirit, guiding our souls
 into Divine knowledge, and animating them with holy love!

They bear an honourable and just testimony to that great
 Prophet whom God had raised up for them, as mighty before
 19 him both in word and in deed. But they knew not how to see
 through so dark a cloud: their hopes were almost extinguished,
 21 and they could only say, *We trusted this had been he that should*
have redeemed Israel. Pitiable weakness! Yet too just an em-
 blem of the temper which often prevails in the pious mind;
 when the Christian is ready to give up all, if deliverance does
 not proceed just in the method he expected. Yet was Christ
 even then delivering Israel in the most glorious and effectual
 manner, by those very sufferings which gave them such distress.
Verily thou art the God of Israel, and the Saviour, when thou
art a God that hidest thyself from us. (Isa. xlv. 15.)

¹ Did not our hearts burn within us? This which, instead of καίμεν here, have κατέ-
 reading is far more expressive, as well as λυμμεν, Was not our heart veiled? Ὅτε
 far more authentic, than that of some copies, Compare Psal. xxxix. 3, and Jer. xx. 9.

In faithful friendship, and with a plainness well becoming his office, the compassionate Redeemer upbraids them with their SECT. cxcvii. slowness of heart to believe these things, when they have received line upon line, precept upon precept, concerning them. How verse 25 justly do we fall under such a rebuke in many instances! Let us then humbly say, *Lord, increase our faith!* (Luke xvii. 5.)

We should reasonably have thought ourselves happy in an opportunity of hearing or reading this discourse of Jesus, in which he threw such lustre on the prophecies of the Old Testament, and proved that, according to the tenor of them, it was necessary that the Messiah should thus suffer, and so enter into his glory. As Providence has denied us this satisfaction, let us however improve this general and very important hint, that *Moses and all the prophets speak of these things.* Let us delight to trace the heavenly beam from its earliest dawn, and to observe how it grew brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. May the blessed Spirit, by whom those mysterious predictions were inspired, so direct our inquiries, that every veil may be taken off from our eyes, that we may see Jesus in the Old Testament as well as in the New; and see him in both with that lively fervour of holy affection which may cause our hearts to burn within us! And oh, that we may especially find that, when we surround his table, he makes himself known to us in the breaking of bread, in such a manner, as to fill our souls with all joy, as well as peace in believing! (Rom. xv. 13.) 26, 27 30, 31

S E C T. CXCVIII.

The two disciples return to make their report to the apostles; and while they are together, Jesus appears to them the evening after his resurrection. Mark XVI. 14. Luke XXIV. —33—43. John XX. 19—23.

LUKE XXIV.—33.

LUKE XXIV.—33.

AN D [they] found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them, SECT. cxcviii. IT was observed before, concerning Cleopas and the other disciple, to whom Jesus discovered himself at Emmaus, that they immediately arose and returned to Jerusalem, to communicate the joyful news to their brethren there. Luke xxiv. 33 And now when they came thither, they found the eleven apostles assembled,^a and others with them, who, before these two could begin

^a They found the eleven apostles assembled.] As Paul (1 Cor. xv. 5) calls the company of the apostles the twelve, though Judas, the twelfth person, was dead; so Luke here calls them the eleven, though Thomas, the eleventh person, was absent, as evidently appears from John xx. 24, in the next section.

SECT. their story, were eager on their part to inform
CXCIII. the travellers of the satisfaction they had re-

Luke
xxiv.

34 as they appeared, they heard several of the company *saying*, as with one voice, O brethren, here are good tidings, which will make your hearts leap within you; for *the Lord is risen indeed, and has himself appeared to Simon Peter*, who is here present to testify the truth of it.^b

34 Saying, The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon.

35 And the two travellers declared how easily they could believe it, and recounted the things [which had happened] to them in the way to Emmaus; and how, after many wise and affectionate discourses, he was at last known by them in the breaking of bread, as they were sitting down to supper. But notwithstanding these repeated testimonies of the resurrection of Christ, yet there were some in the company whose prejudices were so strong, and their faith so weak, that they did not believe either Peter or them^c (compare Mark xvi. 12, p. 594), though most of them were convinced (as they had just declared) that the Lord was risen indeed.

35 And they told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread.

Mark
xvi. 14

And quickly afterwards, as they were speaking of these things among themselves, while they were sitting at supper, [Jesus] himself appeared to the eleven, who were then all together, except one of them. And this appearance was attended with some remarkable circumstances, which shall be now related.

MARK XVI. 14—
[And] afterwards, [as they thus spake,] he appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat. [LUKE XXIV. 36—]

John
xx. 19

It was then on the evening of the same day on which he rose from the dead, [which was], as we have before observed, the first day of the

JOHN XX. 19.
Then the same day, at evening, being the first day of the

^b And has appeared to Simon Peter.] None of the evangelists mention any thing of the circumstances of this appearance to Peter; but it has been observed before (note ^f, sect. cxvi. p. 593), that the apostle Paul expressly refers to it, 1 Cor. xv. 5. The same apostle likewise mentions an appearance of Christ to James. (*Ibid.* ver. 7.) Yet, as nothing is said of his having seen him that day, it much diminishes the credit of the story which Jerom gives us from the gospel of the Nazarenes, that James had vowed to eat nothing after the paschal supper, till Jesus arose; on which account our Lord appeared first to him. None of the apostles seem to have had such a firm expecta-

tion of Christ's resurrection as must have been the foundation of such a vow; and the order in which Paul mentions his appearance to James does very ill suit with this story. Probably Peter was the first man, as Mary Magdalene was the first woman, that was favoured with the view of our risen Saviour.

^c Some — did not believe, &c.] Mark expresses it in a general way (chap. xvi. 13) that they went and told it unto the residue; neither believed they them: but we are undoubtedly to understand these words with such a limitation as in the paraphrase. See note ^g on Mark xvi. 12, page 594; and note ^a on Mat. xxviii. 17, sect. ccii.

week, when the doors were shut, where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus [himself], and stood in the midst [of them], and saith unto them, Peace be unto you. [LUKE XXIV. —36.]

SECT.
CXCIII.
John
XX. 19

week, even when the doors of the room, where the disciples were gathered together, were shut, and fastened on the inside, for fear of the Jews; as they did not know but some officers of the high priest might come to apprehend them, on the scandalous pretence that they had stolen away the body, which was now publicly laid to their charge: it was, I say, at this time and place that Jesus himself on a sudden came in, opening the locks or bolts by a miraculous power; and he stood in the midst of them in his usual form, and said to them, with a mild voice and a gracious aspect, All peace and happiness be unto you: thereby graciously intimating that he forgave their former cowardice, and would still continue to treat them as his friends, though they knew in their own consciences they had of late behaved themselves in a manner unworthy of that character and relation.

LUKE XXIV. 37. But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit.

But they were greatly amazed and terrified at this sudden unexpected appearance; and as they knew the doors of the room were shut, and in the present hurry of their thoughts did not immediately reflect upon the proofs he had so often given of his Divine power, or on the evidences they had but just before received of his resurrection, some of them suspected that what they saw was only a spirit, or a mere airy phantom, and not a real body.

38 And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled, and why do thoughts arise in your hearts?

And he said to them, Why are you thus perplexed and troubled at the sight of me, and why do these doubtful and unreasonable suspicions arise in your hearts, as if it only were the appearance of a spirit that you have here before

39 Behold my hands and my feet, you? Behold my hands and my feet, which

d Jesus himself came in, opening the locks or bolts by a miraculous power.] Dr. Wallis (on the Sabbath, p. 25) thinks the expression of the doors being shut intends no more, than that what follows happened in the evening, when the doors are used to be shut up. But, as the doors are said to have been shut for fear of the Jews, it strongly implies they were fastened within; and that all that was herein miraculous was the causing them, as of themselves, to fly open, and shut again very suddenly. Elsner has shewn (Observ. Vol. I. p. 351) that this is some-

times spoken of by some of the pagan writers, especially those who may be suspected of copying from the evangelists, as the effect of a supernatural power attending the appearance of their deities, or other extraordinary persons, among them. The argument which the Papists bring from hence, to prove that two bodies may be in the same place at the same time, and consequently one in different places, is so evidently built upon an absurd interpretation of the clause under consideration, as not to deserve any farther notice.

- SECT. for your satisfaction still retain the scars of that it is I myself :
 CXCIII. those wounds which I received on the cross, handle me, and see :
 Luke to convince you *that it is I myself*, and no other : for a spirit hath not
 XXIV. *handle me*, if you please, and see whether this flesh and bones, as
 39 be not really a solid and substantial body : *for* ye see me have.
 you know that a mere *spirit* or phantom *hath*
not flesh and bones as you see me have, but is
 only an empty form presenting itself to the
 eye, yet eluding the grasp of any hand.
- 40 *And saying this, he shewed them his hands and* 40 And when he
his feet, and even the mark which the spear had had thus spoken, he
left in his side, which appeared like a large shewed them *his*
wound, newly, though perfectly healed :^e and hands and *his feet*
several of them, and among the rest John the [and *his side.*]
beloved apostle, who records this circumstance, [JOHN XX. 20.—]
had the curiosity particularly to examine it.
 (Compare 1 John i. 1.) And the disciples JOHN XX. —20.
 therefore were exceeding glad, as it might Then were the dis-
 reasonably be expected they should be, *when* ciples glad when
they thus saw the Lord, and learnt by such in- they saw the Lord.
fallible tokens that he was really alive.
- Luke *And for their further satisfaction, when [some* LUKE XXIV. 41.
 XXIV. *of them]* were so transported, that they as yet And while they yet
 41 *believed not their own eyes for joy, and were so* believed not for joy,
astonished that they hardly knew where they and wondered, he
were, he said to them, Have you any food here said unto them, Have
 42 left, that I may eat with you? *And they gave* ye here any meat?
him such as they had, even part of a broiled 42 And they gave
fish, and of an honeycomb, on which they had him a piece of a
 43 been supping just before. *And taking [it], he* broiled fish, and of
eat before them, that thus they might be fully an honeycomb.
 satisfied that he was actually alive, and had a 43 And he took it,
 true and real body. (Compare Acts x. 41.) and did eat before
 them.
- Mark *And when he had for a while gently upbraided* MARK XVI. —14.
 XVI. 14 *ed and reproved them for their unbelief, and for* And [he] upbraided
the hardness of their hearts, that they had not them with their un-
believed the repeated testimony of those who had belief, and hardness
already seen him since he was risen from the of heart, because
dead, and that, even after his own appearance to they believed not
them, they should be capable of entertaining any them which had
 further doubts ; *Then, that they might be satis-* seen him after he
 44 fied that he had graciously forgiven them, *Jesus* was risen.
 JOHN XX. 21. Then said Jesus to

^e He shewed them his hands and his feet, the disciples of the truth of his resurrec-
 &c.] Probably these marks were retained tion ; though indeed without that addi-
 in his body when raised from the dead, on tional circumstance the evidence might
 purpose to give the greater satisfaction to have been very satisfactory.

them again, Peace be unto you : as my Father hath sent me, even so I send you. *said to them again, Peace be unto you : may all prosperity and happiness attend you ! As [my] Father sent me, and gave me authority to act in his name, so also I send you to act as my apostles, under the important character of my ambassadors to the children of men.*

SECT.
CXCIII.
John
XX. 21

22 And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost. *And saying this, he in a solemn manner 22 breathed upon [them], and said to them as one that had Divine authority, Receive ye the Holy Spirit, and take this as an earnest of what you shall further receive not many days hence : for thus will I shortly breathe out the miraculous influences of my Spirit upon you, in a greater abundance than you have ever yet received them, to qualify and furnish you for this important office ; In consequence of which, 23*

23 Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them ; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *whose soever sins, you shall remit, or shall declare to be forgiven, they are remitted and forgiven to them ; [and] whose soever [sins] you shall retain, or shall pronounce to be unpardoned, they are assuredly retained, and their guilt lies upon them : for you shall have a power, not only of declaring what is lawful or unlawful under the gospel dispensation, but also of sending or removing miraculous punishments, and of discerning the spirits of men in such perfection, as to be able with certainty to declare to particular persons in question, whether they be, or be not, in a state of pardon and acceptance with God. (See note ^h on Mat. xvi. 19, Vol. I. p. 485.)*

And after this discourse with his disciples, at his first appearance to them, Jesus departed from them for that time, and left them to spend the rest of the evening in those delightful exercises of devotion which this great occasion had so natural a tendency to inspire.

IMPROVEMENT.

WITH pleasure let us echo back the words of the *apostles*, and Luke join in that glad anthem which so well suits a resurrection day, *The Lord is risen, he is risen indeed.* We owe our daily praises 34 to God for the abundant demonstration he has given us of so important a fact, for every *appearance of Christ* to his *disciples*, and for all the *infallible tokens* by which *he shewed himself* to be *alive after his passion.* (Acts i. 3.)

SECT.
CXCviii.

John
xx. 22

He came with *peace* and blessings in his mouth ; he came to disperse their *fears*, and to assure them of his forgiving love. How strong were those *prejudices* which so hardly yielded to such convincing proofs ! And how rich was that *grace* which condescended to overcome them !

Christ breathed on the apostles, that they might receive the *Holy Spirit*. May he also *breathe* on our souls, and fill us with that glorious and Divine gift, which, if it qualified the *apostles* for their extraordinary office, may much more furnish *us* for the common duties of life ! May we try our state by the characters which they have laid down in their inspired writings ; in which sense, among others, we may assure ourselves, that, if they have declared *our sins to be remitted*, they are *remitted*: and, if indeed they are so, we need not be much concerned by whom they are *retained*. Vain and arrogant men may claim a despotic power, which God never gave, and which these words are far from implying. But, whatsoever be the sentence they may pass, *they whom God blesseth, are blessed indeed*. (1 Chron. xvii. 27.) May we always esteem it a *very small thing* to be *judged of man's judgment* (1 Cor. iv. 3) ; pitying, rather than resenting, the rashness of those who claim any such discretionary *sacerdotal power* as can give the real penitent any alarm, or the impenitent any encouragement to continue in sin !

S E C T. CXCIX.

Christ appears to the eleven a second time, a week after the former ; particularly offering to Thomas, who had before been absent, the most sensible proofs of his resurrection. John XX. 24—29.

JOHN XX. 24.

SECT.
CXCix.

John
xx. 24

WE mentioned in the last section Christ's appearing to his disciples on the evening of that day on which he arose ; *but* it is farther to be observed, that *Thomas, one of the twelve*, who was also called *Didymus*, or the twin brother, *was not with them* at that time *when Jesus came*. The other disciples therefore, as soon as they met with him, *told him* in a transport of joy, *We have seen the Lord* with our own eyes, and consequently can have no farther doubt of the truth of his resurrection, for he has condescended to shew us the very marks of those wounds he received on the cross. *But he said to them*, This is a matter of too great importance for me to believe on any report, even on yours ; and more is necessary

JOHN XX. 24.

BUT Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came.

25 The other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord. But he said unto them,

Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe.

to convince me of the truth of it, than merely a transient sight of mine own eyes : for, *unless I shall evidently see in his hands, as you say you have done, the mark of the nails, and, more than that, shall put my finger upon the very individual mark of the nails,^a and put my hand upon the very scar made by the spear in his side,^b I will not by any means, or on any testimony whatsoever, believe his resurrection.*

SECT.
CXCIX.
John
xx. 25

26 And after eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them : then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you.

And, as there was a great degree of faulty obstinacy in such a resolution, our Lord left him a whole week under the perplexity which it must necessarily give him : but *after eight days, or on that day seven night from our Lord's rising, his disciples were again within doors as before, and Thomas was with them; [and] Jesus came to them again, the doors being shut and fastened, as in the former instance ; and, suddenly throwing them open, and in a moment shutting them again, he stood in the midst of them, and said, as in his former gracious salutation, Peace be unto you !*

27 Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands ; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side : and be not faithless, but believing.

And then, to let them see that he was not unacquainted with what had lately passed among them in his absence, as well as to convince the overscrupulous disciple, *he said to Thomas, Reach forth thy finger hither, and behold, and examine my hands ; and reach thine hand hither, and put it on my side ;^c and be not incredulous any longer, but believe on this evidence at least which addresses itself at once to so many of thy senses.*

^a And shall put my finger upon the mark of the nails.] I am sensible, it might seem more elegant, with the Prussian translators, to wave the repetition, and to render it, and put my finger into it : but, on, farther reflection, there seems to be a beauty in this repetition which admirably represents the language of a positive man, declaring again and again what he insisted upon ; which I have therefore endeavoured to express in the paraphrase, in terms which such persons often use.

^b And put my hand upon his side.] So I would choose to render it, rather than into his side ; agreeable to Dr. Stevenson's just criticism, that *eis* here signifies upon ; as *eis* τῆν γῆν (John viii. 6) is upon the ground ;

and *eis* τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ (Luke xv. 22) upon his hand. See Dr. Stevenson against Woolston on Christ's Miracles, p. 324.

^c Reach forth thy finger hither, &c.] It is observable, that Spinoza himself could find out no more plausible objection against this evidence of the resurrection of Christ, than to say, that the disciples were deceived in what they imagined they saw, heard, and felt (*Vie de Spin.* p. 32) ; which, if granted, would be in effect to allow that no men could be competent judges of any fact whatsoever relating to their own sensations, and consequently would overthrow all human testimony in courts of judicature and elsewhere.

SECT.
CXCIX.John
xx.28

And Thomas, overwhelmed at once with such abundant demonstration, and such humble condescension, fell under the conviction in a moment; and, instead of entering on any farther scrutiny,^d answered and said to him, in the utmost transport of astonishment and joy, My Lord, and my God! as if he should have said, I do not only now acknowledge thee to be Jesus my Lord, infallibly risen from the dead, but I confess thy Divine knowledge and power, and prostrate myself before thee, as the great incarnate Deity, the glorious Emmanuel.^e

28 And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord, and my God.

29 *Jesus says to him, Thomas, thou hast believed, because thou hast seen me, and hast received these sensible demonstrations of my resurrection; and it is well: but still more happy are they who have not seen me themselves, and [yet] have believed on the credible testimony of others; for they have shewn a greater degree of candour and humility, which renders the faith it produces so much the more acceptable.^f*

29 Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.

IMPROVEMENT.

ver.25 WE most evidently see in this instance of *Thomas*, as well as in many circumstances of the story mentioned above, how far the *apostles* were from being rashly *credulous* in the im-

^d Instead of entering on any farther scrutiny.] It is not said that he actually touched the wounds; and our Lord afterwards says (ver. 29), that his belief was built on sight; which seems to intimate, that this condescension of our Lord, together with the additional evidence arising from the knowledge which he plainly had of that unreasonable demand which Thomas had made in his absence, quite overcame him: a turn of mind exceeding natural to so frank a temper as that of Thomas appears to have been.

^e My Lord, and my God!] The irrefragable argument arising from these words in proof of the deity of our blessed Lord (which so many good writers have stated at large), cannot be evaded by saying, that these words are only an exclamation of surprise, as if he had said, Good God, is it indeed thus! For it is expressly declared he spoke these words to him: and, no doubt, Christ would severely have reproved him if there had not been just reason to address him thus.

^f Happy are they who have not seen, and

yet have believed.] If it be queried, Why a greater blessedness is pronounced on those who believe on more slender evidence; it may be answered that our Lord by no means intended to assert, that every one who believes without seeing, is happier than any one believing on sight; for then the meanest Christian now would be more happy than the greatest of the apostles; but only, that where the effects of that faith were equal, it argued greater simplicity, candour, and wisdom, to yield to reasonable evidence without seeing, than could be argued merely from having believed on sight, after sufficient evidence of another kind had been proposed. It was therefore in effect telling Thomas, "It would have been more acceptable to him if he had not stood out so long:" and it was doing it in such a manner as would be most calculated for the comfort and encouragement of believers in future ages, to whom, in many of his speeches to the apostles themselves, our Lord expresses a most obliging and affectionate regard.

portant fact of *Christ's resurrection*. It is apparent, they erred in the contrary extreme; yet our gracious *Lord* condescended to satisfy *scruples* which were carried to an extravagance. He renewed his *visit*, and at the same time renewed his *salutation* too. *Peace be unto you* was still his language; nor did he only speak, but act, as one who wished it, and was determined to give it.

SECT.
CXCIX.
verse
26

What *peace* must it administer to the mind of this good man when his *Lord* said, *Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands,* 27 *and reach hither thine hand, and put it on my side; and be not faithless, but believing!* Evidently did he hereby shew, not only that he was *risen from the dead*, but that he circumstantially *knew* those events which had passed in his bodily absence, and needed not human information. Let us then ever behave ourselves as *in the presence of Christ*. Let us act, and speak, and think, in such a manner as may bear his inspection; and, struck with these united demonstrations of wisdom, power and grace, let us prostrate ourselves before him, and say, *Our Lord, and* 28 *our God!* thus *honouring the Son as we honour the Father* (John v. 23), and adoring the *indwelling Deity* through this *veil of flesh*, in which it has been pleased to enshrine itself, and kindly to attemper, though not entirely to conceal, its rays.

Though we have not those sensible manifestations which were granted to *Thomas*, let it suffice us that the *apostles* were the *appointed witnesses* of all these things; and *what they saw with their eyes, and their hands handled of the word of life, that have they declared unto us.* (1 John i. 1, 3.) Let us thankfully receive so convincing a testimony. Let us shew an upright and candid mind in accepting *such evidence* as the wisdom of God has seen fit to give us; remembering that a truly rational *faith* 29 is the more acceptable to God, in proportion to the difficulties which it is able to surmount; and that there are peculiar *blessings* in store for them *who have not seen and yet have believed.*

S E C T. CC.

Christ discovers himself to Peter and several other disciples at the sea of Tiberias, while they were fishing there. John XXI. 1—14.

JOHN XXI. 1.

JOHN XXI. 1.

AFTER these things, Jesus **S**OME time after these things,^a between the last interview he had with the apostles

^a Some time after these things.] Gro-
tius thinks *this whole chapter* was written to the relations which they had heard from by some *elders of the church of Ephesus*, the mouth of St. John; and Le Clerc follows him in this conjecture; but Dr. Mill

SECT. at Jerusalem, and the public appearance which shewed himself a-
 CC. he afterwards made to the whole body of his gain to the disciples
 disciples, *Jesus manifested himself again to the* at the sea of Tibe-
 John rias; and on this
 XXI. 1 *disciples, at the sea of Tiberias, near that moun-* wise shewed he him-
 tain in Galilee where he had appointed to meet *self:*
 them. (Mat. xxviii. 16, sect. ccii.) *And the*
manner in which he now manifested [himself]
to them was thus:

- 2 *Simon Peter, and Thomas who was called* 2 There were to-
Didymus, and Nathaniel who was an inhabitant gether Simon Peter,
of Cana, a town in Galilee often mentioned in the and Thomas called
 foregoing history,^b *and also the [two sons] of* Didymus, and Na-
Zebedee, James and John, and two other of his thanael of Cana in
disciples with them,^c were one day together in Galilee, and the sons
 Galilee; whither they were returned by of Zebedee, and two
 Christ's direction, to wait for the accomplish- other of his disciples.
 ment of what he had promised, that they should
 see him on a certain mountain in those parts,
 and where they expected in a few days to meet
 with most of their brethren. (Compare Mat.
 xxviii. ver. 7, 10, sect. cxcv. and ver. 16, sect.
 3 ccii.) And while they were thus waiting, *Si-* 3 Simon Peter saith
mon Peter, that their time might not lie on unto them, I go a
 their hands, and that he might make some pro- fishing. They say
 vision for his own support, and for the enter- unto him, We also
 tainment of his friends, *says to them, I will go* go with thee. They
a fishing:^d and they say to him, We also will go went forth, and en-
 along with thee, and give thee what assistance tered into a ship im-
 we can. *They went out therefore, and imme-* mediately; and that
diately took ship, and spent not only that even-
ing, but all the following night, in throwing
their nets; but though it was the properest

has taken pains to invalidate it (*Prolegom.* p. 249); and the beginning of verse 24 destroys the force of Grotius's argument from the latter part of it. See note ^f on that verse, at the close of the next section.

^b *Nathaniel of Cana in Galilee.*] There is no doubt but this Nathaniel is the person mentioned before, John i. 45. Dr. Lightfoot (*Hor. Hebr. on Mat. x. 3*), Mr. Fleming (*Christol. Vol. II. p. 176*), and some others, take him to have been Bartholomew the apostle; but I think they give no convincing reason for that opinion.

^c *Two other of his disciples.*] It is indeed uncertain who these two disciples were; though Dr. Lightfoot conjectures they were Andrew and Philip (*Hor. Hebr. in loc.*) which is not improbable, as they

were both inhabitants of Bethsaida, near the sea of Tiberias. (John i. 44.) It is however a strange argument against it, to say "that John must be one, though he is not here mentioned," when he is so well known to have been one of the sons of Zebedee, who are numbered here among those that were present.

^d *I will go a fishing.*] It appears from this story, that several of the apostles were now returned to Galilee, where Christ had appointed to meet them; which shews that the discourse, (Luke xxiv. 49, sect. ccii.) in which our Lord commanded them to continue at Jerusalem till the Holy Ghost fell upon them, must come in after this chapter, and not before it, as it is placed in many harmonies.

night they caught nothing. time for fishing, yet they caught nothing worth the mentioning. SECT. cc.

4 But when the morning was now come, Jesus stood on the shore : but the disciples knew not that it was Jesus. *And when the morning was now come, Jesus appeared and stood upon the shore ; nevertheless, the disciples, who had no expectation of seeing him there, being at some distance from him, and it not being yet perfectly light, knew not that it was Jesus.* John xxi. 4

5 Then Jesus saith unto them, Children, have ye any meat ? They answered him, No. *Then as they approached with- in call, Jesus said to them, Have you any thing to eat, my lads ? or have you taken fish enough to furnish out a meal ? They answered him, No ; we have been toiling here all night in*

6 And he said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes. *vain. And he said to them, Let me then advise you to throw the net on the right side of the ship, and you will undoubtedly find [some.] And, willing to try at least whether this stranger conjectured right, they threw the net therefore as he had directed them ; and now they were not able to draw it up into the ship again, on account of the multitude of fishes which they had enclosed in it.^e*

7 Therefore that disciple whom Jesus loved, saith unto Peter, It is the Lord. Now when Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his fisher's coat unto him, (for he was naked,) and did cast himself into the sea. *Then John, that disciple whom Jesus peculiarly loved, when he saw such astonishing success after all their fruitless toil and disappointment before, says unto Peter, it is undoubtedly the Lord, who has, on this occasion, renewed that miracle which he wrought in thy ship some years ago, when he first called us to attend him. (See Luke v. 4—10, Vol. I. sect. xxxiv.) Simon Peter therefore hearing him say, with the appearance of such good reason, that it was the Lord, was so transported, that he immediately girded on his coat (for he was in a manner naked, having nothing on but his inner garment),^f and threw himself directly into the sea ; and swam to shore, that he might pay his earliest duty to his dear Lord, and testify his joy in the condescending visit he was making*

^e *They were not able to draw it up into the ship again, &c.] This was not merely a demonstration of the power of our Lord, but a kind providential supply for them and their families, which might be of service to them when they waited afterwards in Jerusalem according to his order : and it was likewise a sort of emblematical representation of the great success which should attend their attempts to catch men in the net of the gospel. Compare Luke v. 9, 10, Vol. I. p. 176.*

^f *In a manner naked, having nothing on but his inner garment.] It is of great importance, in order to vindicate several stories in scripture, which the ignorance or malice of some modern writers has charged with indecency, to observe, that among the Jews (as Grotius and many others have shewn) they were said to be naked who had only an under garment on. Compare 1 Sam. xix. 24 ; 2 Sam. vi. 20 ; Isa. xx. 2, 3 ; and Acts xix. 16.*

- SECT. them. *And the other disciples making the best* 8 *And the other*
 CC. *of their way, came to him as fast as they could* *disciples came in a*
 John *with the boat, drawing the net [full] of fishes* *little ship, (for they*
 XI. 8 *after them; for they were not far from the land,* *were not far from*
but about two hundred cubits, or one hundred *land, but as it were*
yards. *two hundred cu-*
 9 *As soon then as they came ashore, they saw a* *bits,) dragging the*
fire of burning coals laid ready there, and fish *net with fishes.*
laid upon it, and a sufficient quantity of bread at 9 *As soon then as*
hand; which Jesus had miraculously prepared, *they were come to*
that they might see how easily he could make *land, they saw a fire*
provision for them, even when they were des- *of coals there, and*
 10 *titute of the ordinary means of supply. And,* *fish laid thereon, and*
that due notice also might be taken of the mi- *bread.*
raculous draught they had now made, Jesus 10 *Jesus saith un-*
said to them, Bring hither [some] of the fish *to them, Bring of the*
 11 *which you have now taken. And Simon Peter* *fish which ye have*
went aboard, and, with the help of his brethren, *now caught.*
drew the net to land; and it was full of great 11 *Simon Peter*
fishes, which, upon taking the number of them, *went up, and drew*
they found to be no less than an hundred and *the net to land full*
fifty three; and though they were so many and *of great fishes, an*
so great, yet the net was not broke. *hundred and fifty and*
 12 *Then Jesus said to them, Come [and] refresh* *three: and for all*
yourselves,^s after the fatigue you have had for *there were so many,*
so many hours. And none of the disciples pre- *yet was not the net*
sumed to ask him, Who art thou? or took upon *broken.*
them to inquire how he came thither, or whence 12 *Jesus saith un-*
he procured the provision he then offered them? *to them, Come and*
well knowing that it was the Lord, though he *dine. And none of*
conversed with them in something of a distant *the disciples durst*
manner; but left him to proceed in his own *ask him, Who art*
way, as judging it most respectful to leave it *thou? knowing that*
to him to direct the discourse to more intimate *it was the Lord.*
and particular subjects, in such a manner, and
by such degrees, as he should think fit; which
he presently after did.
 13 *Jesus therefore came and took bread, as the* 13 *Jesus then*
master of the feast, and, having blessed it, as *cometh, and taketh*
he used to do, gave [it] to each of them; and *bread, and giveth*
likewise gave them some of the broiled fish. *them, and fish like-*
 14 *And this was now the third time that Jesus* *wise.*
shewed himself to such a number of his disciples 14 *This is now*
at once,^h after he was risen from the dead; and *the third time that*
en from the dead.

^s Come and refresh yourselves.] So I choose to render the word ἀγισθαίε, rather than dine; as Homer sometimes uses ἀγισθον to signify a morning's meal.

^h The third time he shewed himself to such a number, &c.] Grotius explains this of the third day of his appearance; for he had first appeared to several on the day of his

it was attended with some very remarkable and instructive circumstances, which will be particularly mentioned in the next section.

SECT.
CC.

IMPROVEMENT.

CHRIST first called these *disciples* when they were employed in the duties of their proper profession in life, and he now manifests himself to them while they were so engaged; perhaps particularly intending thereby to encourage an honest industry, in which indeed we are far more likely to enjoy his presence, and to converse with him, than when we throw away our time in idleness and inactivity.

A while he leaves them to labour in vain, that when the plentiful draught of fishes came, it might be the more remarkable. Sometimes he may deal thus with his ministers, in their endeavours to catch men; that we may be convinced thereby, to whose power we owe our success, and may not sacrifice to our own net, or burn incense to our own drag. (Hab. i. 16.)

All the disciples rejoiced at his appearance; but *Peter* was the foremost to cast himself at his feet. Conscious that so much had been forgiven him, he is solicitous to shew that he loves much. (Luke vii. 47.) So may the remembrance of our miscarriages work upon us, to make us more vigorous in *Christ's* service, and to inspire us with such zeal and affection as many waters may not be able to quench, nor the floods to drown! (Cant. viii. 7.)

Let us not imagine this miracle was merely intended for a demonstration of *Christ's* Divine power over all that passeth through the paths of the sea (Psal. viii. 8); it was also the work of wisdom and bounty. By the sale of so many large and fine fishes a seasonable provision was made for the subsistence of his disciples at *Jerusalem*, while they were there waiting for the descent of the Spirit. (Luke xxiv. 49.) Let every circumstance

resurrection; then, after eight days, he came to his disciples, when *Thomas* was present; and now again he shewed himself at the sea of *Tiberias*. And it is plainly necessary that the words should be understood with some such limitation, to make them consistent with the accounts given by the other evangelists and *St. Paul*; which, when laid together, will prove, that this was indeed at least the seventh appearance that *Jesus* had made since his resurrection. For he appeared first to *Mary Magdalene* (Mark xvi. 9); and then to the women as they returned from the sepulchre (Mat. xxviii. 9); after this he was seen of *Peter* (1 Cor. xv. 5); and then the same day by the two disciples

that were going to *Emmaus* (Luke xxiv. 13—31); and again the same evening he appeared to the disciples when *Thomas* was absent (John xx. 19); on that day seven night he appeared to the eleven when *Thomas* was with them (John xx. 26); and now after these things he shewed himself a seventh time to the disciples at the sea of *Tiberias* (John xxi. 1). But, as *John* had particularly mentioned before the two appearances which *Jesus* made to his disciples when they were together (John xx. 19, 26), it seems most reasonable to conclude, that he reckons this the third as referring to these.

SECT. of this kind encourage us to trust him, as the *Lord* of nature
 CC. and of *grace*, who will withhold from us no necessary supply of
 — either, while we are making it our humble and faithful care to
 promote his glory.

S E C T. CCI.

Christ discourses with Peter at the sea of Tiberias, and gives a remarkable prophecy concerning the death of that apostle. John XXI. 15—24.

JOHN XXI. 15.

JOHN XXI. 15.

SECT. **W**HEN therefore they had made a plentiful
 CCI. meal on this kind of provision which Jesus
 — had supplied them with, there happened some
 John circumstances in his succeeding discourse with
 xxi. 15 his disciples which may be worthy of more distinct notice ; and particularly this : *Jesus said to Simon Peter, Simon [son] of Jonas, dost thou love me more than these do ?^a Or wilt thou now maintain that thou hast such a zealous regard for me above any of thy brethren, as thou once didst profess, when thou saidst, that though all should forsake me, thou wouldst not do it ? (Mat. xxvi. 33, p. 477.) He saith unto him, Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee sincerely, though I presume not to say more than any of my brethren. [Jesus] said to him, If so, feed my lambs ;^b and as I shall favour thee so far as*

SO when they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these ? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord ; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my lambs.

^a *Dost thou love me more than these do ?* The original words, *πλεον τῶν*, are ambiguous ; and, besides the sense I have given them, they might signify, *Dost thou love me more than thou lovest these nets, and other instruments of thy trade ; so as to prefer my service to any worldly advantages ?* In this sense Dr. *Whitby* explains them, and argues for it from this consideration, that otherwise Peter could not have appealed to Christ, that he did *thus love him* ; since it was impossible for him exactly to judge of the proportion between his own love to Christ and that of his brethren. But that learned commentator did not observe how modestly the reply is adjusted on that head. Peter only answers, *Yea, Lord (or assuredly, Lord), thou knowest that I love thee ;* but does not add, *more than these.* And this beautiful circumstance in the answer shews how much he was humbled and improved by the remembrance of his fall.

^b *Feed my lambs.* The paraphrase shews how fair a sense may be given to these words, without supposing they invest Peter with any such distinguished authority in the church, as, contrary to the most convincing arguments, the Papists suppose, and make this supposition the cornerstone of their Babel. *Bellarmin's* distinction between lambs and sheep, as signifying the laity and clergy, is very trifling, nor can any example of the like distinction be produced. It is much more natural to suppose in general, that lambs here (as in Isa. xl. 11, and many other places) may signify the weakest of the flock, which, by the way, it is by no means to be taken for granted that the laity always are. So that,

to commit my church, in part, to thy apostolic care, remember that the most acceptable way of expressing thy love to me will be by taking care even of the weakest and feeblest of my flock.

sect.
cci.
John
xxi. 15

16 He saith to him again the second time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my sheep.

And, to impress this with the greater force upon his mind, he says to him again the second time, Simon, [son] of Jonas, dost thou indeed love me? He answers him as he had done before, Yea, Lord, I appeal to thee for the sincerity of that regard which I have for thee, thou knowest that I truly love thee. [Jesus] says to him again, Feed then my sheep with tenderness and care, and thereby demonstrate the truth of thine affection to me.

16

17 He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved, because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep.

And, that it might never be forgot by him, 17 or any that were present, he says to him the third time, Simon [son] of Jonas, wilt thou abide by what thou hast said? Dost thou truly love me, and will that love of thine bear the severest trial? Peter was exceedingly grieved, that he said to him the third time, Dost thou love me? And he said to him with great earnestness, My dear Lord, thou knowest all things; thou seest the very hearts of men, and, seeing mine, thou knowest that I do indeed love thee; though my late lamentable fall might justly bring it into question, and my repeated denial of thee renders me worthy of such a rebuke as this repeated inquiry implies. Jesus says to him, Well, Peter, I acknowledge thou dost indeed love me, and know how to distinguish between frailty and treachery; and therefore I not only own thee as a disciple, but confirm thee in thine apostolic office, again requiring thee to feed my sheep; and be assured, that I consider thy zeal for the edification and comfort

on the whole, this argument for the Pope's supremacy seems almost as contemptible as that which some writers of that communion have drawn from these words, to prove that heretics, though princes, are to be put to death by authority derived from Peter; because feeding the flock implies a power of killing wolves. (See Boyle's Philos. Comment. Vol. I. p. 82.) I shall only add, that some have observed, that *apua*, being

the diminutive of *apua*, signifies the least of my lambs; and, if we interpret this as an intimation of the care which Peter, as a minister of Christ, was to take of little children, it seems perfectly congruous to the wisdom and tenderness of the great Shepherd of the sheep, to give so particular an injunction concerning it; as I have shewn at large in my Ten Sermons on the Power and Grace of Christ, Sermon. vii. p. 176, & seq. 2d edit.

SECT. of my church, as the most acceptable token
cci. thou canst possibly give of thy love to me.

John
xxi. 18

And indeed thou shalt approve that love, not only by labours, but by sufferings too: for *verily, verily, I say unto thee*, and would have thee to remember it as what shall surely come to pass, that *when thou wast a young man, thou didst gird thyself, and walk about without controul, whithersoever thou wouldst; but when thou art grown old,*^c *thou shalt stretch out thine hands, and another shall gird thee, as a helpless prisoner, and at length shall carry thee whither thou wouldst not* naturally incline to go, even to those sufferings to which flesh and blood have the strongest aversion: yet I know that, notwithstanding thy late miscarriage, thy love to me will bear thee through all.

19 And *this he said, signifying* and intimating by what kind of death he should glorify God, namely, that he should suffer martyrdom, and die with his hands stretched out on a cross. *And, having said this*, yet farther to illustrate and explain it, *he says to him, Follow me* then, as I now walk along, and shew that thou art willing to conform to my example, and to follow me even to the death of the cross.

20 And Peter did so with great alacrity; but *turning about, he saw that other disciple whom Jesus loved, silently following him*, in humble token of his readiness likewise to suffer the greatest extremities in the service of so dear a Master.^d Now, by the way, it may be recol-

18 Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou girdest thyself, and walkedst whither thou wouldst: but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouldst not.

19 This spake he, signifying by what death he should glorify God. And when he had spoken this, he saith unto him, Follow me.

20 Then Peter turning about, seeth the disciple whom Jesus loved, follow-

^c *When thou art grown old.*] Peter's crucifixion is said to have happened about forty years after this; but the time is not exactly and certainly known.

^d *Silently following him, in humble token of his readiness, &c.*] There is a spirit and tenderness in this plain passage which I can never read without the most sensible emotion. Christ orders Peter to follow him, in token of his readiness to be crucified in his cause. John stays not for the call; he rises, and follows too; but he says not one word of his love and his zeal. He chose that the action only should speak that; and when he records this circumstance, he tells us not what that action meant; but with great simplicity relates the fact only. If here and there a generous

heart that, like his own, glows with love to Christ, sees and emulates it, be it so; but he is not solicitous men should admire it. It was addressed to his Master; and it was enough that he understood it. And can any one be himself base enough to imagine that such a man could spend his life in promoting a pernicious falsehood (for such, in the second edition of the ninth of my ten sermons, I largely prove the apostolic testimony to be, if it were a falsehood), and at last, in his old age, when his relish for every thing but goodness and immortality was gone, would so solemnly attest it, as he does in the conclusion of his gospel? May God deliver every one that reads this from a head so fatally beclouded by the corruptions of the heart!

ing; which also leaned on his breast at supper, and said, Lord, which is he that betrayeth thee?

21 Peter seeing him, saith to Jesus, Lord, and what shall this man do?

lected, that this was the apostle John, for whom our Lord had a peculiar kindness, who also at the paschal supper lay in his bosom, and said to him, *Lord, who is he that will betray thee?* (See John xiii. 25, p. 417.) Peter therefore observing this disciple, and seeing him follow Jesus in the same manner as he did himself, though he was not called to it, says unto Jesus, *Lord, what [shall] this man [do],* and what is to become of him? Must he, who is now following with me, partake of the like sufferings, and in like manner testify his love by dying for thee?

sect.
cci.
John
xxi. 20
21

22 Jesus saith unto him, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Follow thou me.

Jesus says to him, Is that any immediate concern of thine, Peter? If I will that he tarry, or continue alive, till I come in power and great glory to execute the judgment I have threatened on mine enemies, what [is that] to thee, or to any one else? Follow thou me: mind thou thine own duty, and endeavour to prepare for thine own sufferings; and pry not with a vain curiosity into secret events which may befall him, or any other of thy brethren.

23 Then went this saying abroad among the brethren, that that disciple should not die: yet Jesus said not unto him, He shall not die; but, if I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?

Now as this answer was not rightly understood, *this saying therefore went abroad among the brethren, or the other followers of Christ, that this disciple should not die;* and the advanced age to which he lived gave some farther colour for it: *but it was entirely built upon a mistake; for Jesus did not say to him, or of him, that he should not die; but only, as it was expressed before, If I will that he tarry, or continue alive, till I come, what [is that] to thee?*

24 This is the disciple which testifieth of these things, and wrote these things: and we know that his testimony is true.

And *this is the disciple who testifies concerning these things, and hath written them as above: and since he was an eyewitness to them, and has not failed, in a proper manner, to produce in the churches the credentials necessary to prove the veracity and exactness of his writings, we certainly know that his testimony is true, and doubt not but every candid reader will receive it accordingly.*^f

* *This saying therefore went abroad among the brethren, &c.]* That there was such a notion and tradition, among the ancients, Fabricius has particularly shewn, *Cod. Apoc. Nov. Test. Vol. III. p. 533.*

^f *We know that his testimony is true.]* Grotius would argue from the plural number in these words (*Annot. in John xx. 30.*), that *this last chapter* was not written by John himself, but was added to his gospel

IMPROVEMENT.

SECT. cci. WHAT if our Lord Jesus Christ should put the same question to us that he did to *Peter*, in this remarkable passage, and should thus repeat it again and again? Are there none of us who should be at a loss for an answer? None of us to whom he might say, *I know that you have not the love of Christ in you?* Or are there none of us who apprehend, that, if we had ourselves been thus pressed, we could, at the very best, only have said, *Lord, thou that knowest all things, knowest that I cannot tell whether I love thee or not?* Blush, and be confounded, O my soul, if thou must reply with such uncertainty to a question of so great importance, and in a case where all the ardour of the heart might be so justly expected!

17 But are there not still some of us who through Divine grace could reply with pleasure, *Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that*, notwithstanding all the unhallowed and lamented infirmities of our lives, *we do indeed love thee?* And, if we are thus really conscious to ourselves of such an unfeigned affection, let it be our daily joy, that he who implanted this Divine principle in our hearts, discerns and sees it there; and, *knowing all things*, he perfectly *knows this*, however we may be suspected, however we may be censured.

16 Let us learn also by what method we are to express *our love*, according to our ability and opportunity; even by *feeding his sheep*, and promoting the interest and edification of his church. Let *ministers* especially do it; and let them not forget those dear creatures, *the lambs of the flock*. *Jesus* the compassionate *Shepherd*, as we see, did not forget them; but taught his servants with the greatest tenderness both by his precepts, and by his example, to *gather them in their arms, and carry them in their bosom*. (Isa. xl. 11.)

21 Happy are those *ministers* who, instead of indulging a vain *curiosity* in things wherein they are not at all, or but very little concerned, are spending their lives in such faithful services; *feeding the flock of God*; and *taking the oversight of it, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; that when the chief Shepherd shall appear, they may receive an unfading crown of glory*. (1 Pet. v. 2, 4.) *A crown which will*

by some other hands. (See note * on John xxi. 1, p. 611.) But it is plainly said in the beginning of *this verse*, that it was he who *testified and wrote these things*; and besides, that we have frequent instances of the like *change of numbers* (see Rom. vii. 14, and 1 Thess. ii. 18), it is evident from the words, *I suppose*, in the next verse, that

only one person speaks. So that no more appears to be intended here than if he had said, "We universally allow, that what is testified by a credible eyewitness, and asserted by him under his hand, must be admitted as a valid testimony, and pass for unexceptionable evidence: this is the case here; and therefore regard it accordingly."

infinitely more than repay, not only their labours, but their sufferings too !

Happy Peter, who, having worn out his better years in the service of Christ, courageously stretched out his aged arms to be bound, and, being borne away to tortures and death, shed the last slow ebb of his blood as a martyr for him who had loved him and given himself for him. And not less happy the beloved disciple, so willing to hazard his life in the same cause ; though he was not in fact called to lay it down as a martyr ! Our gracious Lord, who sees every purpose, and every affection, as it rises in the heart, favourably accepts of the willing mind, and will, through the riches of his grace, entitle them to the reward of equal suffering, who have waited with a like readiness, though they have not been called out to the severity of the like trial.

S E C T. CCII.

Christ appears to the whole body of the disciples at the appointed mountain in Galilee ; and afterwards meets the apostles several times at Jerusalem, and discourses with them concerning the affairs of his kingdom. Mat. XXVIII. 16, to the end. Mark XVI. 15—18. Luke XXIV. 44—49. Acts I.—2, 3.

MAT. XXVIII. 16.

MAT. XXVIII. 16.

THE N the eleven disciples went away into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them.

NOW, quickly after the late interview which Jesus had with his disciples at Jerusalem, the eleven disciples went into Galilee, to a certain mountain not far from the sea of Tiberias, where Jesus had appointed to meet them.

SECT. ccii.

Mat. xxviii. 16

“ And he appeared to them, and above five hundred brethren at once, who came together from all parts of the country on that important occasion.” And having seen him, they bowed down and worshipped him ; and though some of the company had doubted at first, yet they were afterwards fully convinced.^a

^a Though some of the company had doubted at first, &c.] There is no room to think that this refers to some of the apostles, when Christ had so lately satisfied the most incredulous among them ; but we are certainly to understand it (as Mr. West has fully shewn) of some that were in company with them, though Matthew has not mentioned them. (See West's Observ. p. 25, 29.) Yet still it is not easy to imagine how any of the rest of this company could continue to doubt of the truth of Christ's resurrection, when they actually saw him, and that in the presence of so many others ; a circumstance incomparably more convincing to each than if it had appeared to any one alone. I therefore choose to render and paraphrase the words, *οἱ δὲ ἑδίστασαν*, as above. Those learned critics, Albert (Observ. p. 163, 164), and Bos (Exercit. p. 23), have produced many instances in which *οἱ* is put for *τινες*. And

SECT. "And the greater part of them continued alive,
ccii. as witnesses of the truth of his resurrection for
several years after;^b though others of them
Mat. died in a short time, and went to their glori-
xxviii. fied and triumphant Lord in heaven." See 1
17 Cor. xv. 6. Thus did he manifest himself in
Galilee to a considerable number of his disci-
ples at once; "and after that, he appeared to
James,^c and then (as we shall see hereafter) to
all the apostles." See 1 Cor. 15. 7.

But, though he shewed himself thus openly
to his disciples, "he did not publicly appear at
any time to all the people; nor indeed did he
shew himself, in any other instance, to so large
an assembly even of his own disciples: but in
the several appearances he made, he chiefly
conversed with the apostles, and confined his
visits to those witnesses that were chosen be-
fore by God to attest the truth of his resurrec-
tion; who had frequent opportunities of a free
conversation with him, and, as we have seen
before (Luke xxiv. 30, 42, 43; and John xxi.
12, 13), did eat and drink with him after he
rose from the dead." See Acts x. 41.

Acts i. And at these times of his conversing with
2 them,^d he more particularly opened to them

Acts I. 2. [And]

all the difficulty is removed, if we allow a
small change in the tense, and take the ren-
dering of the *Prussian Testament*, *Even they
who had before doubted; or, which is much
the same, though some had doubted.*

^b Several years after.] It is generally
granted that the *first Epistle to the Corin-
thians* was written at least twenty years after
Christ's resurrection; and Paul there tells
us, that the greater part of these five hundred
then continued alive. And by the way it
was a wise and gracious dispensation of
Divine Providence to continue their lives
so long as each of them, wherever Pro-
vidence led them, would be an authentic
witness of that important fact, the *resurrec-
tion of our Lord*, the great fundamental of
the Christian faith.

^c After that he appeared to James.] It
is probable this was James the son of *Al-
pheus*, who was still living when the apos-
tle Paul wrote his *first epistle to the Corin-*

thians, whereas the other James, the son of
Zebedee, had suffered martyrdom some
years before. (Acts xii. 2.) But the cir-
cumstances of *this appearance* are no where
recorded, nor have we any credible ac-
count where or when it happened; only we
learn from the order in which it is placed
by the apostle Paul, that it was after *Christ's
appearance to the five hundred brethren*. See
note ^b on Luke xxiv. 34, p. 604.

^d And at these times of his conversing
with them.] As I have inserted in the
first paragraph of *this section* what is said
in the *first epistle to the Corinthians*, of our
Lord's appearance to the five hundred brethren,
and to James, so I have thought it
proper to introduce in this and the next
section what relates to *this story* in the be-
ginning of the Acts (chap. i.—2—12),
which renders the narration more com-
plete, and finishes the account which the
sacred writers give us of the *history of our
Lord* to the time of his *ascension*.

through the Holy Ghost [he gave] commands unto the apostles whom he had chosen ; what was the nature and design of their office ; secr. ccii.
 [and] through the Holy Spirit, which was given not by measure to himself, and which he had lately breathed into them, he gave commands and instructions to the apostles whom he had chosen, how they were to act : Acts i. 2

3 To whom also he shewed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. *also he gave abundant evidences of the truth of his resurrection, and shewed himself to be alive after he had suffered death, by many infallible proofs and tokens ; being seen of them at various times for the space of forty days after his resurrection, and speaking to them of the things which related to the kingdom of God.*

LUKE XXIV. 44. And these his last interviews with them were chiefly at Jerusalem, to which they returned soon after his appearance to them on the mountain in Galilee ; and Jesus also came thither, and made them repeated visits : and on one of these occasions, he spake unto them, saying, *These [are] the words which I spake to you, and these the intimations that I often gave you, while I was yet dwelling among you, that all the things must be exactly fulfilled which are written in the scriptures concerning me, both in the pentateuch which is called the law of Moses, and in the books of the succeeding prophets, and in the Psalms and other poetical books of the Old Testament.* Luke xxiv. 44

45 Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures, *And at the same time he not only in words expounded to them the sense of the sacred writers, but also by a secret operation on their intellectual faculties opened their minds, that they might understand the scriptures in their reference to him.*

46 And said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead, and to sit on the right hand of God, and that they should receive power, and have been sent forth into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. *And in a most convincing manner he enlarged upon the important subject, and said to them, When you consider all these things, you must certainly perceive, that thus it was written, and thus it was necessary, in conformity to the counsel of God, and for the manifestation of his glory, that the Messiah should*

* On one of these occasions he spake, (see Luke xxiv. 49), and consequently &c.] I use this indeterminate form of expression, because I see no mark by which we can particularly ascertain the time when the following discourse was delivered ; only, I think it very plain it must be after their return to Jerusalem times.

SECT. *suffer, and should rise again from the dead, as I the dead the third*
ccii. *have done, on the third day ; And that, in con-* day :

— sequence of this, and on this great foundation, 47 And that re-
the important doctrines of *repentance and for-* pentance and remis-
Luke xxiv. *giveness of sins* through faith in him *should be* sion of sins should
47 *preached in his name, and by his authority, to* be preached in his
all the nations of the earth, beginning first at name, among all na-
Jerusalem itself, though polluted with the tions, beginning at
blood of the Prince of life.^f Jerusalem.

Mat. You know indeed (added he) how cruelly MAT. XXVIII.—
xxviii. the Jews have treated me, and how ungratefully 18. All power is giv-
18 they have rejected me ; but their outrageous ened unto me in heaven
malice has now done its utmost, and my heav- and in earth.
enly Father has not only rescued me from their
hands, but is exalting me to all that height of
dignity and glory which the sacred oracles have
so pathetically described : for *all authority is now*
given unto me, both in heaven and on earth ; and,
in accomplishment of what was promised to the
Messiah, I am raised to a kingdom which com-
prehends both the upper and lower worlds, and
entitles me to the homage of angels as well as
of men. And yet, though I could so easily
command the ministry of those more glorious
creatures, it suits best with the scheme of my
gospel to make use of *you ; who shall accordingly*
be witnesses of all these things, by publishing the
certain knowledge that you have of the import-
ant truths of my death and resurrection ;^g and

LUKE XXIV. 48.
And ye are witness-
es of these things.

^f *Beginning at Jerusalem.*] As for the grammatical construction of the Greek word ἀρχαμενον, it would be foreign from the design of these notes to enter into it farther than to refer the learned reader to *Elsner*. (*Observ.* Vol. I. p. 288), and *Raphelius* (*Annot. ex Herod.* p. 276, 277), and to the original of Luke xxiii. 5 ; xxiv. 27 ; and Acts x. 37. It was both graciously and wisely appointed by our Lord, that the gospel should begin to be preached at Jerusalem ; graciously, as it encouraged the repentance of the greatest sinners, when they saw that even the murderers of Christ were not exempted from the offers of gospel mercy ; and wisely, as hereby Christianity was more abundantly attested, the facts being published just on the spot where they happened ; and as the vast concourse of people of various nations, present there at the feast of pentecost, would contribute greatly to its more speedy spread.

^g *You shall be witnesses of these things.*] That this was the grand business of the apostles, is evident ; and the ingenious author of *Miscellanea Sacra* (*Essay* iii. p. 17—23), has taken great pains to shew how the title of *witnesses* and the office of *testifying* is in the sacred writings appropriated to the apostles. But after all, though it was indeed essential to the apostolic office, that they who bore it should be able to testify the facts as of their own personal knowledge ; yet it is certain, that a great many others, who were not apostles, were able to testify the same ; and it was their duty, and no doubt their care to do it, as Providence gave them an opportunity. and the apostles had many other duties incumbent upon them for the edification of the church, and in order to the performance of them were furnished with extraordinary gifts and powers, for which they would have had little occasion had it been their only business to testify these facts.

49 And behold, I send the promise of my Father upon you : but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high.

who are therefore to look upon it as the great business of your lives to spread the notices and evidences of these facts. And, that you may be fully qualified for so high an office, behold, I am shortly to send upon you the great promise of my Father, relating to the miraculous effusion of the Holy Spirit upon you. (Compare Joel ii. 28 ; and Acts ii. 16, 17.) And as the Divine Wisdom sees fit to honour this place, sinful as it is, with the first view of this surprising appearance, I charge you not to go from hence before you have received those gifts and graces you shall be furnished with for the discharge of your ministry ; but do you continue here in the city of Jerusalem till you are invested with this power from on high,^b whereby you will be enabled to bear your testimony in so advantageous and convincing a manner, that no falsehood or sophistry will be able finally to stand before you.

MARK XVI. 15. And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.

And further he said to them, When you shall thus be furnished with the extraordinary gifts of the Spirit, go forth into all parts of the world, and preach the gospel to every human creature under heaven to whom Providence may lead

16 He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved : but he that believeth not, shall be damned.

you, whether Jew or Gentile : And take care that you deliver it with becoming seriousness ; and let them see to it that they receive it with proportionable regard ; for it is a matter of infinite importance. And accordingly I now solemnly declare, That he who sincerely believes your testimony, and, in token of that cordial faith, is baptized in my name, and continues to maintain a temper and conduct suitable to that engagement, shall certainly be saved with a complete and everlasting salvation : but he who believeth not this my gospel, when opened with such convincing evidence,ⁱ and finally persists

^b Continue in the city of Jerusalem till you are invested, &c.] This passage utterly overthrows Mr Whiston's assertion, that all this discourse was delivered on the night Christ rose from the dead ; and that the ascension related by Luke in the conclusion of this chapter, is not that at the end of forty days, when he quitted this earth, to return to it no more, but a previous ascension which was made on the resurrection day. For nothing can be more cer-

tain, than that the apostles did quit Jerusalem between Christ's resurrection and the descent of the Spirit, and went into Galilee by Christ's appointment, which was signified to them by the angel and by himself too.

ⁱ When opened with such convincing evidence.] This is by no means a proper place to inquire into the proportion between the evidence which was peculiar to the days of the apostles, and that which is common to our own. But I hope it will be consid-

SECT.
ccii.

Luke
xxiv.

49

Mark
xvi. 15

16

SECT. in wilful impenitence and unbelief, as he rejects
ccii. the most gracious counsel of God for his
recovery, *shall be condemned*, by his righteous
Mark judgment, to future and everlasting punish-
xvi. 16 ment,^k and shall to his dreadful experience find
that gospel which he has despised to be a
savour of death to him.

Mat. Observe then the extent of your commis- M A T. XXVIII.
xxviii. sion ; and *go forth therefore*, not only into Judea, 19. Go ye there-
19 but into all the rest of the world, and *proselyte fore*, and teach all
all the nations of the earth to the faith and nations, baptizing
obedience of my gospel,^l *baptizing them in the* them in the name of
awful and venerable name of the Father, and of the Father, and of
the Son, and of the Holy Spirit ;^m that by this the Son, and of the
Holy Ghost.

ered, on the one hand, how improbable it is, that a *Divine revelation*, introduced as the *gospel* was, should ever be left so destitute of proofs in after ages, that an honest man, after impartial consideration, might reject it ; and on the other, how fit it was, that the danger of neglecting it should be strongly declared, lest it should seem itself to have left men at liberty to trifle with it.

^k *Shall be condemned, &c.*] As for the objection which has been urged against the truth of Christianity, from the *damnatory sentence* which it here and elsewhere pronounces on those that reject it, I have considered it at large, since the former publication of *this volume*, and attempted to shew that it is so far from being conclusive, that it would rather have been a greater difficulty in the scheme of Christianity if it had contained no such sentence. See my *second letter* to the Author of *Christianity not founded on Argument*, p. 28—47. And I must earnestly entreat any reader, who fancies there is any force in what the *deists* urge on this head, attentively to consider what is there offered, before he presume on the contrary sentiment, which may perhaps be an error as *fatal* as it is *absurd*.

^l *Proselyte all the nations of the earth.*] The whole tenor of the succeeding books of the *New Testament* shews that Christ designed by this *commission* that the *gospel* should be preached to *all mankind* without exception, not only to the Jews, but to all the idolatrous Gentiles : but the prejudices of the *apostles* led them at first to mistake the sense, and to imagine that it referred only to their going to preach the *gospel* to the Jews among all nations, or to those who should be willing to become Jews. I render the word *μαθητεύσατε*,

proselyte, that it may be duly distinguished from *διδασκοντες*, *teaching* (in the next verse), with which *our version* confounds it. The *former* seems to import instruction in the essentials of religion, which it was necessary *adult persons* should know and submit to, before they could regularly be admitted to *baptism* ; the *latter* may relate to those more particular admonitions in regard to Christian faith and practice, which were to be built on that foundation. It is certain, that no argument can be drawn from hence to the prejudice of *infant baptism* : for had Christ sent out these *missionaries* to propagate *Judaism* in the world, he might have used the same language ; “Go, and proselyte all nations, circumcising them in the name of the God of Israel, and teaching them to observe all that Moses commanded.”

^m *Baptizing them in the name of the Father, &c.*] Though I dare not assert that the use of *these very words* is essential to *Christian baptism*, yet surely the expression must intimate the necessity of some *distinct regard* to each of the *sacred three*, which is always to be maintained in the administration of this ordinance ; and consequently it must imply, that more was said to those of whose *baptism* we read in the Acts, than is there recorded, before they were admitted to it. The *Christian Church* in succeeding ages has acted a wise and safe part in *retaining these words* ; and they contain so strong an intimation, that *each of these persons* is properly *God*, and that worship is to be paid, and glory ascribed to *each*, that I cannot but hope they will be a means of maintaining the belief of the one, and the practice of the other, among the generality of Christians to the end of the world.

20 Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

solemn initiatory ordinance they may profess sect. ccii. their subjection to each of these Divine persons, and, maintaining suitable regards to each, may receive from each correspondent blessings: Mat. xxviii. And see that you instruct the converts whom you so baptize, *teaching them to keep and observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you*; as remembering that I am the Lord, and you only the messengers of my will. And, while you act in pursuance of these directions, though numberless difficulties will appear in your way, yet be not discouraged at them; for *behold, I am always with you*, to support and comfort you, and in some measure at least to succeed your labours; and I will to such purposes as these be with all my faithful ministers who shall succeed you in the work, *even to the end of the world.*ⁿ Amen! O blessed Jesus, so may it indeed be! And may this important promise be fulfilled to us and to our successors, to the remotest ages, in its full extent!^o

MARK XVI. 17. And these signs shall follow them that be-

And he yet farther added, So far as it is necessary and expedient for the confirmation of my gospel, and the establishment of my cause and interest in the world, a miraculous power shall attend you, and others who shall join with you or succeed you in the first plantation of my church: and in particular, *these signs*, and others no less wonderful, *shall follow them that believe*, and be performed by those who in a lively manner exercise their faith in God, when he is inwardly exciting them to such operations:^p

ⁿ *I am always with you, even to the end of the world.*] As Christ's presence with his surviving apostles and other ministers was as necessary after the destruction of Jerusalem as before it, nothing seems more unreasonable than to limit these words by such an interpretation, as to refer them only to that period: nor does it indeed appear that the end of the world is ever used in any other than the most extensive sense.

^o Amen! so may it indeed be!] Though the word Amen, with which each of the gospels ends, seems chiefly to have been intended as an intimation of the conclusion of the book, and as an asseveration of the

certain truth of the things contained in it; yet I think the turn here given to it in Matthew very natural, considering its connection with that promise, which was undoubtedly the greatest strength and joy of that good man's heart. St. John uses the like turn in more express language, in the last verse but one of the Revelation. Surely I come quickly: Amen! Even so, come Lord Jesus!

^p These signs shall follow them that believe, &c.] It is exceeding evident, that the word believe, in this place, must signify something different from that faith which had in the preceding verse of Mark

SECT. in my name they shall cast out the most obstinate lieve: in my name
ccii. and mischievous demons, who may have pos- shall they cast out
— sessed the bodies of men; they shall by an ex- devils, they shall
Mark traordinary, and hitherto unknown, effusion of speak with new
xvi. 17 my Spirit, be enabled with the greatest fluency
and propriety to *speak in various new languages*

- 18 which they have never learnt; *They shall take up serpents* without being bitten or endangered by them;¹ *and if, by some secret or open attempt made to destroy them, they drink any deadly and malignant poison, it will not hurt them;*² [and] when they shall lay [their] hands on the sick and infirm, it shall be attended with a healing virtue, *and they shall immediately recover* without the use of any farther means. So that in consequence of this extraordinary confirmation, my gospel shall meet with a very general reception, and my heavenly Father, according to his promise, “shall give me the heathen for mine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for my possession.” (See Psal. ii. 8.)

18 They shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.

Such was the purport of our Lord's discourse, and in this manner he conversed with his disciples till his ascension, with the account of which illustrious fact we shall conclude this important history of his life.

IMPROVEMENT.

Mat. WITH how ill a grace could the *Jews* complain of any de-
xxviii. ficiency in the evidence of *our Lord's resurrection*, when he ap-
16 peared *alive* to so great a number as *five hundred at once*! How

been required as indispensably necessary to salvation; and can have no other rational interpretation than what is here given.

¹ *They shall take up serpents.*] *Jamblicus* (*Vit. Pythag.* cap. 28) says that Pythagoras could do this; and very credible writers have asserted, that in the eastern nations there is an art of *charming snakes and serpents* by the force of music, so as for a while to suspend their disposition to hurt. (See *Bochart. Hierozoic.* part 2. lib. iii. cap. 6; and compare *Psalm lviii.* 4, 5; and *Eccles. x. 11.*) But *this power* was undoubtedly exerted without any such artifice, and included (as in the case of Paul, *Acts xxviii.* 3—5) an ability to heal the most danger-

ous wounds given by the bite of the most noxious animals.

² *If by some secret or open attempt made to destroy them, they drink, &c.*] I add *this clause*, that none may imagine God ever intended that these *miraculous powers* should be used merely for ostentation, or to gratify the curiosity of spectators. Considering to what degrees of cursed refinement the art of *poisoning* was by this time brought, as well as how frequently execution was done, by *giving poison* to condemned persons in the age and country in which the *apostles* lived, such a *promise* as this will appear more important than the reader might at first apprehend.

glad must these *disciples* be when they saw the Lord ! and with what pleasure must they hear him speaking of those things which concerned the kingdom of God !

SECT.
ccii.

We have surely perpetual reason for thankfulness, when we think of that *commission* which Christ gave to his *disciples* : nor is it a circumstance of little importance, that they had it in charge, when they published this message of grace, to *begin at Jerusalem* ; though the religious opportunities that were abused by that ungrateful city had already been so great, and their provocations so many. Amazing condescension of the *Prince of Peace*, that he sent his *ambassadors of peace* to them when they had hardly laid aside the weapons with which they had slain him, and were scarce rested after the cruel fatigue which their officious malice had given them in abetting his murder ! Behold, he offers them all the invaluable blessings purchased by his *blood*, while it was yet, as we may say, warm upon *mount Calvary* ! and on the same principles, even unto this day, *where sin hath abounded, there is grace abounding much more.* (Rom. v. 20.)

Acts
i. 3

Luke
xxiv.
47

The *commission* he gave his *apostles*, though it began at *Jerusalem*, did not end there ; nor was it confined within the narrow limits of *Judea* ; but they were appointed to *go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.* We to this day, in our remote land, enjoy the benefit of it. Let us remember the important consequences that will one way or another attend the *gospel* thus brought us. *If we believe it, we shall be saved ; but if we believe it not, we shall be damned.* Life, or death, O my soul, is the certain issue of it, with regard to thee in particular. *Be surety to thy servant, O Lord, for good* (Psal. cxix. 122) ; and *let my life be precious in thy sight !*

Mark
xvi. 15

16

Christ opened the understanding of the *apostles*, to apprehend the sense of *scripture.* Let us study that *sacred book* with an humble dependence upon the aid of that *blessed Spirit* by whom it was dictated. And let these *apostles* who are thus divinely taught, be reverently regarded as our *surest guides*, when we are studying the *oracles* of the *Old Testament* ; considering the extraordinary *commission* with which Christ sent them forth, the *power from on high* with which he invested them, and the ample *credentials* which he thereby gave them.

Luke
xxiv.
45

These *miraculous donatians* are now ceased, but that valuable promise still continues in force, That he will be with his ministers *always, even unto the end of the world.* In the strength of that gracious assurance, O thou *faithful and true Witness*, would thine humble *ambassadors* still go forth to all the labours and difficulties before them : *remember thy word unto thy servants* (Psal. cxix. 49), and *may it be unto us according to it ! Amen !*

Mat.
xxviii.
20

S E C T. CCIII.

Christ, after his last discourse with his disciples, ascends to heaven in their sight, from the mount of Olives in the neighbourhood of Bethany; and they joyfully return to Jerusalem, waiting for the Spirit. Mark XVI. 19, to the end. Luke XXIV. 50, to the end. John XX. 30, to the end. XXI. ult. Acts I. 4—12.

ACTS I. 4.

SECT.
cciii.

Acts
i. 4

SUCH was the conversation Jesus had with his disciples at Jerusalem, and such the commission he gave them: *and now at length, having gathered them together on the fortieth day after his resurrection, he charged them again, as he had done before (Luke xxiv. 49, p. 625), not to depart from Jerusalem, to employ themselves in any secular cares at home; but rather to spend some succeeding days in extraordinary devotion in the temple, or in their secret retirements; that they might, with the most becoming temper, wait for the accomplishment of that promise of the Father, which, [said he] you have again and again heard from me, both before and since my resurrection. (Compare John xiv. 26; xv. 26; xvi. 7; and* 5 Luke xxiv. 49.) *For John indeed baptized with water, when he was sent to call men to repentance; but you well know, that he declared at the same time, "there was one coming after him, who should baptize in a more glorious manner with the Holy Spirit." (See Mat. iii. 11, Vol. I. p. 106.) And in accomplishment of this prediction, as you are now to be sent forth to preach the gospel, and to bear witness of me as the true Messiah, that whosoever shall believe in me may obtain remission of sins, you shall be plentifully furnished from above with all those graces that may enable you to fulfil your ministry, and by my means shall be baptized with an extraordinary effusion of the Holy Spirit; and this shall be done not many days hence.*

ACTS I. 4.

AND being assembled together with them, [he] commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father, which, saith he, ye have heard of me.

5 For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost, not many days hence.

Luke
xxiv.
50

And he then took them with him out of the city, and passing over the brook Kedron again, in a very different manner from that in which he had lately crossed it (John xviii. 1, p. 475, 476), he led them out to the mount of Olives,

LUKE XXIV. 50—
And he led them

out as far as to Bethany.

ACTS I. 6. When they therefore were come together, they asked of him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel ?

7 And he said unto them, It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power.

8 But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you :

and brought them through that ridge of hills, *as far as to the boundaries of Bethany.*^a SECT. cciii.

When therefore they were come together with such peculiar solemnity, and Jesus had thus assembled them in a body (as they apprehended, on some extraordinary occasion), they asked him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time, when they have just been guilty of such aggravated wickedness, restore the kingdom to Israel ? And wilt thou now in such a manner shew thy favour to a nation which so well deserves to be destroyed, that Israel shall at this time be raised from its servitude, to that extensive empire which ancient prophecies have led us to expect under the government of the Messiah ?

But, as Jesus was not willing to enter on a 7 subject, concerning which the Spirit would soon rectify their notions, he chose to check their curiosity, and said to them, whatever the schemes of Providence may be, it is not for you to know, and therefore is not proper for you to inquire, what are those times or seasons which the Father has placed under his own authority : the Messiah's kingdom shall indeed be triumphant, and the Israel of God shall reign with him ; but where, or when, or how this shall be, it is not your present business to inquire : And therefore now let not these 8 secret things engage and take up your attention ; but let me rather exhort you to mind your present duty, and to leave the event of things to God : and, to prepare you for the important service you are called to, you shall indeed, as I before have told you, receive the power of the Holy Spirit coming upon you ; and by this means

^a *As far as to the boundaries of Bethany.] This at least must be the import of the word *as* ; but what is said elsewhere will not allow us to extend it to the town itself : for the town of Bethany was about fifteen furlongs from Jerusalem (John xi. 18), whereas the place from which our Lord ascended, on mount Olivet, was but a sabbath-day's journey, or about half that distance from Jerusalem (Acts i. 12). So that to reconcile what Luke here tells us in his gospel with the account he gives us of our Lord's ascension in the Acts, we must conclude, that he conducted his disciples only to the boundaries of Bethany, which came much*

nearer to Jerusalem, and took in part of the mount of Olives. (See note ^a on Mat. xxi. 1, p. 280.) It is indeed possible, that our Lord might make his last visit on earth to Lazarus and his pious sisters ; but it is manifest he did not ascend from the town of Bethany, where many others must have seen him, but from the mount of Olives, where none beheld him but his own disciples ; nor is there any intimation in the words of the evangelist, that he came from Bethany to the mount of Olives on the day of his ascension, but rather that he went directly from Jerusalem thither.

SECT. you shall be qualified to be my witnesses, both and ye shall be witnesses unto me, both
cciii. in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, in Jerusalem, and in
Acts i. and even to the ends of the earth; and you shall all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the
8 gather in subjects to my kingdom in the remotest part of the
remotest regions, and subdue multitudes to the uttermost part of the
obedience of faith. earth.

Luke And then, lifting up his hands in a most solemn and devout manner, he blessed them, as one that had authority, not only to desire, but to command a blessing on them; and recommended them to the guardianship and care of his heavenly Father, to whom, after so long an abode on earth, he was now returning.

LUKE XXIV.—50. And he lifted up his hands, and blessed them.

51 And it came to pass, after the Lord had spoken these things unto them, and had with great affection and solemnity discoursed with his disciples of the work they were to do, and of the power they should have to qualify them for it, even while he was blessing them, he was miraculously separated from them. And while they

51 — And it came to pass [after the Lord had spoken, [ACTS, these things] unto them] while he blessed them, he was parted from them. [MARK XVI. 19.—ACTS I. 9.—]

Acts i. stedfastly beheld him, and fixed their eyes upon him with the strictest observation, he was taken up from the ground on which he stood, and gradually carried up into heaven,^b as it seemed by the ministry of attending angels (though he could certainly have ascended merely by his own power): and while he hovered in the air, at some distance from them, a bright cloud appeared, as a kind of triumphant chariot which God had prepared on this great occasion, and received him out of their sight: and, passing through crowds of adoring angels, he ascended to a throne highly exalted above all theirs, and sat down, even at the right hand of God, on a seat of the highest dignity and authority, there to reign in the glories of his mediatorial kingdom, till all things shall be put under his feet. (See 1 Cor. xv. 25, 27.)

ACTS I.—9. And while they beheld, he was taken up, [LUKE, and carried up into heaven,] and a cloud received him out of their sight, [and he sat on the right hand of God.] [MARK XVI.—19. LUKE XXIV.—51.]

10 And as they were stedfastly looking up to heaven, while he went on in his amazing and triumphant

10 And while they looked stedfastly toward heaven, as he

^b While they beheld, he was taken up, &c.] 373), that it was much more proper our Lord should ascend to heaven in the sight of his apostles, than that he should rise from the dead in their sight: for his resurrection was proved, when they saw him alive after his passion; but they could not see him in heaven, while they continued upon earth.

It will, I hope, be remembered, that it was for majesty, and not of necessity, that our Lord used the ministration of angels in carrying himself to heaven. Dr. Jennings has observed, with his usual sagacity and propriety (Serm. at Berrystreet, Vol. I. p.

went up, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel; progress, behold, two angels, in the form of men, in white and shining raiment, being of the number of those whose ministration God was pleased to make use of in this illustrious event, came and stood near them; Who also spake to them, and said, Ye men of Galilee, why do ye stand gazing up to heaven with such great astonishment? Is it not what your Lord himself has often told you, that he was soon to return to the glory from which he came? And we are now sent hither to assure you, that this Jesus, who is thus taken up from you into heaven, shall so come again, in the very same manner as you have now beheld him go into heaven: for the great day shall surely come, when he will visibly descend from heaven in a cloud of glory, attended as now with a guard of angels, to dispense their final judgment to all the inhabitants of the world: but in the mean time, the heavens must receive him, and you must no more expect his company on earth.

SECT.
cciii.

Acts
i. 10
11

11 Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven.

And his disciples were so fully satisfied of his Divine power and glory, that they worshipped him with the humblest reverence, though he was now become invisible to them; and then (as he had ordered them) returned to Jerusalem with great joy, from the mount called Olivet, where he was parted from them; which is but a sabbath day's journey, or about a mile distant from Jerusalem: and it exceedingly rejoiced their hearts to think that Jesus their Lord was in this singular manner honoured by his heavenly Father, and received up into a state of everlasting felicity and glory, in which he would be able to protect all his followers, and to provide

LUKE XXIV. 52. And they worshipped him, and [then] returned to Jerusalem, with great joy, [from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbathday's journey:] [Acts I. 12.]

And his disciples were so fully satisfied of his Divine power and glory, that they worshipped him with the humblest reverence, though he was now become invisible to them; and then (as he had ordered them) returned to Jerusalem with great joy, from the mount called Olivet, where he was parted from them; which is but a sabbath day's journey, or about a mile distant from Jerusalem: and it exceedingly rejoiced their hearts to think that Jesus their Lord was in this singular manner honoured by his heavenly Father, and received up into a state of everlasting felicity and glory, in which he would be able to protect all his followers, and to provide

Luke
xxiv.
52

*Which is a sabbathday's journey from Jerusalem.] A sabbathday's journey is generally reckoned by the Jews to be two thousand cubits; which was the distance between the ark and the camp, when they marched (Josh. iii. 4); and probably the same proportion was observed when they rested. This is usually computed at about eight furlongs, or a mile. But as the camp took in a large extent of ground, and this was only the distance of those that encamped nearest to the ark; so it is evident, that as all the people were to repair

on the sabbathday to the place of God's public worship, a sabbathday's journey was more than two thousand cubits to those whose station in the camp was more remote from the ark: yet when they were afterwards settled in towns, they allowed no more than two thousand cubits for a sabbathday's journey. (See Selden, de Jur. Nat. & Gent. lib. iii. cap. 9, and Lightfoot, Hor. Heb. on Luke xxiv. 50; and Acts i. 12.) Compare note ^a in this section, on Luke xxiv. 50.

SECT. in the most effectual manner for their present and 53 And were con-
cciii. eternal happiness. *And they were always in the* tinually in the tem-
Luke temple, that is, they constantly attended there ple, praising and
xxiv. at proper times, and were daily present at the blessing God. A-
men.

53 hours of prayer,^d *praising and blessing God*, both in his house, and in their own retirements. *Amen!* May God always be praised by us, and by all who receive his gospel, for the discoveries and attestations of it given to these his servants, and by them to us!

Mark And, in a few days after this (as will be MARK XVI. 20.
xvi. 20 shewn more largely in the following history), And they went forth,
their ascended Lord, in remembrance of his and preached every
promise to them, sent down as a royal dona- where, the Lord
tive the extraordinary influences of his Spirit working with them,
upon them, fully to qualify them for that impor- and confirming the
tant office to which they were designed. *And word with signs fol-
going forth with this furniture, they preached lowing. Amen.*
the gospel *every where* throughout the whole Roman empire, and even among the barbarous nations, with amazing success; *the Lord*, according to his promise, *working with them, and confirming the word of his grace by the signs and miracles which followed it*; which were at once the most solid, as well as the most obvious and popular demonstrations of those Divine truths which they delivered. *Amen!* So may the presence of the Lord be always with his faithful ministers! and may his gospel be attended every where with efficacy and success, as well as with convincing evidences of its Divine authority!

John And thus we have given a summary account JOHN XXI. 25.—
xxi. 25 of the most remarkable passages of the life of And there are also
Christ during the time of his abode on earth: many other things
but after all, it must be considered only as a which Jesus did;
specimen, rather than a full narration; for [and many other
there are also many other things that Jesus said

^d *And they were always in the temple.*] by night the temple was shut up. (Compare
Some have imagined (by comparing this Luke ii. 37, Vol. I. p. 76, and John xviii.
with Acts i. 13, 14), that the *apostles* dwelt 20, Vol. II. p. 503.) They probably joined
for some time afterwards in an *upper cham- their voices with the chorus of the Levites,*
ber of the temple: but they had no such as no doubt other pious Israelites did; and
interest with the *priests*, as to allow us to must surely, from what they had already
suppose they would permit them to lodge seen and known, have learnt to use many
in an *apartment of the temple*. It is suffi- of the psalms sung by them, in a much
cient that they were *always* there at the sublimer sense than the generality of the
proper seasons; for it is well known, that people could.

signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book ;] the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. [JOHN XX. 30.]

and *did, and indeed many other signs and miracles, that Jesus wrought, both before and after his resurrection, in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book of the four evangelists, which is here completed ; and which indeed are so numerous, that if every one [of them] should be recorded in all its circumstances, I am persuaded the work would amount to so vast a bulk, that the world itself would not be able to receive the books that should be written ; but the very size of the volumes would necessarily prevent the generality of mankind from procuring or reading them.^c But these most necessary and important things are written, in this plain way, and in this portable volume, not merely that the reader may be amused by so curious a story, but that the faith, the hope, and the piety of Christians, may be confirmed ; and especially that you may more firmly and assuredly believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, partaking of the same Divine glory with the Father, and the sure object of his people's confidence ; and that believing it, you may be so influenced by his instructive discourses, his complete example, and his dying love, that you may have eternal life through his name. And may God grant, that as it is all most certainly and circumstantially true, so it may have that happy effect upon all those by whom this history is perused, from age to age ! Amen.*

SECT.
cciii.

John
xxi. 25

John
xx. 31

JOHN XX. 31. But these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God, and that believing, we might have life through his name. [Amen.] [JOHN XXI.—25.]

IMPROVEMENT.

THUS did our victorious Saviour ascend on high, and lead Luke captivity captive: the chariots of God which attended him xxiv. 51

^c *The world itself would not be able to receive the books, &c.]* There would be no great inconvenience in allowing an hyperbole here, as most expositors do, of which we meet with other instances in scripture. (See Gen. xi. 4 ; Numb. xiii. 33 ; and compare John xii. 19.) But I think the sense given in the paraphrase easier and more suited to the remarkable plainness of St. John's style. *Eloner* explains this passage as if the evangelist had said, "If they were all to be particularly written, the unbelieving world would not admit them, so as to be moved by them to faith and obedience." And he produces instances in which *λογισμὸν* has such a signifi-

cation. But, as John knew the unbelieving world would reject even what he had writ, this could be no reason for his writing no more. Perhaps it may be a most delightful part of the entertainment of the heavenly world, to learn from our blessed Lord himself, or from those who conversed with him on earth, a multitude of such particulars of his life, as will be well worthy our everlasting admiration. In the mean time, the pious and attentive study of what is here recorded, may most happily prepare us for such discoveries, and add an unutterable relish to them: *Amen!* So may it be, to the author of this Exposition, and to all those who do, or may peruse it!

SECT. were *twenty thousand, even thousands of angels!* (Psal. lxxviii. 17, cciii. 18) and being *gone into heaven*, he is there seated *on the right hand of God; angels, and authorities, and powers being made subject to him.* (1 Peter iii. 22.) Let us his humble followers look

Acts i. 9 after him with holy joy and pleasing expectation; congratulating his triumphs, and trusting through his grace to share them.

Luke xxiv. 52 Like the apostles, let us *bow down and worship him*; and, while we continue here below, let us make it our daily labour and care to seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God. (Col. iii. 1.) And, instead of amusing ourselves with the vain dreams of temporal grandeur and felicity,

Acts i. 7 or with curious inquiries after those *times and seasons which the Father has reserved in his own power*, let us apply with vigour and zeal to that business which he has assigned us; labouring to the utmost to promote his *gospel*, and, by a diligent improvement of our time and opportunities, to prepare for his *final appearance*, when the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with more public splendour than he returned thither, and shall come in the *glory of his Father, and his own glory*, with a majestic pomp which every eye shall see, and with the sound of a trumpet, which even all the nations of the dead shall hear.

Mark xvi. 20 In the mean time, let us thankfully own his gracious *presence with his disciples*, whom he left behind him; and with admiring gratitude reflect upon the happy consequences of that *presence*, in the establishment of the *gospel* in the world, and the transmission of it even unto us, in so remote an age and country.

John xxi. 25 Let us especially praise him for these *sacred records* which contain such an authentic and exact account of those important facts in which we are all so nearly concerned; *records* incomparably more valuable than the *writings* of our private estates, or the *charters* of our public liberties. Let us earnestly pray, that their great design may be answered in us; and make it our important request to Him who is the *giver of all grace*, that through the operations of that *Holy Spirit*, without the influence of which even *scripture itself*, with all our advantages for understanding and improving it, will be but a *sealed book*, or a *dead letter*, our faith may be nourished and confirmed by every portion of it which we read; and that our hearts may be so delivered into the mould of his word, that *believing on Christ*, under all the characters he bears, we may have life through his name; and may at length receive the end of our faith, in the complete salvation of our souls, through him, to whom with the Father, and the eternal Spirit, be undivided honours, and everlasting praises. Amen, and Amen!

A TABLE

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